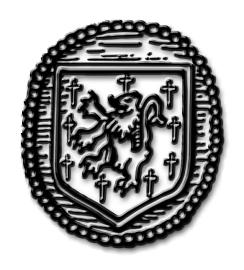
The Complete Writings of Roger Williams



Volume 4

Complete Writings of ROGER WILLIAMS



Roger William's Personal Seal

THE

COMPLETE WRITINGS

OF

ROGER WILLIAMS

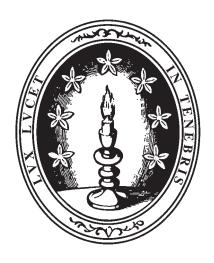
VOLUME FOUR



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THE WALDENSIAN EMBLEM lux lucet in tenebris

"The Light Shineth in the Darkness"

THE COMPLETE WRITINGS OF ROGER WILLIAMS IN SEVEN VOLUMES

VOLUME I

Biographical Introduction
by Reuben Aldridge Guild, A.M.
Key into the Language of America
Edited by James Hammond Trumbull, A.M.
Letter of Mr. John Cotton
Mr. Cotton's Letter Examined and Answered
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Bloudy Tenent of Persecution

Edited by Samuel L. Caldwell

VOLUME IV

The Bloody Tenent Yet More Bloody

Edited by Samuel L. Caldwell

VOLUME V

George Fox Digg'd out of His Burrowes Edited by Rev. J. Lewis Diman

VOLUME VI

The Letters of ROGER WILLIAMS

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Christenings make Not Christians
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The Hireling Ministry None of Christs
The Examiner—Defended in a Fair and Sober Answer

PUBLISHER'S NOTE

All the new matter contained in this edition, including Prof. Miller's essay, will be found in VOLUME SEVEN. This arrangement was adopted in order to retain the original pagination of the first six volumes and thereby maintain the integrity of the voluminous references to the *Narragansett Edition* in the literature about ROGER WILLIAMS. The reader is directed to the inclusive Table of Contents for guidance.

THE COMPLETE WRITINGS OF ROGER WILLIAMS

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VOLUME 4 - CONTENTS.





THE

BLOODY TENENT YET MORE BLOODY.

EDITED BY

SAMUEL L. CALDWELL.

EDITOR'S PREFACE.

HE reply of Mr. Cotton to *The Bloudy Tenent* was published in London, May 15, 1647. It is a work of 195 pages, and is bound in the same volume with his *Reply to Mr. Williams his examination*, which was written earlier, and is inserted

after it with a different paging. It is in seventy-nine chapters, criticising and traversing The Bloudy Tenent chapter by chapter, stopping however when it reaches Williams's examination of The Model of Church and Civil Power, as Corton disclaimed any part in the composition of that work, and therefore resused to defend it. The nature of its argument may be gathered to some extent from Williams's rejoinder contained in the present volume, and now so, the first time reprinted.

In November, 1651, the author failed from Boston,2 for England. His companion there, and probably on the voyage,3 was John Clarke of Newport, who was joined

Williams, confidering the treatment experienced by him in that colony only a fhort time before." Palfrey, Hift. of N. E. ii: 355. Yet Mr. Palfrey reprefents that Clarke went there and pro-

^{1 3} Mass. Hift. Coll. viii: 287.

² His petition for permission to embark there is in 3 Mass. Hist. Coll. iv: 471.

^{3 &}quot;I do not think it likely that Clarke came to Massachusetts to embark with

with him in an effort to secure the repeal of Coddington's commission, and the confirmation of the Charter. It was also a part of Clarke's business in England to make known the proceedings of the authorities of Massachusetts in their treatment of himself and his companion Obadiah Holmes, on their visit to Lynn the previous summer. This he did in his Ill Newes from New-England: or a Narrative of New-Englands Persecution. 2 As will be seen, Williams made use of their case to give point to his argument.

"In the second Moneth, 1652," according to the title-pages, Williams published Experiments of Spiritual Life and Health, and The Hireling Ministry None of Christs. According to the Julian calendar, then in vogue, this was in April. On the tenth page of the Address to Parliament, which precedes the following work, there is a reference to the war with Holland, which broke out in May, and which would therefore indicate that this book was not printed till after the other two.3 In the "Epistle Dedicatory" to The Hireling Ministry, however, he speaks of his "late unwashing of Mr. Cotton's washing of the Bloudy Tenent," as if it had already been published. But it

voked such "treatment" in order to procure a grievance to carry with him to England. On that theory, neither his fears, nor his resentments would have prevented his going to Boston for the convenience of sailing with Williams. Besides, his sine was paid, he was liable to no charge, and he had made a proposition sor a public dispute there three times, professing his willingness "through the help of God to come from the Iland to attend it." Williams himself had some question in regard to embarking at Boston, seeing that he had been banished from the jurisdiction. He writes to John Winthrop,

jr., "Being now bound resolvedly (if the Lord please) for our native country, I am not certain whether by the way of the English, (you know the reason) or by the way of the Dutch." Knowles, Memoir, 248.

² See pp. 52, 53 infra. ² 4 Mass. Hift. Coll. ii.

3 p. 10 infra. This is also sustained by an allusion to it in his first letter to Mrs. Sadleir. "Since I landed, I have published two or three things, and have a large discourse at the press, but 'tis controversial." Elton, Life, 89. appears by a marginal note to the Letter to Governor Endicott, which follows this treatise, that "this Rejoynder was sent to England long since, and hoped to have been published." In the Table of Contents at the end of the Book, there is a similar statement: "This Rejoynder formerly sent out of N. Eng. but not till now published." As his reference to the case of Obadiah Holmes is inserted in the margin rather than in the text, at page 3 infra, it may be reasonably inferred that the treatise was written, and perhaps sent to England, prior to the date of Holmes's arrest, July 19, 1651. The title-page also speaks of the Letter to Endicott "as a Testimony to Mr. Clark's Narrative," as if that had been already published. The Ill Newes was issued, according to Mr. Savage, May 13,1652.3

When in England before, he had had the services of Gregory Dexter, especially in printing the Key; who was now living in Providence, and to whom Williams wrote under date of October 7, 1652, "It hath pleased God so to engage me in divers skirmishes against the priests, both of Old and New England, so that I have occasioned using the help of printer men, unknown to me, to long for my old friend." He intimates that his intention had been to print with this an Examination of Cotton's Reply, which was printed with The Bloudy Tenent Washed, but that he was prevented by "streights of time,

p. 505 infra.

tweene that land of Ifraell and all others. It is in discussing of the modell. Mr. Cotton refers the answere to the rest of

² In 1650, Williams writes to John Winthrop, jr., "You may please to remember that I have bene large (in the Bloodie Tenent) in the difference be-

the elders, whose answer or reply I yet here not of, and pray you if you doe, to intimate. 'Tis a controversie wherein I am deeply engaged, of which you will (if God please) see more." 4 Mass. Hist. Coll. vi: 282.

^{3 3} Mass. Hift. Coll. viii: 287. 4 Knowles, Memoir, 253.

being constantly drunk up by necessary labours for bread for many depending on me, the discharge of Engagements,

and wanting helps of transcribing."

As in the previous work, he prefixes an address to Parliament, in which praise and religious dehortation and appeal are mingled. The Editor has inferred from an allusion at the top of the tenth page, that this address was written during the progress of the Dutch War, and after the conflict between Blake and Van Tromp, May 18, 1652, arising out of neglect in "striking of colours." In the original work the three addresses with which it is prefaced are not paged, are in slightly different type, and were probably printed, and perhaps written, in England, after the remainder of the work had been put to press.

The work is followed by a letter to Governor Endicott, in reference to the case of Clarke and Holmes, which surnished so pertinent an illustration of the subject of the present discussion. This letter was apparently written in the course of a correspondence with Endicott in regard to Indian affairs, and sent to him the previous summer, shortly after the events to which it refers. Its style seems more as if it were a continuation of the present treatise, or a formal address, than a friendly letter. But as it is spoken of as a "Copie," and begins with an allusion to another letter, or a previous part of this, it is most reasonable to suppose that it was first sent to Endicott,

Narragansetts, Ninecrost and Mixam, that they will be peaceable with their neighbour Indeans till their complaints be heard and answered, which I shall endeavour to effect the next generall Court." 4 Mass. Hist. Coll. vi: 153,

¹ Endicott writes to John Winthrop, ir., "Salem the 15, 6, 51. I have written to Mr. Williams an answer to his letter you were pleased to bring mee, and I hope to satisfaccon as much as lyes in mee. And I heartilie desire that you will labour with the Sachims of the

and for immediate remonstrance, and was taken to England to be published with this work, as adding force to it, and

also to Clarke's own plea for the same principle.

Williams also adds, in an Appendix, an address "to the cleargie of the foure greate Parties, viz: The Popish, Prelaticall, Presbyterian, and Independent." This appears to have been written after his arrival in England, and probably while this work was passing through the press, as allufion is made to "Mr. Clark's Narrative," as "lately published," which, as has been mentioned, was issued as early as the 13th of May, 1652. And in another sentence one hears the echoes of the guns in Dover roadstead five days later, when he speaks of "the Treacherous Dutchmen, who Capitulate of Leagues of Peace and Amitie, with their neighbor English, and in the midst of State Complements (some say, our of malicious wrath, others say twas out of drunken Intoxications at the best) thunder out Broad-sides of Fire and Smoake of perfecution."1

The author, though engaged in a mission which would induce him to conciliate the ruling powers, does not hefitate to speak very boldly, and to charge upon all of them complicity in the doctrine and the practices he He arraigns the Independents, then the ftrong party, who through Cromwell were rifing to power, as guilty with all the rest, notwithstanding they were charged with being friendly to toleration. Other incidental references are to be noted. The last page of the address To the Reader, contains his confession of faith in

them sent to his own state a relation totally opposite in all its circumstances to that of the other, and yet supported by the testimony of every captain in his not easy to determine; since each of sleet." Hume, Hist. of Eng. vii: 220.

¹ p. 526 infra. "Which was the aggreffor in the action which ensued between these two admirals, both of them men of fuch prompt and fiery disposition, it is

regard to the Church. On pages 191 and 380 also are statements in regard to the church and ministry, similar to those contained in The Hireling Ministry. More than once he refers to the Six Principles or Foundations alluded to in Hebrews vi: 1. 2., which were adopted as a basis of sellowship by many of the Baptists of Rhode Island in his day and fince.1 That he was not fully fatisfied with any existing Church, although abiding substantially by his principles as a Baptist, is tolerably clear from the incidental allusions scattered through his works published at this period, and perhaps more distinctly from his letter to John Winthrop, jr., written Dec. 9, 1649. He there says, "At Secunck a great many have lately concurd with Mr. Jo: Clarke and our Providence men about the point of a new Baptisme, and the manner by dipping: and Mr. Jo: Clarke hath bene there lately (and Mr. Lucar) and hath dipped them. I believe their practice comes neerer the first practice of our great Founder Christ then other practices of religion doe, and yet I have not fatisfaction neither in the authoritie by which it is done, nor in the manner: nor in the prophecies concerning the rifing of Christs Kingdome after the desolations by Rome, &c."2 On pages

In the note on p. 21, it is suggested that Williams may have been the first who advocated imposition of hands, and the Six Principles as essential to church sellowship. The Rev. W. Perkins, published in London, in 1606, a work called The Foundation of the Christian Religion gathered into Six Principles, to which John Robinson published an Appendix. But it had no reference to the passage in Hebrews, or to the imposition of hands. D'Anvers states that the practice commenced in England about the year

^{1646.} Evans, Early English Baptists, ii:

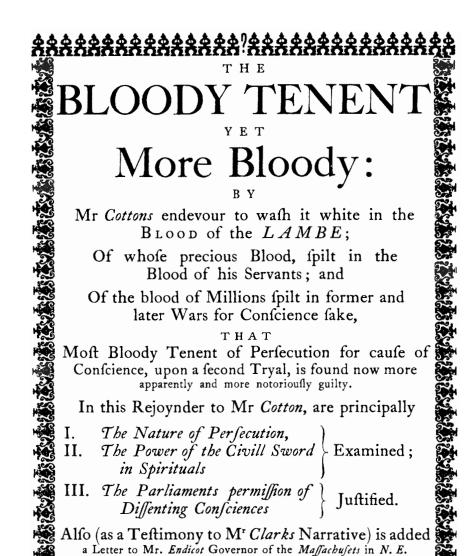
² 4 Mass. Hist. Coll. vi: 274. Oct. 18, 1649, the General Court of Maffachusetts write to Plymouth, "Perticularly wee understand that within this sew weeks there have binn at Sea Cuncke thirteen or sourteen persons rebaptized (a swift progres in one towne.) The insection of such disease being so neare us, are likely to spread into our jurisdiction." Mass. Col. Rec. iii: 173.

44-47 he has further allusion to his views on these prophecies.

The Narragansett Club, in reprinting this work, have had the use of a copy of the first edition, which was bequeathed to the Library of Brown University by the Rev. Isaac Backus, the Historian of the Baptists, and which was presented by Williams to John Clarke. On a fly-leaf is the following inscription in Williams's handwriting: "For his honoured and beloved Mr. John Clarke, an eminent witnes of Christ Jesus, ag'st ye bloodie Doctrine of persecution, &c."

S. L. C.

Providence, March 2, 1870.



By R. WILLIAMS of Providence in New-England.

London, Printed for Giles Calvert, and are to be fold at the black-spread-Eagle at the West-end of Pauls, 1652.



TO THE

MOST HONORABLE

THE PARLIAMENT OF THE

Common-wealth of ENGLAND.

Most Noble Senators,



NE of the greatest Spirits, and as active as later times have yeelded, Charles the fifth, tired out with Affairs of State, resigns up all, and sits down to end his dayes in quiet Contemplation. I doubt not but many of your Honorable Heads The Parliaments

have felt the thorny Crown (of these late years trou-Labours bles) so sharp, so weighty, that your tired Spirits would and Labyjoysfully embrace, if not (with Charles the fifth) a rinths, totall Cessation, yet like some faithfull tired Judge, (after so long and troublesome a Tearm) at least some breathing short Vacation.

The Long Parliament had existed fince Nov. 3, 1640. Of course it had changed, and in tact had been greatly reduced in that time. Williams perhaps saw the signs of its coming dissolution. It had voted Nov. 18, 1651, just before

his arrival in England, and probably under the constraint of the victory at Worcester, Cromwell's "crowning mercy," that at the end of three years it would give way to a new Parliament, to be seasonably summoned. But Crom-

318.

Although I dare not (as to Englands peace and fafety) admit defires of your Totall Cessation, or long vacation: yet common Gratitude for such incomparable labours, expences, hazards, &c. from whence the God of heaven hath vouchsafed such rare and incomparable preservations, deliverances, enjoyments, &c. I fay common gratitude cannot onely wish you heartily & pray for earnestly your eternal Rest, and most joyfull Harvest in the Heavens, but also, all the possible breathing hours, and cool retired shades of Contemplation and felf-enjoyment amidst the scorching Travels travails of so many vexing and tedious Actions. You cannot (ever renowned Patriots) but like some grave Commanders of Fleets and Armies, who have brought their Ships and followers through tempestuous storms and bloody sights, to joyful Rest and Harbours! You cannot but look back with Admirings, with Praisings, with Resolvings to cast you Crowns, and Heads, and Hearts, and Hands, (for the remaining Minutes of the short Candle of your life) at his Feet, in whose most High and most gracious Hands have all your Breaths and wayes been.

In the review of the multitude of your Actings and Sufferings, your Battells and Victories, Dangers Two Substitution and Deliverances, you cannot, (no man can) but dies grant-observe and see (a naked) Arm from Heaven fight-Parlia-ing for you, but most especially since the times and ment to the houres you gratisted the most High Eternall King of Kings. Kings (now more then ever Englands King) with well sinished it before that, dissolving it Charles V. abdicated Oct. 15, 1555, by force April 20, 1653. Guizot, Cromretiring to Yuste, in Spain. Robertson, well and Eng. Commonwealth, i: 315- Life, &c., iii: 201; Stirling, Cloister

Life of Charles the Fifth.

these two famous Subsidies (if I may in humble Reverence so call them.)

The first, of Mercy and Moderation to the poor The first oppressed Consciences of the English Nation, amidst the throng of which he graciously will, yea he hath acknowledged, that some of his own dear Children (the Sonnes and Daughters of the God of Heaven) have been relieved and succoured by you.

The second your high and impartiall drawing of The second the Sword of Justice upon the great and highest offendors: Since which two wonderfull Subsidies, the most wilfully blind must be forced to see the glorious Goings of the God of Heaven with your Councels and Armies, and the discharge of his holy promise in honouring you, who have so highly, (in so rare and unparalleld Travels stravails and Hazards) honored him.

Concerning the first of these Subsidies, I was humbly bold some sew yeares since, to present you with a Conference between Peace and Truth, touching a most bloudy Murtherous Malefactor, the bloody The Bloody Tenent of Persecution for cause of Conscience: (a Tenent a notorious and common Pyrate, that takes and robbs, common that sires and sinkes the (Spirituall Shipps and Vessels) the Consciences of all men, of all sorts, of all Religions and Perswasions whatsoever.

One of the first acts of this Parliament had been to impeach the Earl of Strafford, Nov. 18, 1640. He was executed May 12, 1641. McDiarmid, Brit. Statesmen, 391. Archbishop Laud was sent to the Tower March 1, 1641, under articles of impeachment for high treason. These were not followed up for a long time. But in March 1644,

he was brought to trial, and was beheaded Jan. 10, 1645. Neal, History of Puritans, i: 501-526, gives an abstract of the trial. Charles I. was beheaded by order of a High Court of Justice constituted by this Parliament, Jan. 30, 1649. Clarendon, Hist. of Rebellion, v: 2387; Guizot, Eng. Revolution, 1, 450.

Mr. Cottons Reply. bly too worthy for such a service) to attempt the
washing of this bloody Tenent, (as hee speakes) in
the blood of the Lamb Christ Jesus (though one
part of the Conference, to wit, the Examination of a
N. English Modell of Church and Civill Power, he
leaveth to the washing of some other of the N. English Ministers, the Authors of that Modell, of whose
washings as yet I have not heard of:) This present
discourse presents your Honours with the second part
of the Conference between Peace and Truth, and hath
examined Mr. Cottons Reply and washings.

I summe up the multitude of my Thoughts touching your Honours Consideration of this point, in these three most humble Petitions.

The first Petition. First, I most humbly and earnestly beseech your Honours to mind the Difference between State Necessity of Freedome to different Consciences, and the Equity and Piety of such a Freedome.

Difference State Policie and Necessity of Affairs drew from betweenthe Piety and great Constantine (with his Colleague Licinius) that Mercy, and famous Edict of Freedome to all mens Consciences, State-ne-whom yet afterward he persecuted: But a Successor granting of his (of late years) Maximilian the second, comes

² Cotton gives but one chapter to his confideration of Williams's examination of the *Model*, protesting that he was not the author of it. He says, "But wherefore doe I put my Sicle into the Harvest of my Brethren? my Brethren, who penned that Modell, are richly surnished by Christ with ability to defend it. I therefore leave it to them, whom it chiesty concerneth, to maintaine the

Truth, which themselves have witnessed in that Modell." Bloudy Tenent Washed, 195.

² "Either in the spring or summer of 312, Constantine, in conjunction with his eastern colleague, Licinius, had published an edict of religious toleration, now not extant. Soon after, in January, 313, the two Emperors issued from Milan a new edict (the third) on religion,

neerer the Lise of the Businesse, when he conscien-freedom to tiously profest in a solemne Speech to the Bishop of sciences. Olmuts in Bohemia, There is no sin ordinarily greater Constanagainst God, said he, then to use violence against the tines and Consciences of men.

Your Honours will find (if the Father of Spirits compared, please to spare you time and Spirits, to mind this Cause and Controversie, that all violence to Conscience

turns upon these two Hinges.

First, of Restraining from that worshipping of a God Two wayes or Gods, which the Consciences of men in their respecting contive worships (all the world over) believes to be true. science in

Secondly, of Constraining to the practifing or coun-Religion. tenancing of that whereof their Consciences are not

perswaded.

In the practice of both these, the Histories of our own Nation will tell us (besides the forraigne) how sharp and zealous the strongest Swords of England have ever us'd to be.

And yet of the practice of both, what a Propheti-The call passage of our late troubles and King, did the late King foresaid Maximilian expresse to Henry the third of Charles his France, (in his passage from Poland to France to claim to oppresse the French Crown) to this effect, Sir, remember that the conwhen men think to get Heaven by using violence to others, no the Consciences of men, they oftentimes lose that small occa-

still extant both in Latin and Greek, in which, in the spirit of religious eclecticism, they granted sull freedom to all existing forms of worship, with special reference to the Christian." Schaff, Hist. of Christian Ch. ii: 29; Neander, do., ii: 12, 13; Milman, Hist. of Christianity, ii: 356.

¹ Maximilian II. (1527-1576) became Emperor in 1564. His fentiments and his acts were all in favor of toleration, although he adhered to the Catholic Church. Coxe, House of Austria, ii: 19, 62.

fion of the which they might peaceably have kept on Earth. Some have faid that worldly policie perswaded, as well bim and as State-necessity compelled the States of Holland to bis. The Bist- a prudent permission of different Consciences. And ops kild the that the said State-policie perswaded some Dutch to King. wish that England might not tolerate, least a permisfion of Conscience in England should break down Hollands policy. the Bridge and Passage into their parts of Freedome in causes of Conscience.

The permission of conscience

Those prudent and prosperous States have gone far (though driven by Spanish persecution) to it) in in Holland, taking off the yoak from the necks of Dutch & English, French yea, Popish & Jewish consciences. For all which (though but Mercy, though but Justice and humanity to fellow mankind) he that runs may read the truth of Gods never failing Promises, Blessed are the Mercifull for they shall obtain Mercy.

Gods wonderful goings in Holland from Stafore, undone by unthankfulness,

Their own Chronicles tells us of a wonderfull walk of the God of Heaven between three of their most eminent Towns or Cities, First Stafore was the wondrous Wealthy City, their golden Citie, til a proud wealthy, Merchants widow, caused a whole ships load-Pride and ing of wheat (which her ship brought home and she despised) to be thrown over into the Harbour, which (with other Accidents of water and weather, Gods most righteous providences) so choak'd up the Haven, that Vessels of Burthen durst never frequent that Citie (by this occasion) most wondrously impoverish'd fince.

Coxe, House of Austria, ii: 29; by Sir William Temple, in his Observa-Wraxall, Hift. of France, ii: 129, 131. tions on the Netherlands, Works, i: 61. See also McCullagh, Industrial History of ² The effects of toleration upon the prosperity of Holland are well treated Free Nations, ii: 299.

From Stafore God carries all the Shipping and wealth To Ento Enchuysin, whose Zealous, over-zealous and furious undone by Clergie provoke the Civil Magistrates to persecute the bloody dissenting, non conforming consciences: Amongst the Tenent of rest 'tis rare (if ever) that the most glorious Son of tion: God himself escapes.

From Enchuysin therefore (a Den of persecuting From En-Lyons, and mountain of Leopards) the persecuted sted chuysin to Amsterdam, a poor fishing Town, yet harborous dam, raised and savourable to the flying, though dissenting conto its presciences: This confluence of the persecuted, by Gods sent hight and glory, most gracious coming with them, drew Boats, drew by mercy to Trade, drew Shipping, and that so mightily in so short the persecuted.

Honour (almost to astonishment in the Eyes of all Europe, and the world) have appeared to fall as out of Heaven in a Crown or Garland upon the head of that poor Fisher Town.

O ye the prime of English men and English worthies, whose fences have so oft perceived the everlasting Arms of the Invincible and Eternal King, when your Ships Hold hath been full with water, yea with Blood, when storms without, fires and mutinies within, when she hath beaten upon some Rocky Hearts and passa-Englands ges, as if she would have staved and split into a thou-ship got into Harsand pieces; yet this so neer stav'd, so neer fired, so bour. neer split, soundred, sinking Nation, hath the God of Heaven (by your most valiant and carefull hands) brought safe to Peace her Harbour! Why now should any duty possible mpossible? yea, why not impossibilities possible? Why should your English Seas con-

Song of Solomon, iv: 8.

Striking of tend with a neighbour Dutchman for the motion of a piece of Silk, &c. and not ten thousand fold much more your English Spirits with theirs for the Crown of that State-piety and Wisdome which may make your faces more to shine, not only with a common lustre after a Dutch President, [precedent] but (if it be the holy will of God, and I humbly hope it may be) with a glory far transcending all your fairest neigh-

The States of Holland having smarted deeply, and paid so dearly for the purchase of their freedomes, reach to the neighbour Nations and the world, a tast of such their dainties. And yet (with due reverence to so wise a State, and with due thankfulnesse for The States mercy and relief to many poor oppressed Consciences) of Holland I say their Piety nor Policie could ever yet reach so in the mat-far, nor could they in all their School of Warre (as

ters of lib-their Countries have been call'd) learn that one poor frience.

Lesson of setting absolutely the consciences of all men free.

'Tis true, they vouchsafed to the Papists and Arminians the liberty (as I may so speak) of the prison, and sometimes to go abroad (as I may say) with a Keeper, &c. But why should not such a parliament as England never had, (and who knows whether ever freedome to will the like) why should not the piety and policie

May 18, 1652, the Dutch Admiral, Van Tromp, with a fleet of forty-two veffels came into the roadstead at Dover, where Blake lay with a smaller fleet. The Dutch Admiral neglected or delayed to strike his topsails and flag as England required of foreign men-of-war in its

bours Copies.

own waters. This led to a bloody engagement, which precipitated actual war between the Commonwealth and Holland. Hume, Hift. of England, vii: 220. This indicates that this work was published later in 1652 than May.

of fuch Statesmen out-shoot and teach their Neigh-every mans bours, by framing a safe communication of freedome imparof Conscience in worship, even to them to whom with tially.
good security of Civill peace) it is as due as to any other Consciences or Worshippers in the World) the Papists and Arminians themselves. Of the Piety and Freedome Policie of such a freedom I have discoursed more of Popish consciences. largely in the answering of some Objections of Mr. Sec Chap. Cotton in Chapter 59. of this Book: and proved that 59, more such a freedom of the Conscience of each member sarticularly. of the Commonweal, and such a Commonweal as Englands now is, especially, cannot in all probability prove so dangerous and prejudiciall as many do imagine and discourse, but contrarily many wayes prove beneficiall, and marvellously advantageous.

Your Honors know what bloody bickerings and bloodsheds have been in later times in Germany, in the Low-Countries, in France, in England, in Polonia, in Hungaria, Bohemia, Transilvania, &c. about the Freedome of mens Consciences and Worship?

The God of Heaven may also please graciously to remember you, that it hath been the fatall errour of all Resormers that England or other States have seen, Old images to doe as the Portugals did in the East-Indies, who pull down, pull'd down the Images of the Pagans whom they set up. conquered, and set up their own Images of Portugall in their stead and places.

The Portuguese through the great Albuquerque took possession of Goa in 1503. It became a great focus of proselytism, and hundreds of thousands of converts were made. But success came in a great measure by conformity to existing pagan practices. Later, the Jesuits, and

especially Father Nobili, carried this to excess, until it was checked by the briefs of successive Popes. Ranke, Hist. of Popes, 302; Nicolini, Hist. of Jesuits, 96-128. See also Hough, Hist. of Christianity in India, ii: 248; Tennent, Christianity in Ceylon, 14, 20.

It is agreed on all hands that subscribe to one God, that his worship is but one, and that all besides that All Images one true God, are idols, and all worship beside his must down. own (but one) are Images: And you know the fiery jealousie of the Eternall will not ever endure an Image (though never fo fair) his Rivall: Hence in the many former Changes of estates, and State-worships (by Gods just and jealous permission) the childrens work hath been to tumble down their fathers buildings. Nor can your most prudent Heads, and potent Hands possibly erect that Fabrick, which the next Age (it may be the next Parliament) may not tumble down. And yet so may the God of Heaven so please to guide you in the high matters that concern the worship of God, and the Consciences of men, that (what ever be the prefent or future confequences) your own Consciences may reap the joyfull harvest of their prefent and eternall Requiems.

The Pope, the Turk, the King of Spain, the Emperour, and the rest of Persecutors, build among the Eagles, aud the Starres,' yet while they practice violence to the Souls of Men, and make their Swords of Steele Corrivals with the two-edged Spirituall Sword of the Sonne of God: the Basis of their Highest Pillars, the Foundation of their glorious Palaces, are but Drosse and Rottennesse. And however in our poore Arithmeticke, their Kingdomes Number seem great, yet in the onely wife account of the Eternall, All violent their Ages are but Minutes, and their short Periods

are neer accomplished; for herein the Maxime is most

[&]quot;Though thou exalt thyself as the the stars, thence I will bring thee down, eagle, and though thou set thy nest among saith the Lord." Obadiah, 4.

true, (in the matters of Religion and Consciences of must men, especially:) the violent motion must break.

But Light from the Father of Lights hath shined on your eyes: Mercy from the Father of Mercies hath softned your breasts, to be tender of the tenderest part of Man, his Conscience: for indeed there is no true Reason of Policy or Piety (as this Discourse The Ast discovereth) why that man that will subscribe (and for Civill give assurance for honest meaning) to that most pru
Engagement of dent Act of Civill Engagement, what ever his Con
great nescience be) should be deprived and robed of the lib
cessity.

erty of it, in Spirituall and Religious matters.

I have (I fear) been long in my first Petition, my second shall be brief, is this.

I most humbly and earnestly beseech your Honours The second in all the straits and difficulties which yet you are Petition. to passe (concerning this great point of mens Consciences, or other high affairs) steere carefuly off from one sunk Rock, on which so many gallant Vessels have miscarried. This Rock lies deeper then others, and seldom hath appeared but at some Deadlow water, when the most high Judge of the whole world reckons with Men or States, in low conditions and debasements.

I humbly beg from God the gracious continuance of his mighty Angels guard about your fitting, to preserve your Honours from the slames of Wars abroad, and from such slames at home: from Risings,

and faithful to the Commonwealth of England, as the same is now established without a King or House of Lords." Parliamentary History, iii: 1334.

This was a part of the legislation by which the authority of the Government of the Commonwealth was to be established. It was adopted Oct. 11, 1649, and required every subscriber to be "true"

Worldly from Tumults, from Mutinies, from Pistols, from Stabs, wisdome in from Powder-plots, from Poyson, &c. but above all, most dan-from your own Wisdoms and Policies in straits and difficulties.

The holy History tells, that on this Rock (in a State strait) strook the great Statist Jeroboam, to the ruine of himself and his posterity.

On this Rock split that famous and zealous Reformer Jehu.

This pluckt the Crown from Sauls high head, when his own wisdome in straits made him presumptuous about the worship of God.

This pluckt off the Crown, and pluck out the eyes of Zedekiah, when in a strait he trusted not in God, as Solomon speaks, but leaned to his own understanding for his safety.

The third Petition.

Soul shipwrack. To which purpose my third Petition is, that in the midst of so many great Negotiations of Justice, of Mercy to the Bodies and Estates, or Spirits & Consciences of so many thousands and ten thousand, you forget not to deal justly, & to shew mercy to your selves: Oh how lamentable and dreadful wil it prove, if after all your high Employments (as the State-Agents & Factors for the Commonweal!) if in the midst of all your cares and sears, and tossings about the Souls and Consciences and falvations of others, your own most dear and pretious selves make an eternal ship-wrack?

Your Honors know, that although men have chosen and cull'd you out as wife and noble, yet God hath not chosen (if Paul say true) many wife and noble to eternall life and blessednesse.

Who can love and honor you, and not cry to the God of Heaven for you, and to your selves for your selves: Be not so busie about the Earthly estate, no nor the Heavenly estate of others, as to forget to make sure your own vocation and election, & to work out your own salvation with fear and trembling.

Oh let not this bold cry offend, and though offend, yet let it throughly awake your noble spirits to know your dangers & hindrances (more then other mens) Dangers from a world of distractions from without, from pride of Parliation a world of distractions from without, from pride ment men. & self-considence from within, from the flatteries of such who (hoping for rewards & morsels from you) proclaim abroad (that you may hear it) O blessed Christian Magistrates, Christian Kings & Queens, Christian States, Christian Parliaments, Christian Armies, so lulling your pretious souls into an eternall sleep.

I need not remember your Honours of that most wonderful fumma totalis of all the castings up of Solomons choice particulars (his wisdom, works, riches, peace and pleasures,) Vanity and vexation of spirits. I need not remember you of that wonderfull Confession Wonder-of Philip the 2nd of Spain (neer his last) to his success-full Confessions of for and son Philip the 3rd, to this effect: I have had two mighty "and expended (about the time of these 30 years) 594. Kings. "millions of Treasure, and yet gained nothing for my "self but heart sorrow, and vexation of Spirit." Your

Watson, History of Philip II., 440. Gayarré, Philip II., of Spain, 2-11. Mr. Motley gives a detailed account of the death of Philip II. Hist. of Netherlands, iii: 503-511. He sets a low estimate on what was then considered his enormous revenue. He says: "His income was estimated by careful contemporary statesmen at what seemed to them

the prodigious annual amount of fixteen millions of dollars. He carried on a vast war without interruption during the whole of his forty-three years reign, and in so doing is said to have expended a sum total of seven hundred millions of dollars—a statement which made men's hair stand on their heads. Yet the American Republic during its civil war

own observant eyes and ears (in the late most wonderfull changes and toffings of all affairs and things) cannot but read a thousand Lectures to your most ferious midnight and morning Thoughts of the most certain uncertainties of Friends, Treasures, Revenues, Armies, Forts, Magazines, Castles, Ships and Navies, Crowns and Lives.

True Heavenly wisdome.

Why then should your renowned wisdom & prudence excel the folly of others as much as light excelleth darkness, in searching of the root and causes of matters, in fore-seeing Events and Consequences, in raising Monies and Armies, in choosing Agents, in framing Laws, in managing great affairs at home & abroad, in discovering plots, in preventing dangers, & finall overthrows by fure retreats, &c. If yet, alas, that wisdome make not out a saving discovery of the most holy and only wise, the Alpha & Omega, the first of causes and last of Ends (in whose hand is all your breath and ways:) in raising spiritual supplies against your spiritually devouring adversaries, in discovering their methods, defignes, deceits, in preventing that (that) fatall overthrow, and eternall defeat (remediless, hopeless) where the worm never dies, and the fire never goes out?

The onely valour or COTDAYdize.

O why should your renowned valors so glory in the conquest of Cities, Castles, Ships & Armies, if your felves are led captive in the spiritual chains of lusts & passions, a more lamentable, and more to be deplored object, then the poorest saves in the Spanish aud Turkish Gallies.

to repress the infurrection of the slave- Empire in time of profound peace spends holders, has spent nominally as large a half as much annually." iii: 519. fum as this every year; and the British

What shall avail your admired diligence and activity in managing & quick dispatching so many and so high affairs, by day and night, catching hold of all True and occasions, redeeming all opportunities, improving all best diligence. advantages, if you lose the fair Gales, and oreslip and sleep away the pretious and inestimable seasons and calls, and knocks and offers of your own eternal Mercies?

What boots your exemplary and impartiall justice on so many and so high Delinquents, if your own True Justice bosomes are found traiterous to the State of Heaven, tice and Righteousrebellious to the King, to the God of spirits, and if in ness. that most high Court of Justice from Gods most dreadful tribunal you hear that thunder (which oh that you may never hear) Go ye cursed, &c. [Matt. xxv: 41.]

'Tis true your mercies have been eminent to the poor, to the oppressed, to the captive, to the maimed, to the wounded, to the fatherless, widows, &c. But Heavens, will you now be cruel to your selves, incompassion-mercy. ate to your own bowels, insensible of your own wounds, and miseries? O search and see, and be perswaded of your infinite want of Crummes falling from your Table of Mercy! of the infinite price and value of the wine & oyl of the mercifull (though despised Samaritan) to ease and supple, to cleanse and heale your broken Hearts and wounded Spirits.

The flames of your Zeal for the God of Israel [2 Kings, x: 16.] (as that famous Iebu said) have been so bright, and mounted so high against two mighty Factions of the Kings and Queens (the Prelats & the Popes) that those flames have not only dazled and amazed all

ous Reformations.

Late zeal- British eyes (the English & the Scotch) but or'e the Seas, and or'e the Alps, and or'e the Pirenean mountains, and Romes own 7 hils have flown & fild all Protestant and Popish ears, and hearts, and tongues, with either admiration & exulting, or furious rage and indignation! Yet what avails these glorious flames, and furious whirling of your zealous Chariots, if yet they are but Jehu's? If Sathan the God of this world possesse the Throne of Pride and Ostentation in your bosoms (Come see my zeal which I have for the God of Israel) yea though you should go on where Jehu left, and shoot home where he fell short, yet what avails it that the God of Israel be in Iebu's mouth, when God-felfe, God-honour, &c. fill his breast & heart? What gains he by the flaughter of Princes, Priests and Gods, when Israel it self is but an Apostate state from the true worship of the God of Israel, and Iehu himself (according to the purity of Gods word and ordinances at Ierusalem) reformed not so much as his own privat heart & conscience?

Jehu his zeal and reward.

> Alas, what folid joy (most zealous Worthies) shall a Crown of leaves (a temporal reward, Iebu's wages) bring to your Noble Heads & Breasts, if you heare not at last that saving Call to all humble and selfedenying Followers of Jesus, Come ye blessed of my Father, inherit the Kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world. [Matt. xxv: 34.]

> Your admired publick patience so wonderfully assaulted, so wonderfully loaden with such mightie Trials from Mans, from Gods hand, with such mighty Losses, mighty Defeats, mighty Labours & Hazards, mighty Reproaches, &c. I say your unwearied Pati

ence hath stood (like some mighty Rock, or Anvill) Of the invincible: Yet who can stile this Patience, or State-ments papolicie! if your private Howses and Breasts swell and tience. swarm with rebellious Passions, Impatiences, Revenges! If in the surnaces of your own private afflictions, and in the powrings out and changes of the most High upon you, your Drosse and Lees of unmortisted, unsanctified Spirits remain uncleansed! if you most humbly kisse not the Rods of the most High chastising you by sicknesses, by losses, and other trialls, humbly thankfull, and longing to declare the Spirits of true Children, truly desiring more and more to partake of his Divine Nature and Holinesse?

Yea, what avails the Crown of your enduring Conflancy that have rid out so long a storm, held out so Of the long a stege, not fainted in such tedious Travels, Crown of Labours, Oppositions, Treacheries, Discouragements, strue Conbut gloriously cast Anchor in the Port of Patience; if yet your personall Righteousness passe away as the morning dew melted with the warme beams of victorious and prosperous Success? If your own professions of Christ Jesus prove but a fading colour, and not died in the right Grain of the pretious blood of the Son of God?

Your Honours well remember, that the main point of Luthers Reformation, (and before him of the Hussites in Germany and Bohemia, and before them of the Wicklevists in England, and before them of the Waldenses in France, consisted chiefly about Repent-The Conance and Faith in the blood of Christ: That the troverses main Contentions of Calvin, and since him of the gears about most Reformers, have turn'd upon the hinge of the Religion.

Form of the Church, and the Administrations thereof, the lamentable though pretious Fuell of those fires

So many opposite Churches, so many opposite Christs to the onely true.

The Pageant of

bis dayes, a

Churches.

false

Perken

of strife among the wisest, holiest, and learnedst of the Followers of Christ Jesus in these times. know the Lord Jesus prophesied, That many false Christs should arise, and the Scriptures more then once give the title of Christ to the Church; whence it is evident, That every feverall Modell, Platform, and profession of a Church, is the profession of a various and different Christ. Your Honours also know he spake most true (being Truth it Selfe) that said, That which is most highly esteemed amongst men, is abomination in the fight of God, Luke 16. 15. fuch may the glorious profession of Christs or Churches be, as may ravish the eyes and hearts of men, and from which the jealous eys of the true Lord Jesus turn away as from the false and counterfeit with indignation. Befide the Counterfeit in holy Scripture, how famous was the Pageant of that counterfeit King of England, which so haunted with long vexations one of the wifest of Englands Kings (Henry the *in K. H.* 7. feventh?) How wonderfully (even to aftonishment) picture of did the imposture of Richard Duke of York (proclaiming Henry an usurper and false,) I say, how Christs, or wonderfully did that monstrous imposture take, that not onely Foraigners where that Counterfeit most kept (the Arch-Duke, the King of France, the King of Scots, the King of Romanes, the Irish Nation, &c.) were deceived with that feigned King, but also so many gallant men of our own Nation, even to the wisest and highest (as that famous Stanley Lord Chamberlain, the Preserver and Raiser of King Henry himselfe) lamentably lost their Heads and Lives about that pretended King? Now counterfeit Spirituall delusions of false and counterfeit Christs, as they are deeper and stronger, so they find more easie possession of the Ears and Souls of men, so wofully prepared by naturall self-deceivings.

On fix principall Pillars or* Foundations (faith the * $\theta \in \mu \in holy$ Spirit, Heb. 6. 6.) is built the fabrick of of true holy Christianity: On Repentance, on Faith, on Baptismes, fundament on laying on of Hands, on the Resurrection, and the tals of Christian Eternall Judgement.

Concerning the two middle ones of these there are Heb. 6. and have been mighty and lamentable differences among the Scholars of Jesus, who yet agree in the other source, of Repentance and Faith, the Resurrection and Eternall Judgement.

Whatsoever your Honours apprehensions are of the

Henry VII., the first of the Tudors, gained the throne of England on the field of Bofworth, and mainly by the defection of Lord Stanley from Richard III., who thus turned the fortunes of the day. Perkin Warbeck claimed to be Richard Plantagenet, the younger of the two fons of Edward IV., supposed to have been murdered in the Tower of London, but whom he alleged to have escaped. Among those accused of complicity with him was Stanley, "the preserver and raiser of King Henry himfelfe," who was arraigned for high treafon, condemned and beheaded. Bacon, Hist. of Henry VII., Works i: 347-370. (Montague's edition.) Williams follows the partial judgment of Lord Bacon as to Henry's wisdom, who calling him the "Solomon of England," fays he "was

one of the best fort of wonders, a wonder for wise men." But Sir James Mackintosh says, "No generosity lent lustre to his purposes; no tenderness softened his rigid nature. His good qualities were useful but low; his vices were mean; and no person in history of so much understanding and courage is so near being despised. He was a man of shrewd discernment, but of a mean spirit and a contracted mind." History of England, 205.

² Williams was the first in this country, if not indeed in England, of those who have since been known as Six-Principle Baptists, who hold the imposition of hands to be as essential as baptism for any church fellowship. Cf. Bloudy Tenent, 21; Pub. Narr. Club, iii: 65; Hireling Ministry, 6.

With or Salvation or no salvation.

foure last, I beseech you (as you love your lives to without the Eternity) make fure of the two first, and ply (with Sails and Oars) day and nights, and give not rest to your fouls till you have anchored in some bleffed assurance, that although you find not satisfaction in the many frames of Churches pretending; yet that you have faved (as once you know a wife and honorable personage said) the Bird in your Bosome: and that those your very eyes which have seen so much of Christ Jesus, and so many wonderfull changes, and have been rotten awhile in their holes (in Death) shall joyfully possesse, and fill their holes again, and be gloriously blessed with the sight of a Redeemer, when these Heavens and this Earth shal passe away. For which humbly and unceffantly prayes

> Your Honours most unworthy, yet unfainedly devoted,

> > Roger Williams.

Your Honours (wanting time to read much) may please to view in a few minutes the Portraicture and Map of the whole Bloody Tenent in the latter end of the last Chapt. Chap. 79.



To the several Respective General Courts, especially that of the Massachusets in N. ENGLAND.

Honored and beloved Friends and Countreymen,

Hile You fit drie on your fafe American N, EngShoars (by Gods most gracious Provi-land Privdence) and have beheld the dolefull
tossings of so many of Europs Nations,
yea of our dearest Mother, aged England, in a Sea of Tears and Bloud, I

am humbly bold to present your Eyes and Hearts with this (not unseasonable) discourse of Bloud, of the Bloudy Tenents of Persecution, Oppression, and Violence, in the Cause and matters of Conscience and Religion.

It is a Second Conference of Peace and Truth, an Examination of the worthily honoured and beloved Mr. Cottons Reply to a former Conference and Trea-whole Natife of this Subject. And although it concern all tions of Nations, which have persecuted and shed the Bloud Lyons or Nations, the Bloudie Roman Empire, with all the tors. Savage Lyons thereof, Emperours and Popes, the bloudie Monarchies of Spain and France, and the rest of Europs Kingdoms and States (which under their several Vizards and Pretences of Service to God, have

The Bloudy Tenent more especially concerns N. E.

in so many thousands of his Servants, Murthered so many thousand times over, his dear Son) yea although it concern that Bloudie Turkish Monarchy, and all the Nations of the World who practife violence to the Conscience of any Christian, or Anti-christians, Jews or Pagans; yet it concerns your felves (with all due respect otherwise be it spoken) in some more eminent degrees: Partly, as so many of yours of chief note (befide Mr. Cotton) are engaged in it; partly as N. England (in respect of Spiritual and Civil State) professeth to draw nearer to Christ Jesus then other States and Churches, and partly as N. England is believed to hold and practife such a Bloudie Doctrine, notwithstanding Mr. Cottons Vails and Pretences of not persecuting men for conscience, but punishing them only for finning against conscience! and of but so and fo, not persecuting, but punishing Hereticks, Blasphemers, Idolators, Seducers, &c.

The occa-

It is Mr. Cottons great mistake and forgetfulnesse, to fion of the charge me with a publick examination of his privat troverse. Letter to me; whereas in Truth, there never passed fuch Letters between himself and me about this Subject; as he alledgeth: But the Prisoners Arguments against Persecution, with Mr. Cottons Answer thereunto (which I examined) I say these were unexpectedly, and folemnly fent to me, as no privat thing, with earnest desire of my consideration or Animadversions on them.'

> These Agitations between Mr. Cotton and others, fo fent unto me, as also the Model of Church and Civil Power by Gods Providence coming to hand, I

This statement is made more explicitly in Chapter I., infra.

fay they seem'd to me to be of too too Publick a nature: And in which my soul not only heard the dolefull cry of the souls under the Altar to the Lord for Vengeance, but their earnest sollicitations, yea and the command of the Lord Jesus for Vindication of their blouds and lives spilt and destroyed, by this Bloudie Tenent, though under never so Fair and Glorious Shewes and Colours.

The most boly and allseeing knowes how bitterly I This Conresent the least difference with Mr. Cotton, yea with not with the least of the followers of Jesus, of what conscience persons, but or worship soever: How mournfully I remember this against steer bloody stroak (as I believe) on Mr. Cottons eye, and the eyes Doctrins of so many of Gods precious children and servants, in and Tethese and other parts; that those eyes so peircing and beavenly (in other holy and precious Truths of God) should yet be so over-clouded and bloudshotten in this: I grieve I must contest, and maintain this contestation with (in other respects) so dearly beloved and so worthy Adversaries.

And yet why mention I or respect I man that is but Grass, and the children of men that must die, whose Brains, Eyes and Tongues (even the holyest and the highest) must shortly sink and rot in their skuls and holes.

Without remembring therefore who my Adversarie is, nor all the Wormwood and the Gall so frequently in Mr. Cottons Reply against me; I fully and only level with an upright and single eye (the Lord Jesus graciously assisting) against that sowl and monstrous bloudie Tenent and Doctrin, which hath so slily (like the old Serpent the Author of it) crept under the

shade and shelter of Mr. Cottons Patronage and Protection.

The end of this Treatise. My end is to discover and proclaim the crying and horrible guilt of the bloudie Dostrin, as one of the most Seditious, Destructive, Blasphemous, and Bloudiest in any or in all the Nations of the World, notwithstanding the many fine Vails, Pretences and Colours of not persecuting Christ Jesus, but Hereticks, not Gods Truth or Servants, but Blasphemers, Seducers: not Persecuting men for their Conscience, but for sinning against their Conscience, &c.

My end is to perswade Gods Judah (especially) to The cry of wash their hands from Bloud, to cleanse their hearts the Lord and wayes from such Unchristian practices, toward all that is man, capable of a Religion and a Conscience,

that is man, capable of a Religion and a Conscience, but most of all toward Christ Jesus, who cries out (as he did to Saul) in the sufferings of the least of his Servants: Old England, Old England, New England, New England, King, King, Parliaments, Parliaments, General Courts, General Courts, Presbyterians, Presbyterians, Independents, &c. Why persecute you me? It is hard for you to kick against the Pricks.

My end is to prepare the Servants and Witnesses of Jesus (what Truth soever of his they testifie) for that great and general and most dreadfull slaughter of the witnesses, which I cannot but humbly sear, and almost believe, is near approaching, and will be Ushered in, provoak'd and hastned by the proud security, worldly pomp, sleshly considence, and bloudy violences of Gods own children, wofully exercised each against other, and so rendred wofully ripe for such an Universal and dreadfull Storm and Tempest!

My end and scope is to put a Christian barr, and just A Bar and merciful Spoaks in the wheels of such zealous Perfecureforming Jehues, who (under the Vizard and Name 11011. of Baals Priests) may possibly be induced to account it good service unto God, to kill and burn his precious Servants.

My end is, that the greatest Sons of Bloud (the Papists) may know, when ever (as the Saints in Queen Maries days confessed) when ever it shall please the jealous God for the fins of his Saints to turn the Or a Tef-Wheels of his most deep and holy Providences, and timony to give the Power to the Paw of the Beast, against especially his Saints and Truths, for their last dreadfull slaugh-in the ter (as Daniel and John do clearly seem to tell us) I Papists. fay those Sons of Bloud, the bloudie Papists, may know, that their bloudy Doctrin of persecution, was disclaimed by some, whom they call Sectaries: That equall and impartiall favour was pleaded to the Catholicks, as wel as to their own or other mens Souls and Consciences: And that if that great Whore shall yet proceed not only to drink the wine of their carnal Yollitie, in the Bowles of the holy Ordinances of Christs Temple and Sanctuary; but also to drink more drunk in the bloud of his Saints and witnesses! This Testimony may stand as a Character of Bloud, fixed by the hand of Gods eternal Truth and Peace, upon the Gates

"Then I would know the truth of the fourth beast, which was diverse from all the others, exceeding dreadful, whose teeth were of iron, and his nails of brass: which devoured, brake in pieces, and stamped the residue with his feet: and of the ten horns that were in his head, and of the other which came up, &c. I

beheld, and the same horn made war with the saints, and prevailed against them." Daniel, vii: 19-21.

"And when they shall have finished their testimony, the beast that ascendeth out of the bottomless pit shall make war against them, and shall overcome them, and kill them." Revelation, xi: 7.

A double prison, of prejudice and Conscience.

of their bloudie Courts, and upon the forehead of their bloudie Judges, who (under what pretence foever) hunt and perfecute the Souls and Consciences of any Child of God or Man.

My truly honoured and beloved Countrimen, vouchsafe me I beseech you that humane and Christian Libertie to fay, that I fear your Spirits are lock'd up in a double prison from any serious Audience to ought of mine presented to you. The first of Prejudice against such and such a person. The second of Conscience, against such and such a matter; and that while my Conscience or another mans saith, Let me be Heretick, Blasphemer, Idolater, Seducer, with Christ Tesus, with his Apostles, Saints and Witnesses: Let me (for his fake) bear Frowns, Censures, and Persecutions, from men so dear, so excellent, so boly! Your Consciences plead for equall Libertie of opposing in your way, all fuch erroneous or wandring Consciences.

For answer, It is but *Humanity*, it is but *Christianity* to exercise meeknesse and moderation to all men: It is humane and Christian Wisdom to listen to a serious Alarm against a Common Enemy: Prove the Alarm false, it may be but troublesome: Prove it true, it

may be Destruction to have despised it.

As the wounds of a Lover are better then the Kiffes of an Enemy: So faith the same Spirit, an open Rebuke is better then secret Love. [Proverbs, xxvii: 5.]

2 Foundamentall Hints against Persecution.

But yet your Consciences (as all mens) must be satisfied, I have therefore in all these Agitations humbly presented (amongst others) two Foundamental Hints or Confiderations.

First that the People (the Original of all free Power

and Government) are not invested with Power from Christ Jesus, to rule his Wife or Church, to keep it pure, to punish Opposites by force of Armes, &c.

Secondly, that the Pattern of the National Church of Ifrael, was a None-juch, unimitable by any Civil State, in all or any of the Nations of the World beside: In this latter hint I insisted more largely in my former Considerations upon Church and Civil Power in N. E. unto which Mr. Cotton replyed not (and of any other Replyes of any (to whom Mr. Cotton refers it) do I yet not know of:)

I Add, it is a glorious Character of every true Difciple or Scholler² of Christ Jesus, to be never too old to learn.

It is the Command of Christ Jesus to his Schollars, to try all things: And Libertie of trying what a Friend, yea what an (esteemed) Enemie presents, hath ever (in point of Christianity) proved one especiall means of attaining to the truth of Christ.

For I dare confidently appeal to the consciences of Gods most knowing servants, if that observation be not Libertie of true, to wit, that it hath been the common way of trying forthe Father of Lights, to inclose the Light of his holy Books, Truths, in dark and obscure, yea and ordinarily in &c. forbidden Books, persons and Meetings, by Sathan stiled Conventicles.

New English Voyages, have taught most of our Old

Bloudy Tenent, Chap. ex-exii. Pub.

Narr. Club, iii: 317-324.

2 "First, as to the name Schollar, although as to bumane learning, many wayes lawfull, yet as it is appropriated to such as practise the Ministry have been at the Universitie (as they say) It is

a facrilegious and theevish title, robbing all beleevers and Saints, who are frequently in the Testament of Christ filled Disciples or Schollars of Christ Jesus, and only they as Beleevers." Hireling Ministry, 14.

kept.

petit.

English spirits, how to put due prices upon the most common and ordinary undervalued mercies; how pre-New Eng-cious with some hath been a little water? how dainty lands Leswith others a piece of bread: How welcome to some Sons. the poorest howling? Yea the very Land and Earth,

after long and tedious passages?

There is one commoditie for the fake of which most of Gods children in N. England have run their mighty bazards; a commoditie marvellously scarce in former times (though in fome late years by Gods most gracious and mighty hand more plentifull) in our native Countrey: It is a Libertie of fearching after Gods most holy mind and pleasure.

Out of this most precious and invaluable Yewel, if

you fuffer Sathan (that grand thief and cheater to bereave you, and that it shall be a crime, humbly and Liberty of peaceably to question even Lawes and Statutes, or out Truth, what ever is even publickly taught and delivered, bardly got, you will most certainly find your selves after all your and as long Run (like that little Frenchman who kill'd the bardly Duke of Guise, and was taken next morning neare the place from whence he had fled upon a swift horse Jan le all night)' I fay you will most certainly find your felves, but where you were, enflav'd and captivated in the Chains of those Popish Darknesses, [to wit, Ignorance is the mother of Devotion, and we must believe as the Church believes, &c.]

> Remember therefore (O ye the Cream and Flower of English Plantations in America) what a black and

Francis, Duke of Guise, was killed horse escaped to the neighboring woods. before Orleans by Jean de Poltrot, or Poltrot de Merey, a Huguenot, February 24, 1563. The assassin on a swift Wars of France, i: 148. direfull a *cole* it was with which it pleafed the Spirit of God in Habacuck, to brand the Assirian Monarchie, to wit [a Bitter and bastie Nation] but in the spirit of meeknesse, in the meeknesse of wisdom, be pleased to remember that possible it is for Goas visible, only peo- The wonple in the world to have very foul and bloudie hands, ceitfulnesse full of Bloud (Isa. 1.)! [15.] To build up Zion and of the Ferusalem (that is, to erect the Visible Church and hearts of Gods only Kingdom of God) with Bloud (Mic. 3.) [10.] and with people. Iniquitie: That the Heads and Judges of Gods People, may judge for a reward (and the deceitfull heart of man graspeth at rewards more then of one fort) that the Priests and Prophets thereof may teach and *Prophesie* (and it may be frequently and excellently, but yet for) an hire and for money; And that yet their consciences may lean upon Jehovah, and they may say with confidence, is not the Lord amongst us? None evil shall come unto us; &c. O remember that your Gifts are rare, your Professions of Religion (in such Mic. 3. way) rare, your Persecutions and hidings from the [11.] storms abroad, rare and wonderfull: So in propor-land must tion your Transgressions, estate and publick fins can-be singular not but be of a rare and extraordinary Guilt: Nor as in Mercies, so in will New England's forrowes (when fins are ripe and Judgfull) be other then the Dregs of Germanie's, of Ire-ments. land's, of England's, and of Scotland's Tears and Calamities.

Amongst the crying fins of our own or other sinfull Nations: those two are ever amongst the lowdest, to wit, *Invented Devotions* to the *God* of *Heaven*. Secondly, *Violence* and *Oppression* on the Sons of men

[&]quot;For lo, I raise up the Chaldeans, that bitter and hasty nation." Habakkuk, i: 6.

2 of the loudest State-cry-ing sins.

(especially (if his sons) for dissenting, and against both these, and that the impartial and dreadfull hand of the most holy and Jealous God (a consuming sire) tear and burn not up at last the Roots of these Plantations, but graciously discovering the Plants which are not his, he may graciously fructise and cause to flourish what his Right hand will own: I say this is the humble and and unseigned desire and cry (at the Throne of Grace) of your so long despised Out-cast:

ROGER WILLIAMS.



To the Merciful and Compassinate READER.

LHile the unmercifull Priests and Levits Soul turn away their cruel Eyes and Feet wounds, from their poor wounded neighbours (the oppressed for matters of Religion and Wor(hip) it will be no ingratefull act to present thy tender beart and Ear

(Compassionate Samaritane) with the dolefull cry of the Souls under the Altar [How long Lord before thou avenge our bloud on them that dwell upon the Earth] and to pray thy mournfull view of the Akeldemae's and fields of Blood, where thousands and ten thousand times ten thousands of the pretious Saints (Servants and Witnesses of Jesus) lie flaughtered in their bloudie Gore, in all Ages and in all Nations, where the Trumpet of the Son of God hath founded:

Here and there among these slaughtered heaps of Saints lie (thin and rare) the slaughtered Carkasses of some poor Arrians or Papists, or other poor delud-

God, and for the testimony which they blood on them that dwell on the earth?" held: and they cried with a loud voice, Revelation, vi: 9, 10.

"I saw under the altar the souls of saying, How long, O Lord, holy and them that were slain for the word of true, dost thou not judge and avenge our

tion.

The Akel-ing and deluded fouls: This feeming colour of Impardamaes, or tiall Justice serves (wofully) that murtherous enemy of all Mankind for a Stale' or Covert under which his Bloud. caused by bloudie Game goes on, of perfecuting (or hunting) the the Bloudy harmless Deer, the children of the living God. Tenent of For the fake then of the dear Saints and Followers Persecu-

of Jesus, for his holy fake and Truth, for the holy name and Truth of the most holy Father of Lights, the God of it, thy compassionate eye is here presented with a Second Conference and view of Mr. Cottons Reply, and artificial bloudie washing of the Bloudie Tenent.

The Battel about any Truth of God in Christ, is fought and managed by that most high and glorious Michael the Arch-Angel and Son of God, attended with all his Holy Angels, the Messengers and Witneffes of his Truth on the one fide: On the other fide by that great red Dragon, whose bloudie Followthe son of ers, Devils and men of all forts and Nations, but Sathan the especially the Roman bloudie Emperor, and Roman Popes (with Lyon-like Furie, and Fox-like craft) have red Drafuck'd the Bloud and broke the Bones, and devoured Generals. the Flesh of so many hundred thousand, thousands of the King of Kings his spiritual Hinds and Roes in this their bloudie hunting: So that aptly (I had almost said Prophetically) wrote one of their own Roman Poets of the lamentable condition of the barmlesse Deer above other Creatures: Dente tuetur Aper,

A decoy.

Michael,

God, and

gon, the

two great

[&]quot;Still as he went, he craftie stales did lay, With cunning traynes him to entrap unwares."-Spenser, Færie Queene, B. II., C. I., § 4.

^{2 &}quot;There was war in heaven: Michael and his angels fought against the dragon; and the dragon fought and his angels and prevailed not." Revelation, xii: 7.

³ Song of Solomon, ii: 7.

defendunt, Cornua Taurum, Imbelles Damæ quid nist Præda sumus?

'Tis a lamentable and cruell fight to fee the fons of one poor man and woman, (all the Globe of the world over (like Babels builders) fo vastly disagreeing about a God and his Worship.

Tis lamentable to see these one Mans sons Murthered and Massacred (in mutual flaughters) as for other pretended Causes: So this especially of Con-

science and Religion.

'Tis yet more lamentable and never enough to be Lamenta-lamented, that while the Sons of Men do but their about Rekind! the Sons of God, the fons of the God of Peace, ligion, even the Lillies, Doves and Spouses of Jesus should thus among the discord and jarr about this Christ their bope! that (like the true the very Turks and Persians contending about their and living Mahomet his Successors) the Children of God should God. tear out each others Throats about the last Will and Testament of the Son of God their elder brother: That Ephraim should be against Manasseh, and Manasseh against Ephraim, and both against Judah; yet all fons of one, and professors of one God of Israel.

But oh the low and shallow comprehensions of the fons of men, who as a Rotten thing (faith Job) [xiii. 28.] confumeth: Oh the depths of the Councels and

Dente timenturapri; defendunt cornua We naked Does, prey undefended, fall." Wright, Bohn's Martial, p. 600.

Imbelles damæ quid, nisi præda, su-

mus?-Martial, Epigr. Lib. xiii: 94.

[&]quot;The tusk, the Boar: Harts, horns defend, to all

[&]quot; They shall eat every man the slesh of his own arm: Manasseh, Ephraim; and Ephraim, Manasseh; and they together shall be against Judah." Isaiah, ix: 20, 21.

The Ifrael workings of the most High, most Holy, and only wife, outshooting all the Generations of men, who hear and ded. know no more then Yonathans Lad, Is not the Arrow beyond thee? &c. [1 Samuel, xx: 37.]

His holy Wisdom hath an heavenly Reason (to Joseph sold touch a little upon this sorrowfull string) of that bloudie Device and Sale of innocent Joseph by his brethren. own Brethren, the sons of one Israel and God. [Genefis, xxxvii: 18-28.]

He knowes why so holy a Leader of such a miraculous People (as I may truly call them) why Aaron (I fay) was so left to the horrible, ungratefull, and force Aaron outragious importunities of this (then the only) Peothem Gods. ple of God, as to frame a Beastly worship, and to turn the most glorious and dreadfull Godhead into the similitude of a Beast that eateth grasse. [Exodus, xxxii: 1-6.

He knowes why the Israel of God) Rebels, as Moses Israels passionately called them) should so often grieve the murmurholy Spirit of God with their murmurings, and be so ings. near to dash out the brains of their most faithfull Leaders. [Numbers, xiv: 1-5; xvi: 41.]

He knowes why two Parts or Angles of that Heav-Aaron and enly Triangle (Moses, Aaron, and Miriam so neer in Earthly and Heavenly Relations) I say why that rare Pair, Aaron and Miriam should yet envie and mutiny against their so dear a Brother, and so meek and heavenly a Ruler, Moses. [Numbers, xii.]

His heavenly wisdom hath a reason of that won-An Armie derfull Shrinking of an Army of 32 thousand Israelits, of 32000 forunk into into one poor 300 left behind, and found only fit for Israelites Gods battels against the Midianits. [Judges, vi.-vii.]

Miriam against Moses.

A reason why those two famous Champions, Sam-Samson and Samson and David should find so great discouragement couraged to their fighting of Gods Battels, the men of Judah by their basely binding Samson, and the chief of Davids own own breth-Brethren slying in his face with open Railings. [Judges Benjamin xv: 9-13; I Samuel, xvii: 28.]

A reason of that all most utter consumption of one strong whole Tribe of Israels 12. by the surious stames of Tribes. the Zeal and Indignation of the eleven. [Judges, xx.] Israels re-

These things happened not by chance, but as the Samuel & Apostle speaks in Types (in curious and wonderfull the Lord sigures) so that his holy wisdom knowes: why Israel himself. must be so weary of Samuel and himself, and (like the Nations of the World) must have a King to be their Champion and sight their Battels: [I Samuel, viii.]

Why Saul this defired King, the King of Gods own choice and Ifraels, why yet he must hunt an inno-saul percent David, as a Flea in the bosom, or a Partridg on securing the mountains, until he hath slain himself to set the David. Crown on Davids head. [I Samuel, xxvi: 20.]

A reason of that long continued Faction of so many Tribes against this Davids Crown, and that Israel (so importunate, so impatient for a King) should now and Israel power out each others blood about a Successor, against whether a David, or (the son of Persecution, Saul) David and Islabosheth. [2 Samuel, ii.—iv.]

A reason (when David wears both Crowns in one, and hath all that a most gracious God could espie out fit for David to receive, that yet he wants a wife that David stab had so many, and rather then a Davids sinfull Desires with bis and Whoredomes shall want a Covering, the blood Pen.

of Uriah (that is fire or zeal of God) shall die and make up one to cover them. [2 Samuel, xi: 15.]

O the Depths of the Councels of the holy one of The divis- Israel why (there being but 12 Tribes in all) 10 jons & dif- Tribes of his own people should tear away from 2, the Tribes, and after many Captivities of the one and the other, both the one and the other now are scattered from each other upon the face of the Earth, and as yet no certain Tidings what's befaln to the 10 Tribes of the Israel of God. [1 Kings, xii: 16-20; 2 Kings, xviii: 9-12.

He knowes why to leave an upright perfect Asae's Asa imprisoning the heart to such folly and wrath, as to lay a Faithfull Prophet. Prophet (admonishing him from God) by the heels.

[2 Chronicles, xvi: 7-10.]

Yea, why the Followers of the meek Lamb of God, should burn in such Unchristian Flames, as to call for fire from Heaven to confume the contemners and despisers of their Lord and Master, who quencheth fire from the fire of their rash zeal with this mild Check, You know not of what Spirit you are of. [Luke, ix: 54-55.

Why such πιχρια (Bitternesse as the Word is) should rise between two Turtle Doves, Paul and Barnabas, and that about their most laborious and most dangerous Ministeries. [AEts, xvi: 39.]

Why one cries *Paul*, another *Apollo*, another Cephas, another Christ, even in the first established Churches. [1 Cor., i: 12.]

This holy *Plot*, this heavenly defigne of the most holy and only wise God, thus to permit the contentions and divisions of his own Servants, as it displaies

Christs Disciples defirous of beaven, *છ* ત.

Bitterness between Saul and Barnabas. Himself only Persect and Excellent, and all (the best Gods mercy of) men in all Ages, but farthing-candles, yea smoak-many sweet ing Firebrands: As it brightly proves the admirable fruits from consent and Angelical Harmony of the holy Scrip-the bitter ture, relating Histories, and in those Histories infold-of bis sering Prophesies, sulfill'd before mens daily view thou-vants. sands of years after: As it makes us see our spiritual Povertie and Beggary, and infinit need of Mercy and Grace, and Peace from Heaven, and drives us to continual Prayers and cries, for mercifull supplies from thence! As it disrelisheth this present sweetest life, yea the very life of Spiritual Love, in the Communion of the Saints of God themselves, if compared with the most pure and spiritual and absolute Joyes and Life approaching.

So doth this heavenly Councel of the most High, aboundantly stop the mouths of all malicious, who (although they delight to scratch their Athenian Itch of hearing Novelties, new things, Newes, yet) stumble they at this stumbling-block of Novelties, new Churches, new Ministers, new Discipline, new Baptism, new Light: The ancient of days (say they) the God of Peace and Love cannot be in such Divisions: The old Bishops were better, the old Popes

themselves more tolerable.

But this is but the barking of malice against Gods holyness which his true servants desire to partake of! Against Gods Truth, which his servants must contend for, (yea though it be one against another) against Gods Councels who hath so laid his holy pro-

[&]quot;Having itching ears." 2 Tim. iv: 3. in nothing else, but either to tell or to For all the Athenians spent their time hear some new thing." All, xvii: 21.

ject, that what he now fets out in a clear Light and fairer Print, is the very same (had we inlightned eyes to see it (with the old edition of former times, more dark and rude in Ceremonies, Types, and figures.

Various expetted.

I cannot but foresee variety of divers Passions and affections of Affections, in a Variety of Beholders of this present Controverse: Some will please themselves and their curiofities in the Noveltie of such discourses: some will rejoice to fee the light appear, and yet mourn in the lamentable differences of such who profess the fame God and Christ about it: Some will be angry and cry out of Blasphemy against their Gods, their Bellies, and their Titles, &c. Some will fear disturbances of the Civil, and some of the Spiritual peace and Christianity: Yet some will truely desire to search and know the will of God, humbly defirous to do it on earth, as the Angels doe it in heaven.

The Courteous Reader may please to see, that in The Model of N. Eng. the first Conference of Peace and Truth, there was list Church Discust, a Modell of New English Church and Civill Power, which Mr. Cotton in his Reply waved and Power. referred to others of the New English Elders to Reply unto, which whether they have so done as yet I have not heard:

Together with Mr. Cottons Reply to the Bloudy Of Mr. Cottons Tenent, there was also added a Reply of Mr. Cotton Reply to the Answer to an Answer of his Letter: The Examination of to bis Let-this Reply I defired, and intended should have been here presented; But the streights of time (being constantly drunk up by necessary Labours for bread for many depending on me, the discharge of Engagements, and wanting helps of transcribing) I say the streights of time were such, that the Examination of that Reply could not together with this, be fitted for Publick view, though with the Lords affiftance will not delay to follow.

Touching Mr. Cotton I present two words: First for his Person, Secondly for his Work.

For his Person, although I rejoyce that since it pleased God to lay a Command on my Conscience to Gods wifcome in as his poor Witnesse in this great Cause: I dom addred fay I rejoice it hath pleased him to appoint so able, custing and excellent, and Conscionable an Instrument to of the Bloudie bolt out the Truth to the bran: So I can humbly Tenent. fay it in his holy presence, it is my constant heaviness and fouls grief as to differ from any fearing God; fo much more ten thousand times from Mr. Cotton, whom I have ever defired and still defire highly to esteem, and dearly to respect, for so great a portion of mercy and grace vouchsafed unto him, and so many Truths of Christ Iesus maintained by him. And therefore (notwithstanding that some (of no common Judgement and respect to him, have said, that he wrote his washing of the Bloudie Tenent in Bloud against Christ Iesus, and Gall against me, yet) if upon fo flippery and narrow a passage I have slpit [slipt] (notwithstanding my constant resolution to the contrary) into any Tearm or Expression unbeseeming his Person, or the Matter (the cause of the most high in

The Reply to Mr. Williams bis Examination, &c., was printed in the same volume with The Bloudy Tenent Washed, with separate paging. It is reprinted in Pub. Narr. Club, ii. Williams's intention to publish an "Examination of that this page will be noticed.

Reply" was probably never carried out. It may have been arrested by Cotton's death, which took place Dec. 23, 1652, not long after the issue of this book.

The error in the title at the top of

hand confidered) I humbly crave pardon of God, and Mr. Cotton also.

Secondly concerning his Work, I call to mind a A memora-speech of one of eminent Note in N. England (observble Speech ing a disposition in men for one man to deisie another, Mr. Cot- and that some of no small note had said they could ton. hardly believe that God would fuffer Mr. Cotton to err) the Speech was this [I fear that God may leave Mr. Cotton to some great error, that men may see he is a man &c.

> But concerning his Work, the observant Reader will foon discover, that whatever Mr. Cottons Stand is, yet he most weakly provides himself of very strange Reserves, and Retreats: to point with the finger at 2 or 3 most frequent and remarkable.

The makes in this controversie.

First when he seems to be overwhelmed with the lamentable and doleful cries of the Souls under the strange re- Altar, crying out for Vengeance on their Persecutors that dwell upon Earth! He often retreats, and professeth to hold no such Doctrin of persecuting the Saints, no nor of any for cause of Conscience, nor that the Magistrate should draw forth his Sword in matters of Religion.

When it is urged that through this whole Book he Persecutes or Hunts (by name) the Idolater, the Blasphemer, the Heretick, the Seducer, and that to The roar- Death or Banishment: and amongst other Expresing of Lyon fions useth this for one [If there be stones in the ention, pag. streets, the Magistrate need not run for a Sword to the Smiths shop, nor to the Ropier for an Halter to punish Hereticks, &c.] Mr. Cotton retreats into the

Bloudy Tenent Washed, Chapter 68, p. 156.

Land of Israel, and calls up Moses and his Laws

against Idolaters, Blasphemers, Seducers, &c.

When he is Challenged (and that by his own frequent confession in his Book) for producing the Pattern of a National Church when he stands only for a Congregationall! for producing that national church of Israel, so miraculous, so typical, as a Copie or Samplar for the Nations and Peoples of the World (who have no such miraculous and Typicall respect upon them) Mr. Cotton retreats to Moral Equity, that the Seducer and he that kills a Soul should die.

When it is urged that Christ Iesus at his so long typed out coming, abolished those National shadowes, The and erected his Spiritual Kingdom of Israel, appinted lustancies Spiritual Officers, Punishments, &c. and that those of the Scriptures, Tit. 3. [10.] against the Hereticks; and Rev. Lamb like pirit of 2. [14. 20.] against Baalam and Iezabel prove only a Mr. Cotspiritual death and cutting off from Christ Jesus his ton forced to against holy land of life and peace, his church & kingdom. the Perservature of the Christ Wingston.

Mr. Cotton retreats and confesseth Christs King-cuting don is spiritual, not national, but congregational, and Lyon. that those Scriptures hold forth a Spiritual cutting off, and he so produceth them to prove the beretick so to be cut off, alledging that the question was put in general tearms, that he knew not what Persecutution should be intended, and that an unjust excommunication is as sore a persecution as an unjust ban-ishment. When he is urged with the nature of the consciences (even of all men to God or Gods in their worships, he professeth that he is wronged, & that he doth not hold that any man should be persecuted for his conscience, but for sinning against his con-

science. When al the consciences in the world crv out against him for setting up the civil power & officers, and Courts of civill Iustice, to judg of the conviction of mens fouls and consciences! Mr. Cotton retreats to his last refuge, and saith that although this be the duty of all the Magistrates in the world, yet not any of them must meddle to punish in Religion, untill they be informed which is (upon the point) untill he is fure they will draw their fwords for his Conscience, Church, &c. against all other as heretical, blafphemous.

Monstrous partiality, the Magistracy.

The

The monstrous Partiality of such suspending, &c. partially, as touching of hanging up all the Magistrates in the world, (except a few of his own per/wasion) and that from so principall and main a part of their Office, and that so many thousands in the Nations of the world all the world over, and that constantly and perpetually all their dayes. If it please the most jealous and righteous God to hide it (I say the monstrousnesse of such a Suspension) from Mr. Cottons eyes, yet thousand and ten thousands will behold and wonder at it.

But (fearing to exceed in discourse at [the] dore) let every mercifull and compassionate Reader freely enter in, and fearch the inmost Rooms and Closets.

If thou truly love the Truth and Peace, thou art too neer of kin to the Prince of Peace and Truth it felf, long to escape the Hunters. If the fourty two moneths of the Beasts reign, and the two hundred and of the Wit-threescore dayes of the prophesie of the Witnesses of Jesus in Sackcloth be expired: yet I fear the three 10.[13.5] dayes and a halfe of the greatest staughter of the Wit-

¹ The Bloudy Tenent Washed, Chaps. xiii. lv.

nesses is not over: Yet fear not what must be suffered, although the Devill cast (not onely some, but) all Christs Witnesses into Prison: yea, although he murther and sling out the Karkasses of the Saints to shame and injury, yet the mighty Spirit of God will raise them on their feet again, and into heavenly glory, out of this shame shall they ascend in the fight of their bloody enemies.

How many and how various are the Disputings, &c. about what should be this three dayes and a halfes calamity? How many hope this form is over? how many fear it is now a breeding? Yet why should we fear so short a draught (though) of a bitter Cup, when tempered by the gracious hand of an Heavenly Father, begun by so dear an Elder Brother, so sweet a Saviour? The Revelations of John, and the Revelations of Gods wonderfull Providences, feem to proclaim wonderfull and dreadfull Discoveries of the Son of God approaching. And it is as fure as that there is a Lord Jesus Christ, that God will subdue all his Christ enemies, that he will shortly break (and make all his ly ruining followers tread on) the proudest Necks born up this the two day in the world, even the grandest Seigniories of the dreadfull Empires of Turkish and Popish Empires, the two so mighty oppo-the bloody fers of the Son of God. And it is not improbable, Turk and both their ruines and downfall must be from some top Pope. and pinacle of glorious prosperity and furious outrage against their (Antichristian and Christian) enemies.

The chiefest European enemies of the All devour-The Turks ing Turk (though all that bear the name of Christ forest eneare his enemies) are more especially the Pope, the mies in Europe. Emperour, the King of Spain and the Venetians, by

whom Christ Jesus (probably) will dash that mighty Empire into pieces, as he seems to have prophesied of old by his servant Daniel: yet probably, as I said before, this downfall must be from some more eminent height of Turkish bloody pride and glory, which that blasphemous and bloody Monarchy shall immediately before attain unto.

The Popes forest enemies.

The forest enemies of the Roman Popes, are the witnesses of the Truths of Jesus, whom he hath not left himself without, during the 42 moneths of the reign of this mighty and dreadfull Beast. Against these blessed followers of the Lamb must (probably) the rage of this bloody Beast rise high in that his great slaughter of them and triumph three days and an half over them, (Rev. 11.) [9.11.] and this not long before his own eternall downfall.

Many have been the Interpretations of that prophefie, and some late Applications of the witnesses and Time to particular persons and Times of late. But (with all due respect to the Apprehensions of any studious of the truth of Jesus) I conceive the matter is of a more generall consideration.

For in all that world over that wondred after the Beast, hath Christ Jesus raised up a Generation or kind of Witnesses bearing testimony against him. This witnesse (more or lesse) to the severall Truths of Jesus, he hath been pleased to maintain, before and since Luthers time, especially: The sinishing of the Testimony must (probably) be generall, not only in England, but in the rest of the Protestant Nations; which sinishing of the witnesse (probably) will consist in the matters of the purity of his worship, and the Govern-

ment of the Lord Jesus in his own holy Appointments and Institutions. The flaughter of these witnesses must also (probably) be generall, and in the three dayes and half triumph over them generall: upon which follows that most glorious and generall rifing of the witnesses unto their glory promised, Rev.

11. 11. 12.

I confess in this plea for freedom to all Consciences Freedome in matters (meerly) of worship, I have impartially of Conpleaded for the freedom of the consciences of the Pa-worship pists themselves, the greatest enemies and persecutors due even (in Europe) of the Saints and Truths of Jesus: Yet I pists themhave pleaded for no more then is their due and right, felvs. and (what ever else shall be the Consequent) it shall See Chap. stand for a monument and testimony against them, and be an aggravation of their former, present, or future cruelties against Christ Jesus the Head, and all that uprightly love him, his true Disciples and Followers.

It is true, I have not satisfaction in the clear difcovery of those holy Prophesies & Periods set down and prefixed by the holy Spirit in Daniel, John, &c. concerning the Kingdom of Christ Jesus: Yet two things I professe in the holy presence of God, Angels

and Men.

First, my humble Defires and Resolution (the Lord affifting) to contend for the true and vifible worship of the true and living God, according to the Institution and Appointment of the last will and Testament of Christ Jesus.

2. I believe and profess, that such persons, such Churches are got neerest to Christ Jesus, on whose forehead are written these blessed characters of the

true Lord Jesus Christ; First, content with a poor and low condition in worldly things. 2. An holy cleanfing from the filthines of false worships and worldly conversations. 3. An humble and constant endeavour to attain (in their simplicity & purity) to the Ordinances and appointments of Christ Iesus. 4. Are so far from fmiting, killing, and wounding the Opposites of their profession and worship, that they resolve themfelves patiently to bear and carry the Cross and Gallows of their Lord and Master, and patiently to suffer In the number of fuch his poor fervants with him. who as unfeignedly defire (notwithstanding my plea against Persecutors and Persecution) I say as unfeignedly defire to fuffer as cheerfully with Christ Iesus, as glorioufly to reign with him, defires to be,

Thine unfeigned, though unworthiest of all the Followers of Jesus.

Roger Williams.



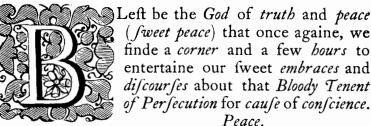
The Bloody Tenent yet more Bloody,

By Master Cottons attempting to wash

it with the Blood of the Lambe.

Examination of CHAP. I.

Truth.



It is indeed Jebovah's work, and it is marvellous in our eyes, that 'midst this worlds combustions, such a corner and such bours are found.

Truth. Dear friends, the longer absent, meet the Truth & fweeter; and have cause to spend each minute to his peace rare-praise, who wonders works, and this not the least, this vale that we two see each others face at all in these tem- of tears. pestuous dayes and vale of tears.

2] How harshly were our last conferrings entertained by some? How were our selves suspected, and traduced for counterfeits; and our pious and peaceable Meditations, cruelly condemned to the devouring flames?

Truth. That ever was our portion, ever fince the earthen pots arose against their glorious Potter; and no better lot we must expect, while the time doth last that is determined.

Many dear Peace. Mean while tis yet our lamentation, that so Saints of God plead many of our darlings, whom we have tendred as our for perse-eyes, have both in Print and Pulpit, cried out against cution: Ob us; and amongst the rest, one of thy dearest eldest bow right-eous is it children, (too too worthy to be) the defender of the with God Bloody Tenent of Persecution.

to send them per-

Truth. Our love shall cover his shame and nakedfecusion! ness; and our wisdoms pity his heavy labour, Blackamore-washings, and so great expense of precious
time and spirit, in labouring to wash this so deeply
bloody, and Blackamore-Tenent, in the blood of the
Lamb of God.

Peace. So parents and true friends love and pity theirs, though fick, though froward and distracted; and let our Bowels yearne over him, who teares out ours: who knows but once before he sleep his last, in the pit of rottenness, he may awake and give glory to the God of peace and truth, of patience and long suffering; whose thoughts, whose wayes, whose love, whose pity hath no bounds, nor limits, toward them whom he hath loved before the worlds foundation.

"His previous work had been burned, March, 1858. See also Necessity of Tolas he says, "by the Presbyterian party eration, &c., in Trass on Liberty of Conthen prevailing." Letter to John Cotton, Jr. Mass. Hist. Soc. Proceedings, xiii.

liamentand

O let these blessed buds, of hope and sweet defires (dear Truth) put forth in pious fruits of renewed endeavors, and let me once againe prefer my fuit for your impartial weighing of what replies, objections, pleadings, he hath brought against us.

Truth. For the God of Peace, for the Prince of Peace his fake, yea for his fervants fake, for Zions fake, I will not be filent, and know (at last) I shall prevaile to scatter and dispell the mists and fogs, that

for a while arise to cloud and choak us.

Peace. First, then, what cause should move this so Quere why able a defendant to leap over all our first addresses both Cotton to the high Court of Parliament, and to every Reader? leaps over and what may be conjectured, why himself directs a the Epifles to the Parword to neither in this controver/ie?

Truth. I defire my Rejoynder may be as full of Reader. love as truth; [3] yet some say Master Cotton is wise, and knows in what door the wind blows of late; he is not ignorant what sad complaints in letters, printings, conferences, so many of Gods people (and of his N.E. Perown conscience and judgement of Independency) have guiltyof the poured forth against New Englands persecuting, &c. persecution He knows what Bars New Englands bloody Tenent in old, cipeand practice may put to his brethrens just defires and this Rejoyn fuits for moderation and toleration, to non-conforming der) by their Law consciences.

Tis true, his conscience, and the credit of his way, ing such as compels his reply, but the times advise him, with as hold not little noise as may be, and it seems with no great Baptisme, willingness, that that high and fearthing boufe of and their Englands Parliament should search and scan his Med-late fourscore and itations. ten bloody

lashes to Peace. Well, if the name of God were truely called the body of upon them and (as his title intimateth) the great conthe Lord troverses of these present times are herein handled; Jesus in the suffer- If all that is here presented be truly practised; and ings of his he defire to buy and fell by one meafure, and to be faithful witness, no otherwaies measured unto, then he measureth unto Obadiah Holmes at others: why should not that renowned Court be more particularly and expresly attended with so high Boston, meerly and needful examinations? But now enough of that, about that I long to see that weighed, which is presented, take point of Baptisme. up those holy weights of thine, which may faithfully

November 13, 1644, a law had been passed by the General Court of Massachusetts in the following terms: "It is ordered and agreed that if any person or persons within the jurisdiction shall either openly condemne or oppose the baptising of infants, or go about secretly to seduce others from the approbation or the use thereof, or shall purposely depart the congregation at the administration of the ordinance, or shall deny the ordinance of magistracy or their lawful right or authority to make war, or to punish the outward breaches of the first table, and shall appear to the Court wilfully and obstinately to continue therein after due time and means of conviction, every such person or persons shall be sentenced to banishment." Mass. Col. Records, ii: 85.

The case of Obadiah Holmes had been fully made known in England by John Clarke, Williams's colleague, who published his Ill Newes from New England, according to Mr. Savage's notes (3 Mass. Hist. Coll. viii: 287), May 13, 1652. That work contains a letter from Holmes to Baptists in London giving his account of his offence and its punishment. 4

Mass. Hist. Coll., ii: 45-52. Holmes was a man of character and importance. He was probably of good family, as he states himself that three of the sons were "brought up at the university in Oxford." Backus, Hift. of Baptists, i: 208. He was for fix or feven years a member of the Church in Salem, and in 1645 went to Rehoboth. Here he withdrew from the Congregational church and became a Baptist, and was presented to the General Court at Plymouth, June 4, 1650, for "continuing a meeting upon the Lord's-day from house to house" with eight others. Plymouth Records, ii: 162. He immediately took refuge in Newport. In July of the next year, he with two others, one of whom was Clarke, was fent to Lynn to vifit an aged member of their church. While there on Sunday Clarke preached. The three were arrested and brought to Boston for trial. Holmes was fentenced to pay a fine of thirty pounds, "or else to be well whipt." He refused to pay the fine, and in default fuffered the alternative. It was not lightly done, "the man striking with all his strength (yea spitting on his

discover how light or ponderous each parcel is in Gods most holy presence. Master Cotton first complaines against the publishing of his private letter, with an Answer thereunto: he faulteth the discusser for punishing his conscience, against the discussers own Tenent of liberty of conscience, for breach of rule, in first publishing to the world before private admonition, and telling the Church.

Truth. How justly may I begin with the defenders own conclusion of this first Chapter! He that setteth forth of his way in the first entrance of his journey, no marvel if he wander all the day after. For,

First, the discusser never wrote any such letter to Master Cotton, as Master Cotton so often assirms, and mentioneth throughout his Book.

hand three times many affirmed) with a three-coarded whip, giving me therewith thirty stroaks." Gov. Jencks testifies that he was whipt "in such an unmerciful manner, that in many days, if not some weeks, he could take no rest but as he lay upon his knees and elbows, not being able to suffer any part of his body to touch the bed whereon he lay." Backus, Hist., 1: 237. Mr. Palfrey makes light of it and "ventures to hope that the executioner had been directed by his superiors to vindicate what they thought the majesty of the law at little cost to the delinquent," because the poor sufferer had such inward peace that "in a manner he selt it not." Hist. of N. E., ii: 353.

The Appendix to this work contains a letter from Williams to Gov. Endicott in reference to this case of persecution, Cotton had been a party to it. "Mr. Cotton in his Sermon immediately before the Court gave their Sentence affirmed, that denying Infants Baptism would overthrow all: and this was a capitall offence: and therefore they were foulmurtherers." Ill Newes, 56.

His part in so infamous a transaction provoked Sir Richard Saltonstall, who was then in England, to write to him and Mr. Wilson in remonstrance. He fays "These rigid wayes have lay'd you very lowe in the hearts of the faynts." 2 Mass. Hist. Coll., iv: 171. Sir Henry Vane wrote to Winthrop (June 10, 1645,) expressing his apprehenfions "left while the Congregational way among you is in its freedom, and is backed with power, it teach its oppugners here to extirpate it and root it out, from its own principles and practice." Hutch. Coll., 131. Such intimations may have induced the caution which Williams alleges against Cotton in the text. The like mistake he fals into, in some other passages, which shall be gently toucht at, and passed by, as the failing of memory.

Peace. It is often seen, that small matters in the first steps and [4] entrance of a business, prove ominous; and although love bids us lay the blame on memory: yet since Nil sine providentia & Deus est maximus in minimis, and not a Sparow nor a Haire fals without him; methinks such a stumble in the threshold should have one sad consideration in Master Cottons brest, so long as he resides in the chamber of this discourse.

The occafion of publishing the bloody Tenent.

Truth. To my knowledge there was no fuch letter or intercourse passed between Master Cotton and the discusser; but what I have heard, is this: One Master Hall of Roxbury,' presented the prisoners Arguments against persecution to Master Cotton, who gave this present controverted Answer; with the which Master Hall not being satisfied, he sends them unto the discusser, who never saw the said Hall, nor those Arguments in writing; (though he well remember that he saw them in print some yeers since) and apprehending no other, but that Master Cottons Answer was as publike, as Master Cottons profession and practice of the same Tenent was and is, what breach of rule can Master Cotton say it was, to answer that in the freets which Master Cotton proclaimeth on the House top?

Peace. But grant it had been a private letter, and the discourse and the opinion private: yet why doth

John Hall, of Roxbury, arrived in died at Middletown, May 26, 1673. Boston in 1633, and was probably admitted freeman May 14, 1634. He afterwards removed to Connecticut, and

he charge the discusser with breach of rule, in not Master using orderly wayes of Admonition, and telling the blames the Church, when Master Cotton himself in this Book discusser blames the discusser for disclaiming Communion with for not their Church, and they also (after he was driven by contradicbanishment from civil babitation amongst them) had tions. fent forth a bull of excommunication against him in his absence."

Such practife the Lord Jesus and his first Apostles or Messengers never taught, nor any that are truely their *successors* ever will. But to end this Chapter, in the last place, why doth Master Cotton complaine of the loss of the liberty of his conscience, and of the punishing of his conscience, by the publishing of his letter; aggravating it, because the discusser pleads for liberty of conscience? Is he indeed on the Lord Jesus mind Unchristian parfor the sparing mens bodies, and present life, for their tiality. fouls and eternal lives fake? Doth he indeed plead for liberty of conscience? Let the following discourse, and this present passage manifest how tender he is of his own conscience, and of the liberty of it; But how censo- [5] rious and senseless of the pangs and agonies of other mens conscience and spirits, and sorrows? As if his alone were the Apple of his eye, but Theirs like the brawny hoofs of the roaring Bulls of Bashan.

Peace. Complaines Master Cotton of persecution for fuch dealing against him? I never heard that disput-

the church in Salem to the church in Dorchester, under date " 1st 5th mo. 39. We thought it our bounden duty to acquaint you with the names of fuch persons as have had the great censure passed upon them in this our church, with the

Hugh Peters writes in the name of reasons thereof. Roger Williams and his wife, &c. These wholly refused to hear the church, denying it, and all the churches in the Bay, to be true churches, and (except two) are all re-paptized." Knowles, Life, 176.

Master ing, discoursing and examining mens Tenents or Doccotton complaining of trines by the word of God, was (in proper English
being persecuted by
the discuss
fer. God, nor witness of Christ Jesus, could justly take up
no other complaint against New England for other
kinds of persecution: surely the voice of Christ Jesus
to Paul; Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me? was
for another kind of persecution.

Truth. Deare Peace, if the Bishops of Old England or new had never stirred up the Civil Magistrate to any other suppressing of mens consciences, nor no other persecuting, then discussing, disputing &c. they should never have needed to have been charged so publikely in the face of the world, with the bloody Tenent of persecution for cause of conscience.

Examination of CHAP. II.

Peace.

In this Chapter Master Cotton much complaines, that he is charged in the Title to maintaine persecution for cause of conscience, and professeth, That he would have none be punished for conscience, unless his errour be fundamental, or seditiously; or turbulenly promoted, and that after due conviction of conscience, and that it may appear he is not punished for his conscience, but for sinning against his conscience.

Persecution in list, bunting for conscience; and Master Cotton being plaine Eng- a son of wine (as the Jews speak in their Proverb) is loth to be counted a fon of vinegar, and therefore life is buntwould avoid the word perfecuting or hunting (as some-ing. thing too wilde and fierce an expression, more sutable to the bloody fons of vinegar and gall the Roman Emperors, Popes and Bishops) and he much defires to Master have the word perfe- [6] cuting changed for the word Cottons punishing, a tearm more proper to true Justice.

But is not this the guise and profession of all that hardly diever persecuted or hunted men for their Religion and gest to be conscience? are not all bistories and experiences full of a persecuthe pathetical speeches of persecutors to this purpose? punisher. You will fay you are perfecuted for your conscience, you plead conscience; Thou art a heretick the devil hath deceived thee, thy conscience is deluded, &c. And

2. Whether fuch punishing as Master Cotton assigneth to that threefold degree of beretical wickedness, chap. 5. to wit, To hold a fundamental error, To perfift therein after conviction, and lastly, To seduce others thereunto, Or these five summed up (page 186 of his book) subverters of the Christian Faith, persisters therein after conviction, blasphemers, idolaters, seducers; I fay, fuch a punishing which he affirmes to be death and killing will not amount to make up a persecution for cause of conscience let the Spanish Inquisitions be an instance, who when they torture and rack, and kill and burn for fuch crimes, yet varnish they and guild all over with the painted Title of Gods Glory, holy zeal, just punishment of hereticks, blasphemers, &c.

Peace. But Master Cotton blameth, that he should be charged with the Doctrine of persecution by conse-

quence.

7]

Truth. Let his whole book, and the profecuting of this controversie be judge, whether it be only drawn from consequences, and not express Tearms. And for the washing of this bloody Tenent in the blood of the Lambe, Time hath and will discover that such a Blackamore cannot be washed in the blood of Christ himself, without Repentance; for they that washed their robes in the blood of the Lamb (Revelations the 7. [14.]) were true penitents: untill therefore that persecutors repent of this bloody Doctrine and practice, they must hear (as the men of Judah did) the prophet Isaiahs thunder, Isa. 1. [15. 16.] Your hands are defiled with blood; wash you, make you clean, &c.

Examination of CHAP. III.

Peace.

BUt what knot in a Bulrush is that, which Master Cotton observes the discusser sinds in his first distinction of persecution for cause of conscience?

Truth. For the matter upon the point, they both agree, as Master Cotton hath penned himself, that persecution for cause of conscience, is not onely when a man is punished for professing such Doctrines and Worships, as he believes to be of God, but also when he is punished for renouncing such Doctrine, and not practising such Worships, which he believes are not of God, &c.

All the difference is this, that the discusser saith, This should have been expressed in the distinction; Master Cotton saith, it was implied, and therefore the

observing of the not expressing of it, was but a knot in a Bulrush.

Peace. Tis wofully true, that the peace of the Saints, and the peace of the world, hath been lamentably, broake and distracted, in punishing or persecuting of men, but especially the Saints, upon both these grounds: but yet the records of time and experience Gods chilwill tell us, that since the Apostasie from the truth of monly perfessions, the rising of Antichrist, and the setting up of secured for many State-Religions, the sorest and frequentest pun-not yeeldishing or hunting of the children of God hath been worships. (as in the case of Nebuchadnezzars Image) for not bowing down to the State-Images, for not coming to Church, for not obeying the Laws, for withstanding the Kings, or Queens, or Parliaments proceedings.

Truth. Your observation is most serious and seasonable, and your complaint as true as lamentable: for fince all States and Governments of the world (which lies in wickedness) set up their State or Commonweal-Religions, Nebuchadnezzars golden Images and Feroboams golden Calves (the types of the State-Worships of after Ages) whereby others are made to fin and bow down to their feeming glorious worships; and fince the diffenters, refusers, non-conformers, non-covenanters (the witnesses of God against such abominations) are but few; and what positive worship they 8] hold or practice (commonly) is most retired, and flying into private corners, by reason of the violence of the persecution; they are hence, soonest in all places of their abode, and more speedily and immediately called for and fought out, in the feveral Parish-towns where they live to bow down to the common-Image, the beastly and Calvish inventions of the Ieroboams of this perishing world; and for refusing to subscribe, to conforme, to come to Church, to do as their neighbours, for being wifer then their Teachers, their Fathers, their Magistrates, the Country, the Parliament, the Kingdome (and sometimes the whole world, in their Oecumenical, or worldly Councels) they are thus punished and hunted for their conscience, for Gods, for Jesus sake; which is a point Master Cotton will say (if the blood of his dear Redeemer spilt in the blood of his servants, kindly affect him) of greater weight then knots in bulrushes.

Examination of CHAP. IV.

Peace.

In the second distinction (to wit, of fundamentals, without right belief whereof, a man cannot be saved) Master Cotton upon the point confesseth it was a just reproof, and saith, that he meant only of the first fort of foundations, that concern salvation, and not of those that concerne the foundation of the Church, and Christian Religion.

Truth. It is strange that Master Cotton should so Act. 2.[1.] distinguish of foundations, when the holy Scripture 2 [1.] Pet. attributes falvation to those foundations of the Church, and the order of it: The Lord added to the Church such as should be faved, and the like figure whereunto Baptisme now faveth us; and concerning the resurrection that we are saved by hope, Rom. 8. [24.]

Befides, are not those first foundations, which he faith concerne falvation, foundations also of the Chriftion Religion? If not of the Christian, then I demand of what Religion are they foundations?

Peace. It cannot therefore be denyed, but that his distinction of fundamentals, was most dangerous, tending directly to con- [9] demne the generation of the righteous, who have been generally for many generations ignorant of the Christian way of worship. But what fay you to this reply, touching how far the New English (implicite) Parishes compare and partake with those of old?

Truth. How far those Churches cannot be cleered from not comming out from the Parish-worship, from being themselves (implicitely) Parish-Churches (notwithstanding their Fig-leaves, &c.) and from being persecutors of such as endeavour to cover their nakednels with better clothing, will appear, with Christs affistance, in the examination of his reply to the An-/wer of his Letter.

Examination of CHAP. V.

Peace.

The discourse of this chapter is larger and more controversial, and therefore (dear Truth) requires your most ferious and deeper examination of it. Master Cotton here distinguisheth worship into true and false, and infers, that if true worship, fellowship with

This "examination," which was p. 40 supra, was probably never pubpromifed in the address to the Reader, lished.

God is held; but if false, fellowship with God is lost. And whereas he was thereupon minded by the discussive to have lived in a salse Ministery in England, and to have practised the salse worship of the Common Prayer, he labours to clear both, and in particular he saith, It is not truly said, that the Spirit of God maketh the Ministery one of the foundations of the Christian religion, (Heb. 6. [1.2.]) For it is (saith he) only a foundation of Christian order, not of faith or religion: and he adds, The Apostle puts an express difference between faith and order, Col. 2. 5. What can be said thereunto?

Truth. 1. Alas, what buildings can weak fouls expect from fuch Master-builders, when Master Cotton is so confounded about the very foundations? In the former Chapter, he distinguisheth between foundations that concern falvation, and those that concern the the Church and Christian religion: here he distinguisheth between those of Christian order, and those of Faith, or Christian religion. In the former, he opposeth faith against religion and [10] order; here he opposeth faith and religion to order. Grant his memory (in so short a turn) failed him, yet doubtless his mistakes about the foundation of Christian religion, are most gross and inexcusable.

Truth. 2. I finde no such distinction in the Testament of Christ Jesus, between the Christian order, and the Christian religion; as if the order of the Church of God (I might say, the Church it self, and the Ministery of it) were no part of the Christian religion.

It is true, Coloff. 2. [5.] speaks of faith and order, but yet denies not the Christian Church, and the order of

it, to be any part of the Christian religion. It is true, that sometimes faith implies the particular grace of believing, and yet sometimes it is put for the whole Christian religion (as Jude 1[3]. contend for the faith once delivered) so that if Master Cotton confesseth the Ministery of the Word (Heb. 6.) to be a foundation of Christian or Church-order, he cannot deny it to be a foundation of the Christian religion or worship reduced to those two, of Faith and Order.

Peace. What answer you to his saying, It is not a true and a safe speech, to call the fellowship and blessing of God vouchsafed to corrupt Churches or Ministers, or ministrations unpromised, or beyond a word of promise, of God? Against which he alleadgeth (Ier. 13.[33.8.]) That God will be merciful to his peoples iniquities, and 2 Chron. 30. [19.] Gods mercy to every one that prepareth his heart, &c. although he be not cleansed after the preparation, &c.

Truth. The promises hold forth no blessing or fellowship of God to salse worships; against which all the holy Scripture denounceth cursings, both in the old and new Testament; nor in particular doth that of Ieremy promise any pardon of sin, but to the repentant, though most true also is that distinction of particular repentance for known sins, and general for sins unknown. Such was the sin (it may be) of the Israelites, 2 Chron. 30. in their want of such their legal cleansing.

But I add, how can that one act of covering or conniving at *ceremoniall* uncleanness (about a true worship) be brought to prove a promise of Gods blessing and fellowship, to a constant course of a false and

invented way of prayer by the Latine or English Masse-book, as some have rightly called it?

[11] Peace. Concerning Ordination, Master Cotton faith, that it is no effential part of a call to the Ministery; no more then Coronation is essential to the Office of a King: And Jehoshua the high priest did not lose fellowship with God, though he was clothed

with filthy garments, Zech. 3. [3. 5.]

Truth. I answer, Ordination or laying on of hands, comprize th the whole Ministery, Heb. 6. [2] wherein if Election or Ordination be false, I see not how the Ministery is true, any more then a marriage can be true, where either confent or folemnity by a true power is wanting: or a King rightly instituted in his Kingly office, when either election or coronation is given or made by a false power.

Ordination of Christs Ministry pared to the coronatien of Kings.

2. But further, Ordination is not well represented by a Kings coronation (to fay nothing of the stateliundfily com- ness of the simile) for a King may administer by successive election and consent (in some States) before coronation, and coronation is but for publike state and ceremony; but a Minister cannot administer before ordination (no more then a busband enjoy his spouse before marriage) which is the puting of him into, and the investing of him with his Authority, as we see both in the priests of the law, and the Ministers of the Go/pel.

Concerning Jehoshua his garments; This kind of confession is not after the patterne of Ezra, Nehemiah, David, Daniel, &c. but with mincing and excusing. Moreover, in this place of Zechary, God only comforts his people with the promise of better times, and

more new and costly garments: for the High priest now returning from captivity, his garments were torne, foule and filthy.

Lastly, These were the garments of the Lords appointing, though in a poor and afflicted condition: what is this to a fools cap or coate (the cap or furplice) what is this to the office of Ieroboams priests, which never were of God, though happily some of them might studiously give themselves to attain and teach the knowledge of God, and might (in a kind) separate from the false, 2 Chron. 13. [9.] and some good thing might be found in some, as in Ieroboams child, and happily many others as in these our times?

Peace. Concerning common prayer, he pleades the Master time of their ignorance; as also that the high places pleads for were removed, 2 Chron. [12] 14. [5.] and knows not of Common any such faithful admonition as was mentioned.

Truth. God winketh at some ignorance, but is not blind to pass by all: The high places were an high sin, and in Gods time discovered, repented of, and removed; but ever by God disclaimed, &c. And although the discusser acknowledgeth himself unworthy to speak for God to Master Cotton or any, yet possibly Master Cotton may call to minde, that the discusser (riding with himself and one other of precious memorie (Master Hooker) to and from Sempringham) presented his Arguments from Scripture, why he durst not joyn with them in their use of Common prayer; and all the Answer that yet can be remembred the discusser received from Master Cotton, was, that he selected the good and best prayers in his use of that Book, as the Author of the Councel

of Trent was used to do, in his using of the Masse-book.

Peace. Yea but further (faith Master Cotton) Num-Examina- bers 20. [1-11.] Moses used an unwarrantable way of tion of Num. 6. prophesying, and yet God gave water; therefore set 20. formes of prayer may bring a blessing down.

Truth. Moses his calling was true in a true Church; his failing was in point of passion and unbeliefe. What is this to the Common prayer, where all were Idols, both the society or communion; in which the priest himself, and the worship were but inventions? &c.

Peace. But, saith he, Common prayer is not such a fundamentall errour.

Acts 6.
[4-] Truth. The word and prayer are those two great fervices of God, which even the Apostles themselves gave themselves unto: And if Master Cotton intend not that his Argument shall stand good against Master Ball, to prove the falseness of such a maine worship of God, let him shew what that worship of God is, which he intendeth, when he so distinguisheth of

fome false worship wherein fellowship with God is lost. Peace. To end this Chapter, Master Cotton, to clear

r Sempringham is a small parish in Lincolnshire, about eighteen miles from Boston where Cotton was rector. Hooker was minister at Chelmsford from 1626 to 1630. Whence they rode "to and from Sempringham" is nowhere indicated, or we might have some clue to Williams's own residence at that time. The liberality of Father Paul Sarpi, the historian of the Council of Trent, is familiar to all who know his history. See Rev. James Martineau's article on his life and his biographies, Westminster Review,

April, 1838. Cf. Pub. Narr. Club, iii:

² Rev. John Ball, of Brasenose College, Oxford, published in 1640 a defence of set forms of Prayer. To this Cotton published a reply entitled "A Modest and Cleare Answer to Mr. Balls Discourse of Set formes of Prayer, &c. Written by the Reverend and Learned John Cotton B. D. and Teacher of the Church of Christ at Boston in New England. London, 1642." Cf. Pub. Narr. Club, i: 324; ii: 38, 162.

himself from partiality, and that he never useth to measure that to any, which he would not have measured to himself, He proposeth a threefold wickedness, which he saith God never lest him to fall into.

13] First, Any fundamental errour. Secondly, persisting therein after admonition and conviction. Thirdly, seducing of others. And lastly, he professeth, that if he should so fall, it were better for him to be cut off by death or banishment, then the flocke of Christ to be seduced by his beretical wickedness.

Truth. I here first observe (as also in other places) Three Master Cottons acknowledgement and profession of which what a man may be punished for: to wit, a funda-Mastermental errour, persisting in it, and seducing others; all Cotton maintaines which are spiritual matters, of religion and worship, persecution for which he decrees from the Magistrate, death or banishment; and yet elsewhere in many other passages, he professed against all persecution for conscience.

Secondly, If Master Cotton should so fall, and be

fo dealt withall by the civil state,

First, would not Master Cotton conscientiously be persuaded of the Truth of what he held, though accounted by others fundamental error, obstinacy, heresie? &c.

Secondly, Will Master Cotton think that death or banishment would be wholesome and Christian meanes and remedies to change and heal his conscience.?

Thirdly, He (to prevent the infection of others) granting the civil Magistrate must punish him with death or banishment, doth he not make the Magistrate, yea the Civil State (what State soever he live in) the Judge of his conscience and errors?

Fourthly, Confessing it now, that to worship God with a Common prayer, was his sin, and yet it was his conscience, that he might so do: If the Magistrate had judged it to be a fundamental error, he grants he might then have put him to death or banishment, if persisting, &c. though yet he hath a proviso, and a retreat against this assault, professing, that if the Magistrate be not rightly informed, he must stay his proceedings: of which afterward.

Peace. What is this, but, in plaine English, to profess that all the Magistrates and Civil powers, throughout the whole world, although they have command and power from Christ Jesus, to judge in matters of conscience, religion, and worship, and live in daily sin, that they do not cut off the heretick, blasphemer, seducer, &c. yet except they be of Master Cottons minde and conscience, to [14] account and judge to be, they must suspend their duty and office in this case, until they be better informed, that is, untill they be of his mind?

Examination of CHAP. VI.

Peace.

BUt to proceed to the fixth Chapter, in which is handled that which more especially concerns my felf. It is too lamentably known, how the furious troopes of persecutors in all States, Cities, Towns, &c. have ever marched under my name, the white colours of peace, civil peace, publike peace.

Truth. Yet Master Cotton confesseth, that the Cities peace is an humane an civil peace, as was further explained in many instances from Babylon, Ephesus, Smyrna, &c. against which Master Cotton excepts not.

Peace. The difference or controversie in this Chapter lies in two things. First, In the *similitudes* used from *companies* and *societies*, voluntarily entering into *combinations*, which are distinct from the City.

2. In the nature of the Church, which he maintaines to be a fociety, whose order the City is bound to preserve, as well as any of their civil orders or focieties.

Truth. To begin with the first, Master Cotton "replies, "That although such focieties be not of the "essence of the City, yet they are of the integral and "conservant causes of the City, and so the disturbance of any of those orders or focieties in the City, disturbes the City it self.

But I answer, The similitude was used more especified cially from a colledge of Physitians, or a society of may be Merchants, Turkish, East-Endies, &c. and consequently gathered any other of that kinde, voluntarily combining to-and dissolved gether for the better inriching of themselves in the disturbance improvement of their faculties for publike good (at of civil least so pretended.) It was never intended, that if such necessary Trades, Callings, &c. as he mentioneth, be dissolved and ruined, that there would be no dissurbance of the peace of the City: But that if such or such a way and order of men of those faculties I mentioned, [15] voluntarily combine, and voluntarily also dissolve; yet all this may may be, without any breach of civil and publike peace.

Peace. If so, much more the church of Christ, which is a spiritual society voluntarily uniting, may diffolve; I fay, much more, without the breach of the peace of the city, which is of a civil and humane nature, as is confessed, and was urged in the instances

of Ephelus, &c.

Truth. 2. We are wont when we speak of keeping or breaking the Peace, to speak of Words or Actions of Violence, Sedition, Uproare, &c. for, Actions of the Cases, Pleas, and Traverses may be, and yet no peace broken, when men submit to the Rule of State, for the composing of such differences, &c. Therefore it is that I affirme, that if any of Christs Church have difference with any other man in civill and humane things, he ought to be judged by the Law: But if the Church have spiritual controversies among themselves or with any other, or if God take away the Candlestick as he threatned the Church in Ephesus, practife of all this may be, and yet no civil peace broken: Yea, amongst those that profess the same God and Christ, tion, breaks as the Papists and Protestants, or the same Mahomet, as the Turks and Persians, there would no civil Peace be broken, notwithstanding their differences in Religion, were it not for the bloody Doctrine of Persecution, which alone breaks the bounds of civil peace, and makes Spiritual causes the causes of their bloodie

The doctrine and Persecuthe beace wherever it comes.

dissentions.

I observe therefore, a twofold Fallacie in Master The civil Cottons reply. First, he fallaciously mingles Peace peace of a and Prosperity together: for though it be true, that place or under the terme Peace all good things are fometimes people is one thing, concluded, yet when we speak of Hereticks or Schismaticks breaking the civil peace, or strowing Doc-and the trines tending to break the civill peace, we must welfare or understand some such words or acts of violence, wherein in health the bounds and orders of the City, Laws, and Courts wealth, are violated; taking it for granted (for this is the other. Supposition) that the Lawes of the City be meerely civil and humane. Hence then I affirme, that there is no Doctrine, no Tenent so directly tending to break the Cities peace, as this Doctrine of persecuting or punishing each other for the cause of conscience or Religion.

Againe, it is a second Fallacie to urge your order of the Church, [16] and the Excellency thereof, and that therefore it is a Breach of the civil peace, when the Order of the church is not preserved: For although it is most true, that sooner or later the God The Cities of heaven punisheth the nations of the world, for world entheir Idolatries, Superstitions, &c. yet Master Cottonjoy peace himself acknowledgeth (as was affirmed) that many and prosperity, glorious flourishing cities there are all the world over, where wherein no church of Christ is extant: Yea, that the Christ is Commonweale of Rome flourished five hundred years of together, before ever the name of Christ was heard in it; which so great a Glory of so great a continuance, mightily evinceth the distinction of the civill peace of a State from that which is Christian Religion.

It is true (as Master Cotton tells us) that the Turks have plagued the Antichristian world, for their Idolatries: Yet History tels us, that one of their Emperours (Mahomet) was the man that first broke up and desolated two most glorious ancient cities, Constantinople (which had flourished 1120 yeares (fince its first building by Constantine) and Athens, which from

Solons giving of it Laws, had flourished two thousand yeares, notwithstanding their Idolatries, &c.

Truth. It is apparent that then the Christian Religion gloriously flourished (contrary to Master Cottons Christiani- observation) when the Roman Emperours took not under fuch power to themselves to reform the abuses in the ty loft most Emperours Christian Church, but persecuted it; and then the as claimed church was ruined and overwhelmed with Apostacy Christs and Antichristianism, when the Emperours took that power to reform the power unto themselves: And then it was (as Master Church. Cotton elsewhere confesseth) that Christianitie lost &c. more, even in Constantines time, then under bloody Nero. Domitian. &c.2

Peace. It cannot be denied (dear Truth) but that the Peace of a civil State (of all States, excepting that of typical Ifrael) was and is meerly and effentially civil. But Master Cotton saith further, Although the Inward Peace of a church is Spiritual, yet the outward Peace of it, Magistrates must keep in a way of Godliness and Honestie, 1 Tim. 2. 1.

Truth. The Peace of a church of Christ (the onely true Christian State, Nation, Kingdom, or city) is Spiritual, whether internal in the Soul, or external in the administration of it; as the peace of a civil State is

The fiege of Constantinople under Mahomet II., begun on the 6th of April, 1453, and the city was taken the 29th of May. Constantine XI., the Byzantine Emperor, fell, exclaiming "I would rather die than live." The city had suffered twenty-nine fieges in the course of a thousand years. This was the last. With it fell the Roman power in the East, and the Ottoman Turks established their empire in Europe. Gibbon, Decline

and Fall, 1230-1238; Creasy, Hist. of Ottoman Turks, i: 123-141. Athens was taken possession of by Mahomet II., in 1456. Finlay, Hist. of Greece, 1204 to 1461, p. 191.

² See Bloudy Tenent, 211; Pub. Narr. Club, iii: 368. The reference is to Cotton's application of the Song of Solomon to the history of the Christian church, in his Exposition of the Canticles, p. 141.

civil, internal in the mindes of men, and [17] external in the administration and conversation of it; and for that place of Timothy, it hath been fully spoken to in this discourse, and the Discusser hath as yet seen no exception against what hath been spoken.

Peace. But further, saith Master Cotton, although the peace of a Country be civil, yet it is distracted by disturbing the peace of the Church for God cut short the Coasts of the civil State when Jehu shortned his

Reformation, 2 King. 10. 31, 32.

Truth. Master Cotton denies not (but confessed in his discourse concerning Baptism) that Canaan was Typical, and to be cast out of that Land, was to be cast out of Gods sight: which proves thus much, That the church of Christ, the Israel now, neglecting to reform, God will cut this Israel short. But what is this to a meerly civil State, which may flourish many hundreds, yea some thousands of yeers together (as I before instanced) when the Name of the true Lord Jesus Christ is not so much as heard of within it?

Peace. Lastly, (saith he) the church is a Society, as

This work was entitled "The grounds and ends of the Baptisme of the Children of the faithfull. By the Learned and Faithfull Minister of Christ, John Cotton, Teacher of the Church of Boston in New England. London, 1647." The reference is to page 40. "Canaan itselfe was not given as a meere temporal blessing: but as a pledge of a spiritual inheritance, a Seale of the Church, a type of Heaven. Hence it was that Jacob gave such a solemne charge by oath unto Joseph, and Joseph to his brethren, the one to bury his dead body in Canaan, the other for the transportation of his

bones to Canaan: which they would never have done for an earthly inheritance, but to nourish in the hearts of their posterity, faith and desire of their communion in the Church, and of their cest in heaven, whereof the rest in Canaan was a type, whereunto not Moses but Joshua must bring them, that is, not the law, but Jesus, Heb. 3. 11. with Chap. 4. 5, 8. And their casting out of that Country by captivity was their casting out of Gods sight. 2 Kings, 17. 28. Whereby their church Estate was dissolved, the Communion of Saints scattered, &c."

well as the Societies of Merchants, Drapers, &c. and it is just to preserve the Society of the church, as well

as any other Society.

Truth. When we speak of the balances of Justice, we must distinguish between the Balances of the Sanctuary, and the Balances of the World or civil States. It is spiritual justice to preserve spiritual right; and for that end, the spiritual King thereof hath taken care. It is civil Justice to preserve the civil rights; and the Rights of a civil society ought justly to be preserved by a civil State: (and yet if a company of men combine themselves into a civil society by voluntary agreement, and voluntarily dissolve it, it is not justice to force them to continue together.)

The Societies or Churches of the Saints are meerly volor dissolving.

Peace. The church can least of all be forced: for as it is a spiritual society, and not subject to any civil Yudicature; (though some say that a church in New England was cited to appear before a civil Court:) fo untary in is the combination of it voluntary, and the dissolution combining of it in part or whole is voluntary, and endures no Civil violence, but as a virgin (in point of marriage) nec cogit, nec cogitur, she forceth not, nor can be

forced by any civil power.

Truth. But lastly, if it be justice to preserve the Society of the church, is it not partiality in a meer civil State to preserve one [18] onely society, and not the persons of other Religious societies and consciences also? But the Truth is, this mingling of the church and the world together, and their orders and societies together, doth plainly discover, that such churches were never called out from the world, and that this is only a fecret policy of flesh and blood, to get protec-

Christs Church is called out of the world.

tion from the world, and so to keep (with some little stilling of conscience) from the Cross or Gallowes of Jesus Christ.

Truth. Yea, but hear (faith Master Cotton) those excellent penmen of the Spirit (both the Father and the Son) David and Solomon. First David (Psalme 122 [6.]) They shall prosper that love the peace of Jerusalem: and Solomon, Where the righteous rejoyce, there is great glory, Prov. 28. [12.] Now (saith he) what is the church but a congregation of righteous men? If the rejoycing of the Church be the glory of a Nation, surely the disturbing, and destroying, and dissolving the church is the shame and confusion of a Nation.

Truth. The outward prosperity of a Nation, was a typical figurative blessing, of that national and figurative church of Israel in Canaan. It is now made good spiritually to them that love the spiritual ferusalem: for though godliness hath a promise of things of this life convenient; yet persecution is the common and ordinary portion of the Saints under the Gospel, the sourthough that cup be infinitely sweetned also to them civil states that drink of it with Christ fesus, by the measure and increase of a hundred fold for one, even with persecution in this life.

2. It is true, the rejoycing of a Church of Christ, is the glory of any Nation, and the contrary a shame: yet this proveth not that God vouchsafeth to no state, civil peace, and temporal glory, except it establish and keep up a Church of Christ by force of armes; for the contrary we have mentioned, and Master Cotton confesset the flourishing of States ignorant of Christ, from Age to Age, yea, and as I have mentioned, even

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to two thousand yeers in Athens; fix generations before it heard of Christ, and fourteen generations fince, with the sprinking (for some time) of the knowledge of Christ Jesus in it.

Peace. 2. But confider (faith Master Cotton) the excellency and preheminence of the church, that the world is for it, and would not subsist but for it, &c. 19] Truth. Tis true, glorious things are spoken of the City of God, &c. yet for many Ages together Master Cotton confesseth the Nations of the world may subfift & flourish without it; and though it be the duty Testimony, of the Nations of the world to countenance and cherish the church of Christ; yet where is there any commisfion, either in the New or Old Testament, that the Nations of the world should be the judges, governors, and spirit- and defenders of Christ Iesus his spiritual kingdome, and so bound to take up Armes and smite with the civil fword (among fo many pretenders) for that which they believe to be the *church* of *Christ*?

> Peace. 3. (faith he) It is matter of just displeasure to God, and fad grief of beart to the church, when civil states looke at the state of the church, as of little or no concernment to themselves, Zech. 1. 19. Lam. 1. 13.

> Truth. Grant this, and that the most jealous God will awake in his feason, for these sins, and for the persecutions, idolatries, and blasphemies; which the Nations live in: yet what is this for warrant to the Nations (as before) to judge and rule the church of Christ, yea, and under the colour of defending Christs faith, and preferving Christs church pure, to tear Christ out of heaven, by persecuting of his Saints on earth; and to fire the world with devouring flames of bloody

wars, and this onely for the sweet sake of the prince of peace?

Peace. Dear Truth, we are now upon an high point, and that which neerly concerns my felf, the peace of the world, and the Nations of it. Master Cotton saith further, God winketh at the Nations in the time of their ignorance, and suffers the Nation to slourish many hundred yeers together, as did the Empire of Rome; yet when the church of Christ comes to be planted amongst them, then, as he brought the Turkes upon the Romans, for their perfecuting the church, and not preserving it in purity; so consequently will he do unto the Nations of the world.

Truth. I answer, the most righteous Judge of the whole world hath plauged the Nations of the world, both before Christs coming, and fince, for their pride and cruelty against his people, for their idolatries, blasphemies, &c. Yet Master Cotton acknowledgeth that many flates have flourished many hundred yeers together, when no true church of Christ hath been found in them: [20] and Master Cotton will never prove, that God ever commanded the Nations and governments of the world, to gather or constitute his churches, and to preferve them in purity: For God gave his ordinances, both before and fince Christ, to his people onely, whom he chuseth and calleth out of the World, and the Nations of it: and he hath punished and dissolved them for their obstinate neglect thereof. And for the Roman Empire, and the Emperors thereof, the Christian Religion, and the purity thereof, never lost so much, as when the Emperors

were perswaded of Master Cottons bloody Tenent, as Master Cotton and all men seen in History and Christianity must confess.

Peace. But further, although (faith Master Cotton) the peace of the church be a spiritual inward peace, yet there is an outward peace of the church due to them from Princes and Magistrates, in a way of godliness and honesty, 1 Tim. 2. [2.] But in a way of ungodliness and idolatry, it is an wholesome faithfulness to the church, if Princes trouble the outward peace of the church, that so the church finding themselves wounded, and pricked in the house of their friends, they may repent, and return to their first busband, Zech. 13. [6.] Hof. 2. [7.] Truth. The peace of the Church is not only inward,

peace.

between God and themselves; but as the Argument Difference importeth, to which Master Cotton answereth, the and civil peace of the Church external and outward, is spiritual, effentially differing from the peace of the civil state, which is meerly civil and humane. When the peace of the churches, Antioch, Corinth, Galatia, was disturbed by spiritual oppositions, the Lord never fent his Saints for civil help to maintaine their /pirituall peace, though the Lord did fend Paul to the higher civill powers, to preferve his civill peace, when he was molested and oppressed by the Yews and Romans.

> 2. For that place of *Timothy*, though I have fully fpoken to it in this discourse elswhere, yet this now: It proves not, because the church must pray for civil Rulers, that so they may live a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and bonesty, that therefore civil

rulers are supream rulers and judges Ecclesiastical, next unto Christ Jesus, of what is godliness, holiness, &c. since God hath chosen few wise or noble, to know godliness: And although it is true that Gods end of vouchsafing peace and quietness, is, that [21] his Churches might walk in his fear, and in the wayes of godliness; yet it doth not hence follow, that Magistrates were the causes of the Churches walking in the fear of God, and being edified, but only of enjoying Rest from Persecution, Act. 9. [31.]

3. Although Gods chastisement call to repentance, and although the false Prophet in the church of Israel was to be wounded and slaine (as they are now to be cut off spiritually from the church of spiritual Israel) yet was it so in all the other Nations of the world? Or did Christ Iesus appoint it to be so in all the Nations of the world, since his coming, which is the

great question in difference?

4. And indeed, what is this, but to add coals to coals, and wood to fire, to teach the Nations of the world, to be briars and thorns, butchers and tormentors to the Lilies and Lambes of the most holy and innocent Lamb of God Christ Iesus?

Peace. But God (saith Master Cotton) cut Israel short in their civil state or Nation, when they cut

short their reformation, 1 [2] King. 10. [32.]

Truth. Master Cotton elswhere denying a National church, which is bounded with natural and earthly limits, it is a wonder how he can apply that instance of National Israel, to the now spiritual Nation and Israel of God? May he not as well promise earthly peace and prosperity then most to abound to Gods

When Gods people, when they most prosper and flourish in holipeople flour ness, zeal, &c. The contrary whereof, to wit, pergodliness secution, is most evident in all the New Testament,
then most and all mens new and fresh experience.

persecuted.

Peace. To end this Chapter, Master Gotton affirmes, that civil peace (to speak properly) is not only a peace in civil things for the object, but the peace of all the persons in the City for the subject. The church is one society in the City, as well as the society of Merchants, Drapers, &c. And if it be civil justice to protect one, then the other also.

Truth. Civil peace will never be proved to be the peace of all the subjects or Citizens of a City in spiritual Things: The civil state may bring into order, make orders, preserve in civil order all her members: But who ordained, that either the spiritual estate should bring in and force the civil state to keep civil order, or that the civil state should sit, judge, [22] and force any of her subjects to keep spiritual order?

The true and living God, is the God of order, spiritual, civil and natural: Natural is the same ever and perpetual: civil alters according to the constitutions of peoples and nations: spiritual he hath changed from the national in one figurative land of Canaan, to particular and congregational churches all the world over; which order spiritual, natural or civil, to confound and abrogate, is to exalt mans folly against the most holy and incomprehensible wisdome of God, &c.

Examination of CHAP. VII.

Peace.

In his description of Arrogancy and impetuousness, Master Cotton tels us, that he that resuseth to subject his Spirit to the Spirit of the prophets, that shall oppose such as dissent with clubs swords and censorious reproaches, or reject communion with the church, &c. his practise tends to the disturbing of civil or church-peace, or both.

Truth. It is a fallacious mingling of clubs, swords, reproaches, &c. with refusing to submit to the Spirit of prophecie in the Prophets, and rejecting of communion, &c. For a man may out of true and upright A monconscience to God (as Master Cotton will not deny) ling of refuse to submit to a whole true church, having the spiritual Truth of God on his side; and may withdraw from and civil communion with a church obstinate in sin, and this or disturbinate without breach of civil peace; and therefore the ance. mingling or consounding of these spiritual resistances or disturbances with guns, swords, &c. is a mingling and consounding of beaven and earth together.

2. In that he faith, these wayes tend to the disturbance of either civil or church-peace, or both; he speakes too like the doubtful oracles of Apollo, which will be true however the event fall out; but yet he toucheth not the Truth of the question, which concernes civil peace only; against the disturbers of which, I grant the civil powers to be armed with a civil sword, not in vaine, and concerning which divers cases were propounded of seeming Arrogance and impetuousness

zeal in

ousness.

Master

Cotton.

in Gods servants, and yet they fell not justly under any censure of breach of civil peace.

23] Peace. Tis true (saith Master Cotton) because they were not wayes of Arrogance nor Impetuousness.

Truth. But will Master Cotton give way that any conscience but his own may freely preach and dispute

against the state-religion, freely reprove the bigbest, in Six inftan- sharpest language, for matter of religion, refuse conces of boly formity to the common established religion and worship, Scripture, disclaime subjection to the civil powers, in spiritual far from cases, preach against the common policy and seeming arrogance or impetu- wisdom of the State, even to a seeming bazarding of all, and lastly occasion great tumults and uproars These were (which were the fix cases alleadged?) If Master Cotaleadged from Scrip-ton granteth this freedome to other consciences beside ture in the his own, why preacheth he persecution against such bloody Tea liberty, which other consciences beside his own, nent and believe they justly challenge? If to no other conacknowledged by science then his own, it is not his faying ten thousand times, that his conscience is true, and others false, nor any other distinction in the world, can clear him from most unrighteous and unchristian partiality.

Examination of CHAP. VIII.

Peace.

IN this Chapter (dear Truth) lies a charge concerning thy felf. For whereas thou answerest an objection. that this distinction concerns not Truth or errour, but the manner of holding or divulging, Master Cotton affirmes the distinction to speak expressly of things unlawfull and erroneous, and therefore that it cannot be faid with Truth, that the distinction concernes not truth and error.

Truth. The truth is this, the former distinction speakes of matter, and this distinction seems wholly to intend the manner of holding forth. The words were these: [Again, in points of Doctrine and Worship less principal, either they are held forth in a meek and peaceable way (though the things be erroneous and unlawful) or they are held forth with such Arrogance and Impetuousness as tendeth to the disturbance of civil peace.] In which although things erroneous and unlawful are mentioned; yet who [24] sees not but that those words are brought in by the way of Parenthesis, which may or may not be lest out, and the distinction be whole and intire? And therefore Master Cotton doth not well to spend precious time and life upon seeming advantages.

Peace. Yea, but (saith he) why is this distinction blamed, when the discusser himself acknowledgeth, that there may be a way and manner of holding forth,

which may tend to break the civil peace.

Truth. That which was excepted most against in the distinction, was the persecuting language of [arrogance, impetuousness, boisterousness,] without declaring what that was: to which Master Cotton answers, that the discussers request, was not that he should compile a discourse, but return an answer to the letter of his friend; as also that he charged none of Gods children with such things.

I reply (as formerly) Master Cotton's memory (though otherwise excellent) herein faileth; for, such

¹ Cotton's Answer, &c., in Bloudy Tenent, p. 7. Pub. Narr. Club, iii: 41.

a request the discusser never made unto him, by letter or otherwise. 2. Although he charged not Gods people with arrogance and impetuousness, yet mostly and commonly Gods children (though meek and peaceable) are accused to be arrogant, impetuous &c. and 'tis the common notorious language of persecutors against them.

Peace. Concerning those six instances wherein Gods children were occasion of great opposition and spiritual hostility, yea and of breach of civil peace, notwithstanding the matter delivered was holy, and the manner peaceable, Master Cotton answers, they nothing concern the distinction which speaks of holding forth things erroneous and unlawful for the matter, and for the manner in a way of arrogance and impetuousness, to the disturbance of civil peace.

Truth. I reply, first, it speaks not only of erroneous and unlawful things (though erroneous and unlawful things be admitted in way of Parenthesis, as before.)

2. He describes not what this arrogance and impetuousness is, but wraps up all in one general dark cloud, wherein the best and most zealous of Gods Prophets and servants are easily wrapt up as proud, arrogant, and impetuous.

Examination of CHAP. IX.

25

Peace.

In this Chapter I remember you affirmed, that one cause of civil dissention and uproar, was the lying of a State under false worship, whence it endures not

the preaching of *light* and *truth*, &c. Master Cotton answers, This is not to the purpose, because this is by accident.

Truth. It is as much to the purpose to declare (in the examination of the breach of civil peace about matters of Religion) I say, to declare the true cause of such troubles and uproares, as it is in the search after the leaks of a ship, to declare where the leake is indeed, when many are said to be where they are not.

- 2. Whereas he confesseth that vigilant and faithful ones are not so troubled at the false Religion of Yew or Gentile, as not to tolerate them amongst them The Indiin a civil body, he alleadgeth for instance, that the ing subjec-Indians subjected to their government, are not com-tion to the pelled to the confession or acknowledgement of their English in New Eng-Religion: I reply, first, who sees not herein unchrist-land pertian partiality, that Pagans, Barbarians (who happily mited in might more easily be brought from their natural life wor-Religion to a new forme, then any other) I say, that ships, when they should be tolerated in their hideous worships of English creatures and devils, while civil people (his countrymen God, peryea it may be the precious fons and daughters of the secuted. most high God) shall be courted, fined, whipt, banished &c. for the matters of their conscience and worship to the true and living God?
- 2. Is not this passage contradictory to all Master Cottons whole discourse in this book, which pleades for the purity of Religion to be maintained by all Magistrates and civil governments within their jurif-dictions, and the suppressing of the contrary, under the penalty of the destruction of their lands and countries, and accordingly hath not the practice of New

England answered such a doctrine? and yet, saith he, we tolerate the false Religion of Jew or Gentile.

Peace. Possibly (Dear Truth) the distinction between Yew, Pagan, and Christian, may satisfie (for the prefent) Master Cottons conscience so to write and practise: for thus he addeth, But [26] if Christians shall apostate, or if Jews and Pagans be blasphemous and feducing, then, \mathfrak{S}_c .

Truth. Who knows not but that the very Religion of Yew or Pagan is a blaspheming of the true Religion? Revel. 2. [9.] I know the blasphemy of them that say they are Jews, and are not, but are the Synagogue or church of Sathan.

And whereas Master Cotton alleadgeth for proof of this, Pauls blaming of false teachers, for being troublers to the churches of Galatia, Gal.5. [12.] and Acts 15 [24.] &c. Who, that puts this inference into Christs balance, but will see the lightness of it, thus? The churches of Christ are to draw forth the sword and power of Christ, and are not to suffer such as with false doctrine trouble their peace, Ergo: Therefore the civil state must not permit such persons to live in the world, &c.

Unchristian conclusions.

Jonahs

casting

of civil disturbances and bubbubs about Religion, was the preposterous way of healing of corruptions in Religion, as by whips, stocks, imprisonment, &c. unto this Master Cotton answers, Then the Mariners castover-board ing Jonah over-boord, for his fin was the cause of

Peace. The fecond cause I remember, you alleadged

a ground the storme.

of persecu-Truth. I answer, if that extraordinary and miracuexamined. lous instance, be sufficient ground for Magistrates casting over-boord whomsoever they judge Hereticks, then all civil states and ships must so practise in stormes and troubles on sea or shore, to wit, throw over-boord, put to death, not only Hereticks, Blasphemers, Seducers &c. but the best of Gods Prophets or servants, for neglect of their duty, Ministery, &c. which was Jonahs case.

And if so, doth not this set up (and all the world over) by land or sea, all Kings and Magistrates, all Masters of ships and captaines, to be the spiritual and Ecclesiastical Judges of the religion and spiritual neglects of all their subjects or Passengers? Such doctrine I cannot imagine would have relished with Master Cotton in his passage to New England; and I humbly desire of God, that he may never tast the bitter fruit of this Tree, of which yet so many thousands of Gods servants have sed, and himself not a little (to the Lords praise and his own) in former times.

Peace. Whereas you argued it to be light alone, that was able to dispell and scatter the mists and fogs of darkness in the souls and consciences of men, Master Cotton answers, The judgements of God are as light that goeth forth, Hos. 6. 3. Isa. 26. 9. and the salse Prophet repenting will acknowledge this Zech. 13. 6. Thus was I wounded in the house of my friends.

Truth. But doth Master Cotton indeed believe that The killing not only publike Magistrates, but also each private of the salse sale father and mother (as that place of Zechary, literately, Zech. 13. taken carries it) must now in the dayes of the Gospel 6. examwound and pierce; year un through and kill their son the salse Prophet? would be justified a parent so practising though it were in the neglect of the pub-

like Magistrate, who happily may be of the same Religion with the false prophet? Will not this doctrine reach & extend to the pulling down deposing and killing of all such governors and governments, which God in his gracious providence hath set up amongst all peoples in all parts and dominions of the world, yea and harden the heart of Pharoah, the very Pope himself, in his King-killing and State-killing doctrine?

Peace. If ever Master Cotton wake in this point, he will tell all the world, that it is more Gospel-like that Parents, Brethren, Fathers, Friends, impartially sulfill this of Zechary 13. and Deut. 13. [6-10.] spiritually, in the friendly wounding, yea and zealous slaying by the two-edged sword of the Spirit of God, which is the word of God comming forth of the mouth of Christ Jesus, Ephes. 5. [6:17.] Revel. 1. [16.]

Truth. And it is most true (as Master Cotton saith) that the judgements of God, legally executed, or more Esa. 26. & terribly poured forth in the vials of fword, plague, Hos. 6. 2. and famine, they are as heavenly lights shining out from the Father of lights, teaching the inhabitants of the world righteousness.

Yea the creation it self, or each creature, are as candles and glasses to light and shew us the invisible God and creator: but yet these are not the ordinances of Christ Jesus given to his church. These are not the Preachings of the word, and the opening of the mysteries of salvation, which give light and understanding to the simple, and convert the soul: These are not that marvailous light unto which the call of Christ Jesus, in the [28] preaching of the word, had

brought the Saints unto whom Peter writes: The weapons of Pauls fighting, whereby to batter down the high thoughts and imaginations of the sons of men against the sons of God, were of another nature, 3 ² Cor. 10. Cor. 10. and his directions to Timothy and Titus, how [4·5·] to deal with Hereticks and Gainsayers were never heard of to be such, till the son of man, and son of perdition, brought forth such bloody weapons and bloody doctrines in the affaires of Christ Jesus.

Examination of CHAP. X.

Peace.

In this passage Master Cotton will subscribe to the whole matter, saying, This Chapter may stand for us without impeachment, and yet in this Chapter is reported the persecution, which both rightly informed and erroneous consciences suffer, and the blind estate of such blinde guides and blinded consciences who so preach and practice.

Truth. These first words [We approve no persecution for conscience] fight against his whole endeavour in this book, which is to set up the civil throne and judgement-seat over the consciences and soules of men, under the pretence of preserving the church of Christ pure, and punishing the evil of heresie, blasphemy &c.

2. They fight against their fellows, which follow, thus [unless the conscience be convinced of the error and perniciousness thereof] which is all one, as to say, We hold no man is to be persecuted for his conscience, unless it be for a conscience which we judge danger-

ous to our Religion. No man is to be persecuted for his conscience, unless we judge that we have convinced or conquered his conscience.

conviction of conscience.

Tis true, all errour is pernicious many wayes to Gods glory, to a mans owne foul, to other mens fouls and consciences: yet I understand Master Cotton to fay, Except we judge the error to be so and so mis-Tis true, there is a felf-conviction which fome consciences smite and wound themselves with? But to fub- 29 mit these consciences to the tribunal of the civil Magistrate, and Powers of the World, how can Master Cotton do this, and yet say no man is to be perfecuted for his conscience?

Peace. Alas, how many thousands and millions of consciences have been persecuted in all Ages and Times in a judicial way, and how have their Judges pretended victory and triumph, crying out, We have convinced (or conquered) them, and yet are they obstinate.

Truth. Hence came that hellish Proverb, That nothing was more obstinate then a Christian: under which cloud of reproach hath been overwhelmed the most faithful, zealous, and constant witnesses of Jesus Christ.

Peace. But faith Master Cotton, Some blinded consciences are so judicially punished by God, as his in Ireland that burnt his child in imitation of Abraham.

Truth. In such cases it may be truly said, the Magistrate beares not the sword in vaine, either for the punishing or preventing of such sins, whether uncleancivil peace ness, theft, cruelty, or persecution.

The vio-

And therefore such consciences as are so hardned

by Gods judgement, as to smite their fellow-servants, of conunder the pretence of zeale and conscience (as in the be punish. instance of Saul his zeal for the children of Israeled. against the Gibeonites) they ought to be supprest and

punished, to be restrained and prevented.

And hence is feafonable the faying of King Iames, that he defired to be secured of the Papists concerning civil obedience,' which fecurity, by wholesome Lawes, and other wayes: according to the wisdome of each state, each state is to provide for it self even against the delusions of hardned consciences, in any attempt which meerly concernes the civil state and Commonweale.

30 Examination of CHAP. XI.

Peace.

In this Chapter Master Cotton takes himself wronged, that he should be thought to lay this down, as a conclusion, viz. that it is not lawful to persecute Iesus Chrilt.

Truth. What difference is there in faying, It is not lawful to persecute a conscience rightly informed, and to fay, It is not lawful to perfecute Christ Iesus; was it not all one in effect for Christ to say, Take up thy bed and walk, as to fay, Thy fins are forgiven thee?

forme." Workes of the Most High and Mightie Prince James, 248. London, science cause, but onely denied to be 1616. Quoted in Scriptures and Reasons, &c. Publications Narragansett Club, iii:

[&]quot; "I gave good proofe that I intended no persecution against them for Consecured for civill obedience, which for conscience cause they are bound to per-

God.

Peace. He adds, It is no matter of wonder to lay down the principles of Religion for a proof, as Gamaliel did.

Truth. Who sees not a vast difference between Master Cottons and Gamaliels speech? Gamaliel speaks of that particular controversie concerning Christs perfon and profession, which the Iews so gainsayed and An overruling finger of God, persecuted. Gamaliel fitly aggravateth their opposition by the danger of their course, if possibly it might ordering Master prove to be the Truth, which they persecuted. Mas-Cotton to ter Cotton is to lay down not a particular answer, but alleadge Gamaliel, general conclusions; and notwithstanding that in the sure be had course of his Book he maintaines such and such perseforgotten cution, yet he layes this down as his first conclusion: Master John Good-"It is not lawful to perfecute a conscience rightly wins excel- . lent labour informed, that is, Christ Iesus in his Truths and Serin his vants; and that, I say never persecutor professed to θεομαdo without a *Maske* or covering. γεία Peace. What of that faith Master Cotton, for or fighting agaiust

Peace. What of that faith Master Cotton, for although they do not persecute Christ as Christ, yet they do it, and it is no matter of wonder to tell them as Christ tells Paul, It is not lawful for them so to do.

Truth. Doubtless whatever persecutors profess, and what Apologies soever they make in all the particular cases for which Gods servants are persecuted; yet the Saints of God have dealt faithfully to tell Persecuters that they persecute Christ himself, and to breath out

and a warm Arminian. Lowndes (Bibliographers Manual, ii: 805,) gives a list of his more important works, not including this. Calamy, Nonconformists Memorial, i: 151, names it, but no copy is within the Editor's reach.

I John Goodwin, (1593-1655,) of Queen's College, Oxford, was ejected from the living of St. Stephens, Coleman street, London, for refusing the sacraments indiscriminately to his whole parish. He was a zealous republican,

the fire of Gods judgements against them, even out of their own mouth.

But what is this to a conclusion laid down? for so Christ laid [31] not down his expostulation with Paul as a conclusion, as Master Cotton doth by way of teaching, but as a conviction, by way of reproofe.

Peace. Yet persecutors (saith he) have persecuted Christ as Christ; for the Scribes and Pharises said, This the is heir, come, let us kill him: and Iulian persecuted Iesus as Iesus: And if a Christian in Turkie shall seek to gaine a Turke to Christianity, they will persecute such a Christian, and in him Iesus as Iesus.

Truth. It is said Acts 3. [17] that the Iews persecuted Christ out of ignorance; for though they had sufficient Christ Nowledge to convince them, yet did they not persecute Christ out of a clearely convinced conscience, for cuted as then it could not be out of ignorance. And yet it Christ but was sufficient, that so great a power of Gods Spirit ceiver, appeared in the evidence of Christs works, as to make blasphemer their sin to be against the Spirit of God: yet had they sednced their mask and covering (as is evident:) For, this is not the true Christ or Messiah, say they, but a deceiver, a witch, working by the power of the devil, a blasphemer, a seducer, a Traitor, &c.

Againe, although wretched *Iulian* persecuted the very name of *Christ* and *Iesus* (whom formerly he had acknowledged and professed) Yet was it still under a mask or covering, to wit, that he was not the true Son of God, nor his worship the Truth, but his Roman gods were true &c. And the same say the

The Emperor Julian never had any Christianity which he naturally possessed, fincere faith in Christianity. "The a Christianity that turned wholly on ex-

Turkes in persecuting Christians, and in them Christ Ie/us as a Prophet inferiour to their onely great and true Prophet Mahomet.

And lastly, neither Scribes, nor Pharisees, nor Iulian, nor Turkes, did or do persecute Christ Iesus otherwise then as they were and are bound so to do by Master Cottons doctrine, as shall further appear, notwithstanding his plea, that such Magistrates must forbeare to punish untill they be better informed.

Peace. But let tyrants and persecutors profess what they will (faith Master Cotton,) yet this varieth not the truth, nor impeacheth the wildome of the conclusion.

Truth. Sweet peace, how can I here chuse, but in

Cant. 5. [2.] my beart waketh.

the first place observe that great mystery of the wak-I sleep yet ing sleep of the most precious servants of the most high God, in the affaires of his worship, and the Kingdome of his dear Son? Awake; for what fiery 32 censures justly poureth forth this our excellent Adversarie against the oppressours of conscience, entituling them with the names of tyrants and persecutors, notwithstanding their vaine professions, pretences, apologies and pleas for their tyranny and Bloodshed? Againe, how fast asleep, in his so zealous pleading for the greatest tyranny in the world (throughout his whole book) though painted and washed over with faire *pretences* &c?

2. He granteth upon the point the truth, which was affirmed, and he denyed, to wit, that no persecutor of Christ ever persecuted him as the Son of God,

to Paganifm. Julian was converted from cided and zealous Pagan." Neander, being an outward Christian with a secret Church History, ii: 40. leaning to Paganism, of which perhaps

ternals, could eafily make the transition he was himself unconscious, into a de-

as Iefus, but under some mask or covering, as thoufands of black and bloody clouds of perfecuting witnesses in this case most lamentably make it evident and apparent.

Peace. Master Cottons next charge is very heavy against the discusser, for exalting himself above God in the discerning of Master Cottons fellowship with persecutors, notwithstanding his profession against such persecution.

Truth. The Lord Jesus saw in the Iews such a contrariety between their professions and practifes (even in this case of persecution) Mat. 23. [29-31.]

2. Himself in effect, but even now, said the same of all persecutors: [What ever pretences they make, saith he] and they will pretend great things of love A deep to Christ, and kiss him ten thousand times, when trea-mystery in persecusions and slaughters are is [arise?] in their courses. And tion. will Master Cotton say that Christ Iesus exalted himself above God, in spying out so great a mystery? It is no new-thing, that Master Cotton should be apt to say with David, That man that hath done this thing shall die, not duely considering and pondering that our selves are sons of blood, and children of death, condemned by our own mouth, if the righteous sudge of the whole world should deal severely with us.

Peace. But Master Cotton (for a close of this Chapter) complaines of his own suffering of bitter persecution, and the Lord Iesus in him, being unjustly slandered, except the discusser can prove, that any doctrine of his tendeth to persecute any of the servants of Christ.

Truth. Let a mans doctrine and practise be his wit-

nesses, and let every soul judge in the fear of God, whether the doctrine of [33] this Book maintaining such and such a persecution to be an holy truth wash'd white in the blood of the Lamb, agree not lamentably with all their imprisonings, banishings, &c. inflicted upon so many several sorts of their own countrimen, friends, and brethren in the wilderness, for matter of Religion and conscience; amongst which the Lord Jesus will be heard at last to have said, Why persecutest thou me? why banishest and whippest thou me, &c?

2. Will not all persecuting prelates, Popes &c. take heart from hence (according to their several religions and consciences) to persecute the heretick, blasphemer, seducer, &c. although they all will say with Master Cotton, It is not lawful to persecute a conscience rightly informed, that is, Christ Jesus in his truths or servants?

Peace. But the discusser (saith Master Cotton) is a bitter persecutor, in slandering him, and Christ Jesus in him, for a persecutor.

Truth. I fee not but Master Cotton (though of Davids spirit) may be guilty of Sauls lamentable complaint, that David persecuted him, and that he could finde none to pity him? Who knows not that all and our own Popish Bishops in Queen Maries, yea and of late times our Protestant Bishops against the non-conformists have been wont to cry out, what bitter persecution themselves have suffered from the slanderous censures and reproaches of the servants of Christ Jesus against them? Who yet have shot no other arrowes at them but the saithful declarations

and discoveries of Gods holy truth, and the evil of the

Wolves complaining that the sheep persecute them.

opposing and persecuting of it, and the professors of it? And how neer will Master Cotton be found to close with that late bloody Woolfe (so far as his chaine reached) Bishop Laud, who being an instrument of the bloody hunting and worrying of those three samous witnesses of Christ, Master Prin, Master Bastwick, and Master Burton; yet at their publike sentence in the Star-chamber, he lamentably complained that those poor Lambs did bark and bite him with unjust reproaches, slanders, &c.

Examination of CHAP. XII.

Peace.

MAster Cotton here first complaineth that his words are mis-reported concerning the punish-

1 William Prynn, a barrister, who had written against theatrical amusements, John Bastwick, a physician, who had written a book denying the divine right of bishops above presbyters, and Henry Burton, a clergyman, who had published two fermons reflecting on the proceedings of the hierarchy, were each brought before the High Commission in 1633-4, and sentenced to very severe punishment. All were imprisoned and fined, and Prynn suffered mutilation. In 1637 they were brought before the Starchamber, charged with having employed their leifure in prison in writing against the hierarchy. They were condemned "and the Court proceeded to sentence and fined each of the defendants Prynn, Bastwick and Burton, 5000 l. apiece to the King, and adjudged the two latter to stand in the Pillory at Westminster, and then to lose their ears; and that Mr.

34

Prynn having once loft his ears before by sentence of this Court, Anno 1633, whereof he was now fentenced to have the remainder of his ears cut off, and also it was decreed that he should be stigmatized on both cheeks with S. L., fignifying a Seditious Libeller. And in June 30 the above named three defendants loft their ears, the hangman rather fawing off the remainder of Prynn's ears, than cutting them off." All three were also to suffer perpetual imprisonment in the remotest prisons of the kingdom. Rushworth, Hist. Collections, ii: 382: Neal, History of Puritans, i: 317, 327; Hallam, Const. Hist. of England, 259.

Archbishop Laud in passing sentence made a laboured speech, defending himself against the accusations of the Puritans, and complained of "this Malicious Storm, which hath lowred so black upon me." Rushworth, Hist. Coll., ii: 383.

ment of the beretick after once or twice admonition, Tit. 3. 10.

Truth. I defire that others may judge in three particulars.

First, whether the fumm and pith of the words are not rendred.

2. Whether this Titus 3. was brought by Master Cotton to prove (as is now pretended) that an Heretick might be persecuted with an excommunication after once or twice admonition: or whether the question be not of another kind of persecution.

3. Whether that Tit. 3. 11. do hold forth, That although a man be a beretick, blasphemer, seducer, he may be punished with a Civil or corporeal punishment,

yea though he fin against his own conscience.

I add a fourth, whether indeed (as Master Cotton

intimates) the discusser makes this Tit. 3 a refuge for hereticks. Great sound and noise makes this word The blood heretick, heretick. I dare appeal to Master Cottons of the souls under the conscience and memory, whether the reading of histo-Altar is a ries, and the experience of time will not evince and sealed myst prove, that hereticks and Christians, hereticks and tery, Rev. [9.] Martyrs (or witnesses of Christ) have not been the same men and women: I say againe, that such as have been ordinarily and commonly accounted and persecuted for hereticks, have been the servants of the most high God, and the followers and witnesses of the Lord Fesus Christ.

Peace. You know (dear truth) the catalogues of berefies and bereticks extant, &c.

Truth. Grant it (sweet peace) that some in all times have suffered for erroneous conscience. Yet I dare

challenge the father of lies himself to disprove this A challenge to the affertion, That the most of such (beyond all com-devil himparison) that have ever suffered in this world for here-felf. ticks, have been the disciples and followers of Christ Jesus. And oh that not only the Lions, Leopards, the Bears, Woolves, and Ty-[35] gers (the bloody Pharoahs, Sauls, Herods, Neroes, Popes, Prelates &c.) should fetch from hence, their persecuting arrows All Anti-and commissions, but that even the Davids, the men christian after Gods own heart, the Asa's (whose hearts are persecutors perfect with God) that such as are the sheep and lambs make Tit. of Christ, should be so monstrously changed and trans-3. their den and formed into lyons, heares, &c. yea and should flie to Fortress. this holy Scripture of Tit. 3. for this their unnatural and monstrous change and transformation.

Examination of CHAP. XIII.

Peace.

In this 13 Chapter, dear truth, you argue the great mistake of the world in their common clamour, an beretick, an beretick, a person obstinate in fundamentals; and you prove that this word beretick intends Discussed. no more then a person obstinate against the admonitions of the Lord, although in lesser matters: upon this Master Cotton concludes in this 13 Chapter, that the discusser gives a larger allowance for proceeding against erroneous persons then himself did.

Truth. I must deny that the discusser gives a larger allowance then Master Cotton, or any at all, that the

bereticks or obstinate persons should be dealt withall by the Civil Magistrates of Crete, but onely by the spiritual power of the Lord Jesus.

1. For first, What though I granted that an obstinate person, contending about Genealogies, ought not to be suffered, but after once or twice admonition

ought to be rejected? And,

2. What though I grant that after such faithful admonitions once or twice, he cannot but be condemned of himself? yet according to his third answer, how will it appear that I grant, that an beretick is rightly defined to be one obstinate in fundamentals, when I maintaine, and Master Cotton seemeth to grant, that the beretick may be such an one as is obstinate in lesser points and practises?

3. Further, let the word ἐξεςραπται imply an overturning, yet will it not follow, that therefore an beretick is he, who is wil-[36] fully obstinate, in holding forth such errors as subvert the foundation of the Christian religion: For however that Master Cotton saith, That such disputes may tend to overthrow Christianity, yet that is but in remote possibility, as the prick of a singer may kill the beart, if it ranckle and fester, and so go on from member to member without means applyed: yet this cannot be said to be a mortal wound at first. So is it in the body of Christ.

Peace. The Apostle discoursing of meats and drinks, of eating and drinking with offence, calls an offensive eating a destruction of the soul for which Christ died: and yet I suppose he will not say that that difference was a fundamental difference.

Truth. It hath been a gross and barbarous mistake

of the monopolizers of learning, both divine and The borribumane, The Clergy both of Popish and Protestant ble abusing factions and worships: And how many are the thou-ing of that sands of millions of abuses, prophanations and blast word Herephemies against the God of heaven in all (the Anti-sinsof Gods christian) Christendome, in all preachings, writings, pro-own chilceedings, and processes, touching this name heretick, heresie, &c? By the impartial censure of the Lord, he is an heretick, who wilfully persists in any sinful doctrine against the due admonitions of the Lord; for every bit and parcell of leaven is to be purged out of the house of God, as well as the greater and fundamentall lumps.

Examination of CHAP. XIV.

Peace.

IT is a falshood (faith Master Cotton) that I call the slight listnings of Gods people to the checks of their consciences, their sinning against their conscience: for I speak not (saith he) of the sinning of Gods people against conscience, but of an heretick subverted, much less do I call their slight listening to conscience an heretical sinning against conscience, least of all do I say, that for slight listening to the checks of conscience, he may lawfully be persecuted as for sinning against his conscience. And he adds this gall to the former vinegar, Thus men that have time and leasure at will, set up images of clouts, and then shoot at them.

37.] Truth. Master Cotton, elsewhere, granteth that Gods children may (through passion, &c.) be carried

on to despise admonition, and may be excommunicated, and if so, how can they refusing of Christs admonition in the church, be excused from sinning against the felf-condemning of themselves? For if a child of God may possibly be excommunicated for obstinacy in fome passion, temptations, &c. then may he be this beretick or wilfull man in this Tit. 3.

Tis true, that in an houre of great temptations, Gods people may fin against clear light of conviction, and sentence of conscience, as David and Peter, &c. But (as I conceive) the holy Spirit of God in this 3 of Titus intends not such a clearne's of self-condemning, but either that the admonitions of the Lord are so evident and clear, that either if he in his own conscience before God improved them seriously and duely, they would clear up the truth of God unto him: or else the checks of conscience are such as are recorded to have been (Cant. 5.) in the members of Christ, in the Church of the Jews; and Master Cotton cannot render a fufficient reason, why they may not also be found in the members of the churches of the Chriftians.

Peace. I perceive indeed (dear truth) the wonderful effects of a strange tongue, in the church of Christ: The noise and sound of a Greek word heretick, in poor A child of English eares, hath begot a conclusion, that a person god may possibly be refusing once or twice admonition for some point of an Here- Doctrine, is such an heretick or monster, that he cannot possibly be a child of God; whereas Master Cotton granting that a child of God may possibly refuse once and twice admonition, and so come to be excommunicated; What doth he then in plaine English, but

tick.

fay, that a child of God may be obstinate to excommunication or rejection (that is in Greek) be an heretick? And what is this but contrary to his former Affertion, that a childe of God cannot be heretically obstinate to rejection, &c.

Truth. Questionless no child of God, but in temptation, may fin beretically, that is, obstinately upon once or twice admonition, against the checks and whisperings of his own conscience, and against that evidence of light, which (afterward) he wondreth how he could despise: and this rejecting or casting forth of the visible society of Christ Jesus and his servants, is not for destructi-[38] on but humiliation and salvation, in the day of the Lord Jesus.

Peace. I judge, that no fon of peace, in a fober and peaceable minde, can judge, as Master Cotton here doth, this to be an image of clouts.

Truth. Nor can I learn, that the discusser so abounded in time and leasure, as to make such images (as Master Cotton infinuates.) It is not unknown to many witnesses in Plymmouth, Salem, and Providence, that the discussers time hath not been spent (though as much as any others whosoever) altogether in spiritual labours, and publike exercise of the word, but day and night, at home and abroad, on the land and water, at the How, at the Oare, for bread; yea and I can tell, that when these discussions were prepared for publike in London, his time was eaten up in attendance upon the service of the Parliament and City, for the supply of the poor of the City with wood (during the stop of coale from Newcastle, and the mutinies of the poor for siring.) Tis true, he might

For which have run the rode of preferment, as well in Old as Service New England, and have had the leasure and time of through the burry such who eat and drink with the drunken, and smite of the times with the fift of wickedness their fellow servants; But and the ne-God is a most holy witness, that these meditations were cellity of bis depar- fitted for publike view in change of roomes and corners, yea fometimes (upon occasion of travel in the lost bis recountry, concering that business of fuell) in variety of compence to this day. Strange houses, sometimes in the fields, in the midst fraights of of travel; where he hath been forced to gather and the discus- scatter his loose thoughts and papers.

fing of the ter censure) some persons of no contemptible note Bloody
Tenent.

Peace. Well (notwithstanding Master Cottons bitfing of the ter censure) some persons of no contemptible note
nor intelligence, have by letters from England, informed the discusser, that these Images of clouts it hath pleased
God to make use of to stop no small leakes of persecution, that lately began to slow in upon differenting

consciences, and (amongst others) to Master Cottons own, and to the peace and quietness of the Independants, which they have so long, and so wonderfully

enjoyed.

Truth. I will end this Chapter, with that famous * I prejudice not the distinction of the Lord Jesus; *Digging, Begging, free and Stealing, are the three wayes by the which all that comfortable supplies pretend to be Christs Stewards are maintained. They of temporals, which that cannot digg, can begg the glittering pre-[39] ferthe Saints ments of this present evil world, and the wages of ought to They that cannot dig can steal, in the make for wayes of fraud, oppression, extortion, &c. But by the their Teachers mercy of the most high, the discusser hath been inain spiritbled to get his bread by as hard digging, as most dig-I affirme, that such as will not teach without money, they must and do beg or steal.

gers in New or old England have been put to: and Christ let all men judge, whether such as can beg or steal distinction and cannot dig; or such as chuse neither to beg nor of Diggers, steal, but dig, have most time and leasure to make Beggers, Stealers.

Examination of CHAP. XV.

Peace.

IN this passage (Dear Truth) we hear a sound of Agreement; Master Cotton consenteth, that this third of Titus evinceth no civil rejection, but excommunication out of the Church of Christ; and he saith, That no sillable of his conclusion lookes at more.

And whereas it might be objected, That excommunication cannot fitly be called perfecution: he answers yes, and quotes Luk. 21. 12. John 16. 2.

Truth. Were it not for the fierce hands of angry Esaus, this shril sweet voice might pass for Jacobs. What ever Master Cottons ends and intentions were (of which I cannot but judge chatitably) the eye of God alone discerneth, but for Master Cottons words, sillables and arguings, let all impartial readers and consciences judge of these four considerations.

First, Whether the word persecution, do not in all proper and ordinary speech signissic penal and corporal punishment and affliction.

2. Whether the point in question agitated between the *prisoner* and Master Cotton throughout the book, concern not only *penal* and corporal assistion: and whether it can be imagined, that the *prisoner*, or the

Perfecution, not
properly,
ordinances, could ever plead against excommunicating
nor usually an heretick or wilful offendor out of the Church of
taken for
any spiritual punish- ton quoted, do mention ex-[40] communication, as an
unjust oppression; yet they speak also of corporal
afflictions, imprisonments, bringing before judgementseats, and killing also.

- 3. It could be told in what countrey, at a publike fentence of banishment of a certaine person, a text of Scripture, Rom. 16. 17. (parrallel with this of Tit. 3.) was alleadged by the chief judge in court for a ground (not of spiritual excommunication, but) of civil, out of the Commonweal.
- 4. Were it not more for the name of God, for the honour of his truth, and the comfort of Master Cotton, plainely and ingenuously to acknowledge his misapplying of this holy Scripture of Tit. 3. then to cover it by so thin and poor a plea, viz. that he intends by persecution, excommunication out of the Church of Christ?

This of course refers to the sentence passed against Williams himself in the General Court of Massachusetts, Oct. 8, 1635. The judge was John Haynes, who was Governor that year. Mass. Col.

Records, i. 145, 161. The text reads, "Now I befeech you, brethren, mark them which cause divisions and offences contrary to the doctrine ye have learned: and avoid them."

Examination of CHAP. XVI.

Peace.

MAster Cotton here grants a toleration to Jews, Turkes, Pagans, yea and Antichristians, with one exception, to wit, so that they continue not to seduce, &c.

Truth. But it must be remembred, that before and after he maintaines persecution against Apostates, blasphemers, and idolatours, and then who knows not how all these four sorts, Jews, Turkes, Pagans, and Antichristians, are full of blasphemy and idolatry? Now in case rhey seduce not, they are to be persecuted as idolaters and blasphemers, how then are they to be tolerated?

Peace. It could not be (had not this holy man been catcht with fipping at the bloody cup of the great whore) that Master Cottons affirmations and doctrines should thus quarrel among themselves.

But further, I fee not the equality of his yoaking the Oxe and the Asse together, when he further coupleth seducing of people into worship of false Gods, considence of a mans own merit, &c. (which are spiritual matters) with seducing into seditious conspiracies against the lives and estates of such Princes [41] as will not submit their conscience to the Bishop of Rome.

Truth. Your observation (dear peace) is seasonable; the former are meer Religious and spiritual, the latter are meerly civil, against which the civil state is bound to defend it self with civil weapons.

Peace. In the next place Master Cotton chargeth the discusser with want of reason, truth, and candor,

for observing how unfitly those Scriptures of Phil. 3. [17.] Rom. 14. [1-4] are produced to prove a tolleration of lesser errors: And he affirmes, that he never intended, that what the Churches might not tolerate, the Cities might not, &c.

Truth. The point is tolerating or persecuting by the civil state; whatever therefore be Master Cottons intentions, it is apparant, unless the Cities and Churches of Rome and Philippi be confounded together (as comand Rom. monly they are in case of persecution) I say it is then apparent that there is no Scripture brought for the civil state its tolerating of points of lesser moment, nor are these Scriptures brought to any purpose in hand, but prophaned.

> Peace. But observe his Argument, The civil state tollerates petty theeves and lyers, to live in Towns, Cities &c.

Truth. No well ordered State or City can suffer petty Theeves and lyers without some punishment, and we know how severely in the State of England, even theeves have been punished even with death it self; vere, but not Chris- but Master Cotton is against such cruelty, for he pleades tian, more to tollerating of lesser errors, even in points of ical punish-Religion and worship.

ment of 2. If tollerating of lesser errours be granted upon England, this ground, viz. till God may be pleased to manifest

" In this country our antient Saxon laws nominally punished theft with death, if above the value of twelve pence; but the criminal was permitted to redeem his life by a pecuniary ransom. But in the ninth year of Henry the first this times." Stephen, Commentaries on Laws power of redemption was taken away,

and all persons guilty of larceny above the value of twelve pence were directed to be hung. So that stealing to above this value became a felony absolutely capital and so continued to our own of England, iv. 187.

Examination of Phil. 3.

his truth; is not the same a ground for tollerating of greater, as the holy spirit of God argues 2 Tim. 2. trying if God may be pleased to give repentance?

Peace. Yea but (faith he) the greater will infect, and so is more dangerous, and the tolleration is the more unmerciful and cruel to the souls of many.

Truth. Lyars and Theeves infect also, even the Civil state, and a little leaven will leaven the whole lumpe; and therefore as the Commonweal ought not upon that ground to tollerate petty [42] theeves and lyars, so hath Christ Jesus provided in his holy kingdom and City against lesser evils, and upon this ground, that a little leaven will leaven the whole lumpe. But yet Christ Jesus hath not spoken (where he gives command for this thing to the Corinthians or Galatians, that such persons so leavened, should (together with their being put out of the Church for obstinacy in a little leaven) be put out of the world or civil state: (The one (the Church (being his Garden, the other, the Commonweal, being the high wayes, Field, &c. the proper place for men as men to abide in.)

Examination of CHAP. XVII.

Peace.

Oncerning the holding forth of errour with an arrogant and boysterous *spirit* to the disturbance of *civil* peace, Master *Cotton* moderates the matter, that he would not have such put to *death*, unless the *civil peace* be destroyed, to the *destruction* of the *lives* and *souls* of men.

The civil Truth. I cannot but here first observe the conand spiritual life con-founding of heaven and earth together, the Church sounded. and the world, lives and souls, &c. as if all were of one nature.

- 2. Neither bleffed *Paul*, nor I, need to be accused of *cruelty* in that grant of *Paul*, if alleadged (*Asts* 25. [11].) for there will not be found ought but a willingness to bear a righteous sentence of *death* in some crimes committed against the *civil state*.
- 3. Master Cotton may here observe, how justly (as he speaks of the heretick) he condemnes himself, for it is too bloody a Tenent (saith he) that every man that holdeth errour in a boysterous and arrogant way, to the disturbance of civil peace, ought to be punished with death. Is not this the whole scope of his discourse from Deut. 13. and other abrogated repealed laws, to prove (what was just and righteous in the land of Israel) so bloody a Tenent and course to be inforced in all Nations all the world over?

Peace. Master Cotton excepteth against that speech [But if the [43] matter be of a fpiritual or divine nature.] There is no error, saith he, can be of divine nature, though it may be spiritual.

Truth. Master Cotton may hear Solomon here saying unto him, Be not overwise &c. [Ecc. 7. 16.]

For first, the words are not, If the errour be of a divine nature, but if the matter (that is, the controversite, cause &c.) be of a spiritual or divine nature: which distinction between bumane and divine things, I conceive is the same with that of wisdome it self dividing between God and Cæsar: Give to God, &c. [Matt. 22.
21.] And so, though no errour be of a spiritual or divine

God & Cæsar. nature (taking the words in their highth) yet the matter in question may be of some spiritual or divine consideration, belonging to God, and his worship; and not concerning the Commonweal or Civil state of men, which belong to Cæsars care.

2. Taking spiritual as it is used sometimes in the holy Scripture as opposite to flesh and blood, I see no ground for that distinction, between spiritual and divine: God is a spirit, and the spiritual man discerneth All things: In such places and their like (to my understanding) spiritual and divine are the same thing.

Peace. But I marvel at the next passage: how can Master Cotton with any colour of reason or charity conceive the discusser so reasonless and senceless, as to intend by these words, [Such onely break the Cities or Kingdomes peace, as call for prison, and sword against bereticks?] as if (as Master Cotton infers and saith) that murtherers, seditious persons, rebels, traitors, were none of them such, viz. Peace-breakers.

Truth. This word [onely] can onely have a faire respect to such as are charged by their opinions of Religion and worship to break the Peace of the Commonweale, who (of what conscience soever they are) The great may freely enjoy their conscience and worship (either peace break of many and salse Gods, or of the true God in a salse way) and yet not be guilty of the breach of civil peace, but onely they (I say they onely in this consideration) who by their doctrine and practice cry out for prison, and sire and sword, against bereticks, &c.

Peace. As the devil appeared an Angel of light in Samuels mantle, So John Hus and Jerome of Prage, are declared for devils with the pictured devils upon

English Diana's. their heads; and under this cloud of berefie and black name of bereticks, most commonly have [44] suffered in all ages the true messengers of Christ Fesus. Thus cryed they out, AEts 17. [6.] These are they that have turned the world upfide down, and are come hither also; and thus did they set the City all on an uproare. And Acts 19. not the worshippers of Christ fill'd the whole City with confusion, but the worshipers of Diana, who filled the heavens with that Bedlam Outcry of two houres continuance, Great is Diana of the

Ephehans.

Truth. With as little reason and peaceableness of spirit hath our English Nation used to cry Great is the Church of Rome, Great is our holy Father the Pope, Great the Mass, Great the Virgin Mary, Great the General Councels, &c. And in later times, Great the Church of England, Great the Christian Magistrate, Great the Ministery and Bishops of England, Great the swearing and covenant of the people, &c. and fuch as diffent from us in these points and practices, persecute them as hereticks, and disturbers of the common civil peace.

Peace. In the rest of this Chapter, Master Cotton makes three grants with his exceptions annexed.

Truth. Please you (dear peace) to mention them in one, and accordingly I shall weigh them in the balance together.

Peace. 1. Saith he, The many causes which the discusser before wrote of, are all of them allowed, but

of Huss from his office. As Jerome was horrid forms of devils painted on it. a layman he had no such ceremony of Gilpin, Lives, &c., 224, 253. degradation to undergo, but he went to

This was a part of the degradation execution with the same fort of cap with

none of them concern holding forth of errors, which is the point in hand.

2. Saith he, It is easily granted that they do break Gross parthe Cities or kingdoms peace, who cry out for prisons private inand swords against such who cross their judgement or terests. practice in religion, to wit, saith he, unless their religion be of God, and the crossing of it be such as destroyeth and subverteth the Religion of God.

3. It is also easily granted (saith he) that many complaine most who are most in fault themselves.

Truth. To these three I may answer thus in one. The Mystery of preaching or holding forth the witness of the Truth of Jesus, is interpreted by many to be the Mystery of the first seal, the white horse; and the being persecuted or slaughtered for the word of God and testimony of Jesus, to be the Mystery of the third seal, where the souls under the Altar cry to the Lord for vengeance against their persecutors. These mysteries are sealed up, and they are the Lords letters, not to be opened and read by every [45] one, but (as sealed letters be) by such to whom they are directed.

Peace. It follows therefore, that in the midst of all the cries of Iews, Pagans, Turkes, and Antichristians [Our Religion is the Religion of God: You are an heretick, you are a persecutor, We are true Christians, we are persecuted, &c.] that the hearts of Gods children must be comforted and staid up with the fight of this Mystery. And doubtless it is most commonly (though not alwayes) true, that the imprisoned, fined, whipt, banished, hanged, burned, &c. in

point of Religion, have been so inhumanely oppressed for the word of God and the Testimony of Iesus.

Our own Chronicles, Records of England, and bless-

ed Master Fox will in part evidence to us, that scarce England in a King or Queen of England hath past since Richard all Ages the second his time, but the blood of the witnesses of much per- Iesus more or less hath been spilt in their Raignes, secution. as the blood of Hereticks, Schismaticks &c. and but sew drops of the blood of any Heretick indeed have faln to the ground.

Truth. The discusser therefore humbly (to my knowledge) desireth according to Master Cottons wish sonable po- to reflect upon his own way, and humbly to beg of titions of God two things for himself, and all in any measure any perfectived and persecuted as hereticks.

First, Iosephs innocency, purity, chastity, in all those points and questions wherein they are charged and condemned unclean.

Secondly, Iosephs patience to bear the accusations, censures, imprisonments &c. from the tongues and hands of them who are notoriously unclean and guilty before the zealous and revenging eye and hand of God.

46] Examination of CHAP. XVIII.

Peace.

Many of the following leaves and Chapters (dear truth) are spent upon that great and heavenly parable of the Tares, a knot about which so many holy singers, dead and living, have been so labori-

oully exercised, all professing to unty, yet some by seeming to untie, have tyed the knot the saster.

Truth. It is no wonder (sweet peace) to finde Mas-The Parater Cotton so intangled both in his answers and replies Tares. touching this Parable; for men of all forts in former ages, have been so intangled before him: To which purpose, with thy patience I shall relate a notable passage recorded by that excellent witness (or Martyr) of God, Master Fox in his book of Acts and Monuments: tis this, In the story of Master George Wisehart (that famous Scotch witness of Christ Iesus) in the dayes of King Henry the eighth, there preached at the arraignment of the faid Wisehart, one Iohn Winryme, Jubprior of the Abbey of Saint Andrews, he discoursed on the Parable of the Tares, he interpreted the Tares to be hereticks; and yet contrary to this very Scripture (as Master Fox himself observeth, though elfwhere himfelf also maintaining it the duty of the civil Magistrate to suppress bereticks) I say the faid Winryme concludeth that bereticks ought not to be let alone until the harvest, but to be supprest by the power of the civil Magistrate: So that memorable it is that both the *Popish Prior*, and that truely Christian Fox, were intangled in contradictions to their own writings about the interpreting of this Heavenly Scripture.

I George Wisehart suffered martyrdom at St. Andrews, March 26, 1546. At his trial John Winryme, sub-prior of the Abbey, preached from the 13th chapter of Matthew. "At the last he added, That Hereticks should be put down in this present life. To which Proposition the Gospel appeared to repugn, which

he intreated of: Let them go into the Harvest; the Harvest is the end of the world. Nevertheless he affirmed that they should be put down by the Civil Magistrate and Law." Fox, Ass and Monuments, ii. 522. The inconsistency here alleged against Winryme is of a piece with his course afterward. "He

The Parable of Tares grosly abused. Peace. O what cause therefore have all that follow Iesus to beg of Iesus (as the Disciples did) the blessed Key of David to unloose this stoly mistery? In the entrance therefore of this discourse, the discusser observing Master Cottons exposition to be fallacious, and the Tares to be interpreted, either persons, or doctrines, or practices, he blames that Master Cotton gives no argument for proof of such an interpretation: Master Cotton replies.

First, Neither did the Author of the letter give reason for his in-[47] terpretation. 2. That they both gave one interpretation. For the Author of the letter said, that some expounded the Wheat and Tares, to signifie such as walk in truth, and such as walk in lyes: now are not (saith Master Cotton) hypocrites and some corrupt doctrines and practices coincident with such as walk in lyes, &c?

Truth. I answer, First it might be both their failing, not to strengthen their interpretations with some light and evidence from Scripture or reason, although the Prisoners failing the less, as being forced to write by shifts and difficulties in prison, and so the shorter, when Master Cotton had free liberty to inlarge and confirm without control, &c.

2. When the *prisoner* interprets the *Tares* to be fuch as walk in lyes, it will be found evident upon examination, that he meaneth such as manifestly,

was an early convert to the protestant doctrines, but he neither abandoned his situation nor emoluments in the Catholic church; and when Knox, at the meeting of the Black and Grey Friars, demanded whether he conscientiously

confidered the doctrines then called heretical contrary to God's word, he not only evaded the question, but argued on the popish side." Chambers, Biog. Dist. of Scotsmen, iv. 457.

openly, visibly walk in the true profession of Chris-Hypocrisic tianity; and such as openly and visibly walk in the open hypoclyes of salse and Antichristian dostrine and worship. rise.

That distinction of secret and open Hypocrisie is

That distinction of secret and open Hypocrisse is seasonable: secret, implies such a dissimulation as may lie hid under the true outward profession of Christ Jesus, as in Judas, Simon Magus, Ananias and Sapphira &c. Open hypocrisse implies the profession of the man of sin, sitting in the Temple of God (or over the Temple of God) pretending the Name of Christ, and yet apparantly and visibly, salse and counterseit, and but pretending, when such pretences and shewes are brought to the Touchstone of true Christianity.

Peace. Your observation is true, as also a second, That these hypocritical doctrines and practices are to be tollerated to the end of the world, this he sets down in general, not instancing in particular what doctrine and practises are to be tollerated: and on the other hand, the whole drift of his Booke maintaineth, that such persons, doctrines or practices, that are idolatrous, or blasphemous, or insectious, are not to be tollerated or permitted at all; which passages to my understanding have not harmony among themselves: For what is all the whole Religion of every Antichrist, but a Mass or Chaos of Hypocrise, Idolatry, Herese, Blasphemy, Poysons? &c.

Besides, Master Cotton had dealt more plainly with this holy Scripture, if he had explained what he meant by such doctrines [48] and practises [comming neer the truth] and set down the bounds how neer as to make them Tares.

Truth. Dear Peace, Who knows not that the weeds

Spiritual

whoredome

may and doth in all

Nations

Civil Beings,

of the wilderness come neer the flowers of the Garden, the counterfeit may come neer the life, and the false mettal the true gold? And though it be true that fome doctrines and practices be not fo gross as other, yet they differ but (as the Scripture speaks) as whores in worship and whoremongers, amongst themselves; some are more proper, and fine, and young, and painted; fome are old, deformed, &c. And yet the finest weeds, counsubsit with terfeits, and whores are unsufferable in the Garden, in the Commonweale, house, and bed of Christ: Though Relations, yet in the civil Commonweale, the vilest Spiritual strumpet may challenge a civil Being, if in civil things unreprovable.

Examination of CHAP. XIX.

Peace.

DUt in this Chapter, Master Cotton in the issue pranteth, that the Tares signific persons, by Christs own interpretation: For them that do iniquity] may feem to be an explanation of πάντα τὰσχάνδαλα, All scandals, that is, persons holding forth of scandalous and corrupt doctrines and practices, like unto true and found.

Truth. Yet withall he chargeth the discusser with lightness and inconstancy, for endeavouring to prove that corrupt doctrines and practices are not to be tollerated, and yet, faith he, the discusser pleades that fuch persons ought to be tollerated. Whereas the discusser twice in this Chapter expressly distinguisheth between toleration in the Church, and tolleration in

the world, and affirmeth, that although the Church of Christ Jesus cannot tollerate either persons or practices which are false and Antichristian, yet the civil state, the world, ought to tolerate and permit both.

And therefore Master Cottons inconsiderate charge of contradiction will not stick, because of those divers respects or States, the spiritual and civil, as it was no contradiction in Christ Iesus, to affirme that Iohn Baptist was Elias, when Iohn himself affirmeth, that he was not Elias: For in several respects the [49] Negative of John, and the Affirmative of Jesus were both true.

Examination of CHAP. XX.

Peace.

In this passage (to my understanding) Master Cotton after much seeming contestation and disagreement, yet in conclusion he shakes hands and agrees with the discusser in the maine point in question.

Truth. Your observation reacheth home; for let it be granted, that the Greek word Zizávia should not signifie All weeds sprung up with the wheat, but one kind of weed, and that in special which Master Cotton saith, Dioscorides describeth: Let it be granted to be the same with Lolium, and that there is a great similitude between the Tares and the Wheat, while they are in the blade (some of which particulars are of the controversial:) yet it no way opposeth that which the discusser maintaineth, to wit, the easiness of discerning these tares to be tares, when they are grown up to blade and fruit. And therefore Master Cotton at the last, confesseth that even these tares (unknown

[known] bypocrites) (according to his own exposition) ought to be suffered in the church of Christ to the harvest or end of the world.

Peace. I cannot but wonder how Master Cotton should once imagine, that it might possibly stand with the order, piety, and safety of the profession of Christ Jesus, that such a generation of known bypocrites should be perpetually suffered.

Truth. Doubtless the Lord Jesus was not of Master Cottons minde, who so vehemently warned his followers to take heed of the leaven of hypocrise. Beside, if known hypocrites may be suffered and not cast out, Why may not known hypocrites be taken in? And what is then become of the true matter of the church, to wit, true living stones of a spiritual life and nature, so far as outwardly can be discerned?

Peace. This affertion hath so soule a representation, that Master Cotton is forced to draw this vaile over, and therefore he adds, untill the fruits of hypocrites grow notoriously scandalous.

First, known bypocrites may be tolerated untill the worlds end; 2. Tolerated no longer, then untill the fruits of the bypocrifie grow notoriously scandalous: For will not all reason and experience ask this question: How comes it that this sriend, subject, and Spouse of Christ is now a known dissembler, traitor, whore, unless by some scandalous fruits so declaring and uncasing of them? If the shameful fruits of the unclean person, I Cor. 5. [13.] were sufficient to de-

[&]quot;Uncase,—to strip off the covering. tlety, &c." Milton, Of Reformation in "Commit securely to true wisdom the England. lib. ii. Works, ii. 47. (Bohn's vanquishing and uncasing of crast and sub-edition.)

nominate him a wicked person, why were they not sufficient to warrant Paul to say, Put away therefore that wicked person from amongst you?

Peace. But let us mind the Scripture quoted: If (faith Master Cotton) foolish Virgins be cast out of the church, the wife Virgins may be found sometimes

fleeping as well as they.

Truth. Neither good wheate, nor wife Virgins are to be cast out of the church of Christ, while they of the appear to be so: yet since Master Cotton elsewhere wise and grants, that a child of God (good wheat, and a wife Virgins. Virgin) may so stand out against the church of Christ (in some passion) that he may be cast out &c. How much more then ought the tares and foolish Virgins (while so appearing) be excluded?

2. If the wife Virgins be received into beaven, as the foolish shut out, will it not evidently follow (even the contrary to that for which Master Cotton alleadgeth this Scripture) to wit, That when bypocrites are discovered, they are to be kept out, and consequently to be cast out of the church of Christ? except Master Cotton will say, that the kingdome of Christ on earth, may receive and keep in her bosome such stinking weedes, declared so to be, which the kingdome of Christ in heaven abhors.

Who questions, but while the *bypocrisie* of these foolish Virgins lay hid in their empty vessels, that outwardly they appeared as wise as the wise Virgins? But when the fruits of their bypocrisie discovered them to be fools, how can Master Cotton (according to the truth as it is in Jesus) affirme, that foolish Virgins (known bypocrites) are to be kept in and not cast

ocrites.

out of the church of Christ unto the end of the world?

Peace. O how contrary is this to the very fundamentals, effence, nature and being of a church or Spouse of Christ Jesus, [51] which is (by the confession of Papists and Protestants) a society of wife Virgins, visibly Saints holy and faithful persons, a society of such persons as outwardly profess to love Christ Jesus uprightly (Cant. 1. [4.]) and to be espoused to him, 1 Cor. 11. [3.]

Truth. Yea, and how contrary is this to the nature

of Christ Iesus, whose heart is all one fire towards the daughters of Ierusalem (Cant. 4.) and how contrary to the charge that great and solemn charge of the church of Lord Iesus to all his followers, to take heed of that fifting of leaven which is hypocrifie, which if suffered, will visible byp-leaven the whole lumpe, and render the garden and spouse of Christ a filthy dunghill and whore-house of rotten and stinking whores and hypocrites.

Examination of CHAP. XXI.

Peace.

MAster Cotton here endeavors to prove (as many have done before) that the Field which the Lord Iefus interprets the world, was meant by him to be the Church, as he is faid to love the world, Iohn 3. [16.] to be propitiation for the fins of the world, 1 Iob. 2. [2.]

Truth. In these and many other places of like nature, it pleafeth the Spirit of God to fet forth his

love to mankinde, distinct from all other creatures: As also the impartiality of his love, calling his chosen out of all sorts of sinners, mankinde all the world over: and yet it cannot be denyed, but that the Scriptures The field speak frequently of the world and of the church in a world. far distinct and contrary acceptation. So, as when he nameth the church, it cannot signific the world; and when the world, he cannot be said to intend the church, the reasons therefore on either side must be expended and weighed in the fear of God, why the Field here called by Christ the world, cannot be intended to be the church of Christ.

Peace. Your right distinguishing is a right dividing of the word of Truth; but (saith Master Cotton) it cannot be the world in proper signification; for which he aleadgeth three reasons.

52] First, Because there had been (saith he) no place for the servants wonder at the appearing of the tares verse 27. for what wonder that the world should be so full of fornicators, &c? Was it ever otherwise?

Truth. It is true, that the world lyeth in wicked-nefs, and is full of fornicators, idolaters, &c. and yet it was fome thousands of yeers when the world was not full of Christian, that is, anointed, or holy fornicators, holy idolaters, &c. That is indeed and truth Antichristian, and that alone is the point in question, The mysabout which this answer of Master Cotton hovers, tery of Antichristians but comes not neer it. This is indeed a most dread-or false ful and wonderful point of the wisdome, justice, and Christians patience of God, so to suffer so many millions of men and women, to arrogate to themselves the name and profession of the most holy living God, and his holy

Son Christ Iesus, to be called Christians, anointed or holy, and yet upon the point to hate the holiness, truth, and spirit of Christ Iesus.

Truth. This is doubtless to me (what ere Master Cotton imagines) a wonderful mystery in all Ages since these tares were first sown, to see, I say, so many millions of holy idolaters, holy murtherers, holy whoremongers, holy theeves, &c.

The blasphemy of this is so wonderful and dreadful, that I cannot sufficiently wonder at him that wonders,

not how this comes to pass.

Truth. The like I answer to his second Reason, that it is true that we read not that ever any of the Ministers or Prophets of Christ ever essayed to pluck up all such vicious notorious persons out of the world, as they demanded concerning the tares, for then indeed as the Spirit implies, I Cor. 5. [10.] the whole state of the world would be overthrown; but yet this hinders not, but there may be a desire in Gods servants to pluck up this or that sect or sort of people, Jews, Turks, or Antichristians.

Peace. Dear Truth, you make me call to minde the desire of Christs disciples, that fire might descend from heaven, not to consume all fornicators, idolaters, all cruel and unclean persons out of the world, yet that particular, unmerciful, superstitious Town of the Samaritans, they desired that sire might come from heaven and consume them.

Truth. Indeed this defire of the disciples is no strange

[&]quot; I wrote unto you in an epiflle, not world: for then must ye needs go out to company with fornicators: yet not of the world." I Corinthians, v. 9, 10. altogether with the fornicators of this

defire, [53] for what else do All they desire, which Master permit not in the civil state, any Religion, worship or Rooms not conscience but their own? Nay far beyond that, were his own the whole worlds neck under their imperial yoake (the desire many millions of millions of blassphemers, and idolaters of all sorts) if they will not be convinced at their word, must be cut off from all natural and civil being in the world, by Fire and Sword.

Peace. His third reason is, That the discusser reckoned up as parallel goats and sheep, wheate and tares (as generally, said he, others do) and he addeth, that in the purest church after the ruine of Antichrist, there shall be goats and sheep, wise and soolish Virgins, untill the coming of Christ to judgement, Mat. 25.

[32. 33.]

Truth. Although the discusser spake of that eternal separation between wheat and tares, sheep and goats approaching; yet he never said, that the tares and goats signified hypocrites in the Church, which is the point in question: Nor dare I subscribe to that opinion, that after the destruction of Antichrist, when purest times of the church shall come, that there shall be such a mixt estate in the church of Christ, untill the coming of Christ to judgement.

For first, Although goats were clean for food and facrifice, yet it is apparant, that as they are for the left hand, So they are visibly known by every child, where goats and sheep are kept. And to image that visible hypocrites, such as tares, goats, unprofitable servants, foolish Virgins &c. shall in a mixt way make up Christs church, and that in the purest times of the church, of which there are so many and wonderful

prophecies, is to me not onely to frame a church estate point blank cross to the purity of those churches, but even to the first Apostolical churches, yea and against that frame of church estate in New England, where Master Cotton hath professed (though now it is said the door is wider) against receiving in such members as are visibly foolish Virgins, goats &c.

Peace. Master Cottons second answer is, that if the Field be the world, as the tares Antichristians and false Christians, yet they were first sown in the field of the *church*.

The first rise of Anargued.

Truth. Not so: for although there might be many infirmities and distempers, yea some great corruptions in the first Chri-[54] stian body the church of Christ; tichristians notwithstanding that Antichrist is an Apostate, yet it will not follow, that the tares were first sown in the true church, because Sathan might easily raise up fome professors of the name of Christ, which the true church would never admit. And as Sathan might raise up persons, congregations, worships, which were not according to Christ; So might he easily raise up churches, congregations and societies of such tares with whom the churches of Christ might refuse society. So saith John, There are many Antichrists, whom yet we cannot well imagine that they were in the churches of the Lord Jesus.

" It is consented on both sides, that it is the duty of all the members of the particular visible Church, and necessarie both by Divine Commandment, and as a necessary means of their own salvation, to be truly regenerate."

"As for ourselves, though we neither

dare, nor will deny that we doe receive some Hypocrites; yet neither alwayes, nor known Hypocrites, nor with allowance of ourselves therein, if we should fo do." Cotton, The Holinesse of Church Members, pp. 1, 79. London, 1650.

There came false Apostles to the Church at Ephefus, but yet that church examined and found them lyars. And so long as the churches were watchful, those tares kept in the world. But when the churches began to be sleepy, the Tares might undiscerned creep into the church.

This may be as well, as when Apostates fall off from the church, go out from it, because they were never of it: and also as well as that the church of Christ may drowzily neglect to purge out the old leaven of persons and things, which may soon overspread and over-run the whole lumpe and garden of the church of Christ, untill it be turned againe into one common field of the world together.

Peace. Master Cottons third answer is, That Antichristians must not be tolerated unto the end of the world, because God will put it into the heart of faithful princes to hate the whore; and after that, we read of a visible state of New Jerusalem before the end of the world, Rev. 20. 21, 22.

Truth. It is not faid, that those princes that shall hate the whore shall be faithful princes: and since Master Cotton seems to hold that by way of ordinance (and so in obedience) the Kings of the earth shall with the sword destroy Antichrist, I desire his proof for any such prophecy. For,

1. It is not said, that God will put it into their hearts, to hate the whore. And we finde that they shall hate the lambe, as well as hate the whore. For they shall make war with the lambe, and the lamb shall overcome them, as comes to pass after the ruine of the whore, Rev. 19.

The judgement of the
ment of the
great
way of [55] mutual judgement each upon others, when
in the midst of their spiritual whoredoms, and drunkenness with the Saints blood, they shall fall out with
the whore (as useth to be in whoredome) and turn their
whorish loves into outragious fury; and the very description of their fury looks this way, for it is not
the property of sober and faithful men (though repenting of their whoredom) to make a woman naked
(though a whore) and to eat her flesh, as it is said,

thofe shall do.

But grant (as we most hopefully do) the whores consumption by the ten hornes of the Beast, and the flourishing of new ferusalem upon the earth (Rev. 20. 21, 22.) before the end of the world (all which are great disputes among the people of God) yet I judge it necessary that two or three queries be satisfied for the further clearing of the holy minde of the Lord in this particular.

- 1. Whether (as some have and do argue) the end of the world in this Parable and other Scriptures do expresly and undeniably signifie the end of the world and judgement-day literally, and not some other mystical period of time, since the word Aiw (usually translated world) is of various signification, and sometimes signifies an Age.
- 2. Whether those ten Kings which shall destroy the whore, shall be absolutely Christian, true Saints, followers of Jesus they and their Armies, or else remaining Antichristian hornes of the Beast, shall yet execute the judgement of God upon the great whore: as Jehu remaining both hypocritical and idolatrous,

yet dasht out the braines of that great whore Iezabel, and executed judgement upon Baals Priests: yea and even as Henry the eighth tumbled the Pope out of his chaire in England, and thousands of his Popelings with him, he supprest and threw the whore Iezabel the church of Rome out of Englands window, and yet continued to burn the Saints of Iesus upon his six Popish and bloody Articles.'

3. Whether that mighty Army of Gog and Magog, which is mustered up after the thousand yeers raigne of Christ, be not in part made up of the ten hornes, even after the whore of Romes consumption (as before in Henry the eighth his case) which horns with their peoples Christ will have yet to be tolerated as Tares 56] in the field of the world, though not in the Church of Christ.

Peace. What think you of Master Cottons grant, that the first fruits of Antichristians may be tares sown in the field of the church, which afterwards grow to be Briars and Thornes?

Truth. I observe that to be tares, of Antichristian worshippers, and briars and thornes (oppressors and persecutors) are both of them of a salse and Antichristian nature, which ought to be far from imitation of the Rose of Sharon, or the Lily of the vallies.

"The bloody act of the Six Articles," or "the whip with fix strings," as it was called by the Protestants, passed through Parliament in June, 1539. It was drawn up by the King and a Commission of the Bishops, though Mr. Froude charges the extreme severity of the penalties on the bishops rather than the King. The first article established

the doctrine of the Real Prefence, and whoever denied it was to suffer death by burning, with no privilege of abjuration, or benefit of clergy. It was opposed by Cranmer, and called forth a brave protest to the King from Melancthon. Froude, Hist. of England, iii. 393-400. For Melancthon's protest, see Fox, Acts and Monuments, ii. 413-417.

But 2. Are there no tares, that is, hypocrites, but in the church; and must all the briars and thornes (oppressors and persecutors, &c.) have no root from the wilde world, but from the garden of Christs church?

Peace. Now whereas it was urged, that it stood not with the wisdome and love of Christ, interpreting this parable, and opening what the field was, to call the field the world, when he meant the church: Master Cotton answers, that Paul by the same wisdome useth the same word, 2 Cor. 5. [19] God was in Christ reconciling the world unto himself.

Truth. Paul in using that figure of the world for all forts of men in the world, doth not undertake to interpret a Parable, which before he had proposed unto (and at the request of) the Corinthians, as the Lord Iesus doth at the request of his disciples.

And where Master Cotton saith, that it is no more an improper speech to call the church the world, then to speak of Christ as dying for the world, when he dyed for the church.

Truth. I finde it not to be said, that Christ died for the world, but grant that it hath pleased the Lord in his most infinite wisdome, to cause the tearm of the world to be used in various significations; yet let any instance be given of any Scripture, wherein the Lord opposing the church to the world, the wheat to tares, doth not distinguish between the church redeemed out of the world, and the world it self, which is said to lye in wickedness, and to be such as for which Christ Jesus would not pray, John 17. [9.]

57] Examination of CHAP. XXII.

Peace.

In this Chapter was urged the fcope of the Lord fefus, to wit, to foretell the Antichristian state opposing the true Christian church and worship, as Church by also to comfort and strengthen the hearts of his fol-institution, lowers, against the grievances arising therefrom; and properly where it was urged that the church consistent onely consisting of good ground, and that the three sorts of Bad ground. ground visibly so declared, are properly in the world, and not in the church, Master Cotton answers,

First, Did not Christ preach to all these sorts of hearers in the church of the Yews?

Truth. That national church of the Iews, in its first The nature visible constitution, consisted onely of good ground. of Jewish Now that the other three sorts of hearers were in the church of the Iews, it was an accident and corruption: when they grew incurable, and received not the admonitions of the Lord, by the Lord Iesus and his servants, preaching unto them, the Lord cast them out of his sight, destroyed that nationall church, and established the Christian church.

Now what is this to the permitting of known bypocrites in the Christian church to the worlds end? fince that the proper seat of known bypocrisse, and of all other wickedness, is the world, which indeed properly consistent of the three sorts of Bad ground, as the church and Garden of Christ, of the honest and good ground.

Peace. But further, If (faith Master Cotton) the children of the church-members be in the church,

then they growing up to yeers, become some of them like the *high-way*, and some like the *stony*, and some like the *thorny* ground.

Truth. Admit the Christian church were constituted of the natural feed and off-spring (which yet Master Cotton knows will never be granted to him, and I believe will never be proved by him:) yet he knows, that upon the discovery of any such portion of ground in the church, the church is bound to admonish, and [58] upon impenitency (after admonition) to cast them into the world, the proper place of such kind of hearers and professors.

Peace. Master Cotton proceeds to a third answer, to wit, Though it be not the proper work of the church to bring up their own children to become the sincere people of God, And Christ hath given his Church and his Gospel preached to it, to lye like leaven in three pecks of meal, till all be leavened, Mat. 13. 31. And he hath given Pastors and Teachers, as well for the gathering of the Saints, as for the edification of the Body of Christ. [Eph. 4: 11, 12.]

Truth. I answer, the proper work of the Pastors and Teachers, is to feed the sheep and flock, and not the Heards, the wild Beasts in the world. And

This was Cotton's doctrine, inconfishent as it seems with his idea of the spiritual constitution of the Church, although consistent with his views of Infant baptism. He says: "I have not yet learned, (nor doe I thinke, I ever shall) that the children of believing Parents borne in the Church, are all of them Pagans, and no Members of the Church: or that being Members of the

Church, (and so holy) that they are all of them truly converted." Bloudy Tenent Washed, 78. "Such as are born of Christian parents, and baptized in their infancy into the fellowship of the Church, are initiated members of the same Church, though destitute of spirituall grace, untill they justly deprive themselves of the priviledge of that Fellowship." Holinesse of Church-members, 1.

although it is the duty of parents to bring up their The nature children in the nurture and fear of the Lord; yet of Christs what if those children refuse to frequent the Assembles. blies of the Church, and what if those three sorts of bad ground or hearers will not come within the bounds of the Pastors and Teachers feeding; hath not the Lord Iesus appointed other Officers (in the same Ephes.

4. [11. 12.]) for the gathering of the Saints, that is, sending out of the Church of Christ, Apostles, or Messengers, to preach Christ Iesus to the three sorts of bad ground, to labour to turn them into good ground?

But alas, to falve up all this, the *civil* fword is commonly run for, to force all *forts* of ground to come to *church*, instead of the sending forth (*Rom.* 10. [15.]) the *beavenly fowers*, according to the Ordinance of *Christ Iesus*.

Peace. But what fay you to his fourth answer, viz. There is no such Resemblance between the high-way-ground and good ground, as between the Tares and the wheate, nor would the servants wonder at Tares in the high-way, nor ask about their plucking up.

Truth. I answer, Let the high-way, stony, and thorny ground be considered in their several qualities of prophaneness, stoniness, and worldiness, and all the sons of men throughout the whole world naturally are such; and tis no wonder, nor would the servants of Christ be so troubled, as to desire their plucking up out of the world. But yet againe consider all these sorts of men as professing the name and anointing of Christ Iesus in a false and [59] counterseit Antichristian way, and then it may well be wondred,

sters in religion.

Antichrif- whence such monstrous kind of Christians or anointed ones arose: And Gods people may easily be tempted rather to defire their rooting out of the world, then the rooting out of any fuch forts of ground or men professing any other Religion, Jewish, Mahometan or Pagan, Antichristian and false Christians being more opposite to the kingdome of Christ Jesus, and more dangerous, by how much more a counterfeit and Traytor is worse then a professed Fox, an Antichristian (whether Papist or Protestant) worse then a Jew, a Pagan, Whether Indian, Turke or Perhan.

Examination of CHAP. XXIII.

Peace.

Still of the Tares.

Hese tares (saith Master Cotton) are not such finners as are opposite and contrary, for then none should be opposite or contrary but they.

Truth. I acknowledge (as Master Cotton here observeth) two forts of persons opposite and contrary to Christ Jesus and his Kingdome.

Two forts of sinners.

First, All forts of sinners scandalous in their lives and courses.

2. More especially opposite in point of Religion and worship, as all idolaters, and especially Antichristians.

Now every man by nature, the best and wisest, is opposite and contrary to Christ, his word and kingdome; but an idolater and Antichristian is more especially opposite to his glorious Name, Truth, and Ordinances.

And therein properly lyes the mystery of iniquity, brought in by the man of sin, that lawless person, 2 Thess. 2. most opposite or contrary to Christ Jesus, the Son of God, and Son of Righteousness.

Peace. But this is a begging of the question (saith Master Cotton) for the question is about visible worshippers, such as were discovered and declared to be what they were, as well by their fruit [60] as by their clads, and therefore againe (saith Master Cotton) these tares were the seed and children of the Devil; for why should they be called the seed of the One, and the children of the Other?

Truth. I answer, the Lord Jesus distinguisheth, thus, He that soweth the good seed, is the Son of man; and the good seed are the children of the Kingdome: he that soweth the tares is the devil, and these tares are the children of the evil or evil one; Hence by way of opposition, these children of evil or evil ones being visibly such as are opposite to the children of the kingdome, they cannot be hypocrites in the church, untill they are discovered: These children therefore of the evil one opposite to the visible kingdome, and so to visible Christ Jesus in point of his kingdome, church, and worship (though they be the children of the devil in a sence, yet) can they be no other, but the children of the false Christ or Antichrist, in the way of a false church and worship.

Peace. Yea, but lastly (saith Master Cotton) that word τῶ πονηρῶ translated the children of the wicked one or wickedness, will agree to hypocrites.

Two forts of bypocrites.

Truth. It will indeed, if we respect their inside, which is only visible to the invisible King, as Judas in his profession: but it cannot agree to such bypocrites as are undiscovered by their fruits in the church, but unto fuch bypocrites as are discovered in their blades and fruit, and so consequently are not fit to live with other finners in the world: I doubt not but Master Cotton will say, That although a member of a Church prove a theife, adulterer, murtherer, in the eyes of a Brother, that fees and knows his fecret wickedness, yet that brother is censurable as a slanderer, if he should report these evils, though to the Church, untill according to vifible order he could produce good proof and evidence.

61] Examination of CHAP. XXIV.

Peace.

Still of the Tares.

After Cotton here feems to me (with the Famlilists') to confound beaven and earth together, the matters of Worship, and Ordinances of Religion,

The Familists were a sect of German origin, bred in the ferments of the Reformation, faid to have been founded by Henry Nicholas, of Münster, though his tenents are traced back to David Joris, or George, who died in 1556. Nicholas came to England near the close of the reign of Edward VI., and gathered a fociety called "The Family of Love." They held that the effence of religion was in a deep and all-absorbing feeling of

divine love, and that all doctrines and forms were of no consequence compared with this. That this mystical doctrine should lead to their confounding the distinctions named in the text is not unnatural.

To charge Cotton with any tendency to Familism would be a very sharp thrust. It was one of the errors which at that time in Massachusetts were regarded with peculiar dread and difgust. It was one of the charges against Mrs. Hutchinson,

with the affaires and bufinesses of this life: for faith he, such as stand for the kingdome of Satan (as all evil men do) they stand in opposition to the Kingdome of Christ.

Truth. Master Cotton is not now to be taught the distinction between the church and Commonweale; nor that a national church is not of Christ Jesus his institution: yet as this discourse strongly inclines to erect a national church, so doth this present answer to the confusion both of Church and Commonweale.

It is true, a covetous Iew, that blasphemeth Christ Fesus, stands for Satan against Christ. But by his covetousness in one kinde, as covetousness is opposite to Righteousness and contentation, &c. and for Sathan Two Sorts against Christ in another sence, that is in a Religious to Christ and Spiritual sence, as he prefers Moses before Christ Jesus. Jesus, and denies the true Messiah to be yet come in the flesh.

A cruel Turk stands for Satan against Christ, by his cruelty in one fence, to wit, in opposition to Christs mercy, gentleness, patience, &c. but by his belief in Mahomet, preferring him before Christ, he opposeth him in his Kingdome and Worship.

To come neerer, a drunken English, Dutch or Frenchman, stands for Satan aguinst Christ, as their drunkenness is opposite to Christs sobriety, temperance, &c. but against Christ in another sence, as they profess the wayes of Antichristian idolatry and supersti-

and Cotton from the first was implicated no less great John Cotton was abused by

with her, and "her adherents were wont to say, that they held only what their whimsies." Mather, Magnalia, ii. Mr. Cotton held." Ellis, Life of Anne Hutchinson, 211. "The name of the

tion: And not to observe this distinction, is (with some Familists) to run upon quick-sands of confounding the spiritual kingdome of Christ Jesus, his worship and ordinances, with the kingdomes of this world, and the common affaires thereof in natural and civil consideration.

Peace. But though Christ (saith Master Cotton) should com-[62] mand other offenders to be let alone beside Antichristians, yet he should not contradict any ordinances for the punishment of offenders &c. because, saith he, No law of God, nor just law of man commands the the rooting out of hypocrites, though the church be bound to endeavour (as much as in them lies) to heale their hypocrise.

Truth. Hypocrifie discovered in the fruit of it, is not to be let alone in the church or State: For neither church of Christ nor civil state can long continue safe, if hypocrites or traitors (under what pretence soever) be permitted to break forth in them, without due punishment and rooting out; this hypocriste being especially that great sin against which Christ Iesus so frequently and so vehemently inveighed, and against which he denounced the forest of plagues and judgements.

Truth. By whose command, and by what meanes and ordinances, by whose power and authority, but by the command, meanes and power of Christ Jesus?

And I further aske, If faithful admonition be not one good means of bealing, and if that lye not in the churches power; and if the bypocrite after faithful admonition once or twice, submit not to the voice of Christ Iesus, I ask where the Lord Yesus command-

eth to make a stop, and not to cast forth and reject whomsoever wilfully obstinate?

Peace. Doubtless (dear Truth) many will be apt to say Master Cotton intends secret and close hypocrisse.

Truth. And I doubt not but himself will say, That this is not our question, but of known and unmasked hypocrise, as himself hath formerly declared, and such as here he expresses to me under ordinances of healing.

Peace. But further (faith Master Cotton) it is not true, that Antichristians are to be let alone untill the end of the world, Why? Because Christ commanded excommunication, &c.

Truth. I am aftonisht, and wonder why Master Cotton here speaketh of excommunication, a spiritual ordinance of Christ Iesus in his spiritual kingdome or city, when the dispute onely concerns temporal excommunication or cutting off? Let them alone, that is, in civil State?

I wonder also how he should imagine the discusser in this Chap-[63] ter to affirme, that Antichristians are to be let alone in the church unto the end of the world, when it was the very scope of his argument in this Chapter, to prove, that the speech of Christ Jesus, [let them alone] must needs be understood of letting idolaters and Antichristians alone in the civil state, and in the world, because otherwise, if he had meant, [Let them alone in the church] he should contradict himself, who hath appointed meanes for the disturbing and purging out the corrupt leaven both of persons and practices out of his church and kingdome.

Peace. The same answer indeed will easily be

returned to his last fupposition of any Popish spirit conspiring against the life of King and Parliament: The whole scope of this book professeth, and in this Chapter the discusser professedly argueth, that Christ Jesus hath appointed that civil offenders against the civil state, ought not to be let alone.

But Master Cotton adds, If Popish Priests and Jes-"uits be rightly expounded to be the Rivers and "fountaines of water, which drive the dead sea of "Antichristian pollutions up and down all Nations "in Europe, and in some cases are to drink blood; "Then are they not to be let alone, but duely sup-"prest and cut off from conveying up and down "idolatrous, heretical and seditious wickedness, Rev. "16. 4, 7.

The rivers and fountaines of blood, Rev. 16.

The exposition of this Scripture will be further examined in the fequel, and found no true exposition, That Rivers and fountaines of water drive the fea up and down: For rivers and fountaines however they come from the falt-water, yet lose they the favour of the falt-fea, and yeeld a favour of the earth through which they make their passages; and again they run into the fea, and are themselves driven up and down, and fwallowed up in the fea: Nor will it be found a true exposition according to Godline s and Christianity, which commandeth patience and waiting, not fire and fword to gainefayers and opposites: Nor lastly, will it be found a true exposition agreeing with Master Cottons own profession in fome passage of this book, wherein he holds forth great toleration and gentleness to other consciences, both English and Barbarians.

64] Examination of CHAP. XXV.

Peace.

In this Chapter Master Cotton affirms, that hypocrites (even) they that are discerned to be such, yet they are not to be purged out, except they break forth into such notorious fruits of hypocrisie as tend to the leavening of the whole lumpe: for otherwise (saith he) we may roote out the best wheate in Gods field, &c.

Truth. I answer, fince hypocrites and all hypocrifie is so odious in Gods fight, and so vehemently inveighed against by Christ Jesus, what should be the cause Of hypowhy the leaven of the Pharisees, which is hypocrifie, profession should finde greater favour and connivance in the of Chrischurch of Christ, then the leaven of any other sin, tianity. since all ought to be purged out? 1 Cor. 5. [7.]

2. Contrary to what Master Cotton saith, [to wit, That no man meerly for hypocrifie and want of life and power of Godliness ought to be proceeded against] the Spirit of God by Paul saith, That such kind of professours of the name of Christ should arise, that should pretend a form of godliness, but not shew forth the power thereof, from which he commandeth us to turn away, 1 [2] Tim. 3. [5.]

Peace. But Master Cotton excepteth, Except (saith he) they break forth into some notorious scandalous fruits of hypocrise.

Truth. How shall an hypocrite be discovered and known to be an hypocrite or traitor in church or civil state, but by some such notorious scandalous fruits as tend to the leavening of the whole lumpe? Come to

particulars; was Iudas, Ananias and Sapphira, Simon Magus, Demas, or any other discovered to be Hypocrites, when they broke forth into treachery, lying, covetousness? and might the church proceed against such? If it be denied, I ask to what end the Lord hath given those holy rules of admonition? &c. will it prove ought but prophaning of the name of the Lord, to pretend our clear discerning of the Scripture and ordinances, and not to practise them? If it be yeelded against these fruits of hypocrifie, discovering men to be hypocrites, why do we plead for a dispensation, and (not for the wheat of the Field, 65] and flowers of the garden, but) for the most stinking and loathsome tares and weeds to be continued in the holy garden of Christ Jesus?

Peace. But many hypocrites (saith Master Cotton) fall not within the censure of that Scripture, 2 Thess. 3. 6. Withdraw from every brother that walketh disorderly; for many hypocrites follow their callings, and are so far from being burthensome unto others, that they are after choaked with the cares and businesses of the world, and yet are not behind in liberal

contribution to pious uses.

Truth. But is not this halting between God and Baal? yea is not this pleading for Baal, for hypocrifie, hypocrites and dissemblers, false and Antichristian counterfeits, to be permitted not onely in the wilderness of the world (which I contend for) but also even in the Garden, House, Bed, and bosome of God? What is men be civil and follow their callings? Men that know not God, so do. What though they be liberal to pious uses (millions of Papists are and have been

fo according to their consciences) when as yet they are choaked with cares and businesses of this world?

How express is the charge of the Lord Jesus, to with-draw from such, notwithstanding their forme of Godliness, and contribution to Godly uses, when they declare not the power of godliness, 1 [2] Tim. 3. 2. [5.] Not to eate with them, and therefore to separate from such a brother as is covetous, 1 Cor. 5. [11.] as well as from an idolater, drunkard, &c.

The Church of Christ is a congregation of Saints, a stock of sheep, humble, meek, patient, contented, with whom it is monstrous and impossible, to couple cruel and persecuting lyons, subtle and hypocritical Foxes, contentious biting dogs or greedy and rooting swine, so visibly declared and apparant.

Examination of CHAP. XXI. [XXVI.]

Peace.

In this Chapter four answers were given by the discusser to that great objection of the *mischief* that the *Tares* will do in the field of the *world*, if let alone and not pluckt up.

66] The first was, That if the tares offend against Civility or civil state, God hath armed the civil state with a civil sword, &c.

Master Cotton replies, what if their conscience incite them to civil offences?

I answer, the conscience of the civil Magistrate must incite him to civil punishment, as a Lord Maior of London once answered, That he was born to be a

Corrupt

Judge, to a Thief that pleaded he was born to be a thief. If the conscience of the worshippers of the Beast incite them to prejudice prince or state, Although these consciences be not as the conscience of a thief (commonly convinced of the evil of his fact, consciences distinguish but) perswaded of the lawfulness of their actions; yet fo far as the civil state is endammaged or endangered, I fay the fword of God in the hand of civil Authority is strong enough to defend it felf, either by imprisoning or difarming, or other wholesome meanes, &c. while yet their consciences ought to be permitted in what is meerly point of wor/hip, as prayer, and other fervices and administrations.

Hence the wisdome of God, in that 13 Rom. (reckoned by Master Cotton the Magna Charta for civil Magistrates dealing in matters of Religion) I say, there it pleafeth God expresly to reckon up the particulars of the fecond table, chalking out (as it were) by his own finger, the civil sphear or circle, in which the civil Magistrate ought to act and execute his civil power and Authority.

Peace. The second answer of the discusser was, that the church or spiritual City hath laws and Armories to defend it self.

Master Cotton excepteth, saying, That if their members be leavened with Antichristian Idolatry and Superstition, and yet must be tolerated in their idolatry, and superstitious worship, will not a litle leaven Tolleration leaven the whole lumpe? and how then is the church considered. guarded?

Truth. The question is, whether idolatrous and Antichristian worshippers may be tolerated in civil state, in the City, in the Kingdome, &c. under any civil power: Master Cotton answers no, they will do mischief. The reply is, against any civil mis-[67] chief (though wrought conscientiously) the civil state is strongly guarded. Secondly, Against the spiritual mischief, the church or City of Christ is guarded with heavenly Armories, wherein there hang a thousand Bucklers, Cant. 4.[4] and most mighty weapons, 2 Cor. 10.[4.] In the church of Christ such worshippers ought not to be tolerated, but cast out, &c.

That is true, saith Master Cotton, but yet their leaven will spread.

I answer, What is this, but to make the most powerful appointments of Christ Jesus, those mighty Civil weapons of God, terrible censures and soul-punish-in spiritments in his kingdome, but as so many woodden daggers uais, blur and leaden swords, childrens Bull-beggars, and scar-and slight crows, and upon the point so base and beggarly, that ual. without the help of the Cutlers shop or Smiths forge, the church or kingdome of Christ cannot be purged from the leaven of idolatry and superstition?

Peace. Me thinks the Lord Jesus was of another mind, Mat. 18. [17.] when he accounted it sufficient to cut off the obstinate, Let him be as a Gentile or publican: and in the very similitude of leaven (here used by Master Cotton) Paul counted it sufficient to purge out the leaven, I Cor. 5. [7.] if that evil person were put away from the midst of them, that is, from their holy and spiritual society. Paul never asks (as Master Cotton doth) since we have not to our spiritual armes, armes of sless, and a civil sword to help our spiritual, how shall the safety of the church be guarded?

But let's proceed. The third Answer was, That the elect cannot be finally deceived: Master Cotton replies, It is true, but God provides meanes of pre-And Jezabels tolerating in Thiatira Servation, &c. made the church guilty.

Truth. This Argument was not used in derogation of Gods meanes, spiritual in spiritual things, civil in civil, &c. but by way of supposition of the worst, as Fob spake in another case, How helpest thou the Arme that hath no strength? Not but that in ordinary submission to means, man ought to help the Lord against the mighty. The sum is this, rather let the Lord alone to help himself without meanes, then to help the Lord to fave his elect (who cannot by vertue of his *love* and *decree* finally be deceived) by any fuch meanes as are none of his own appointing. 68] 2. It is true, that the church at Thyatira, tolerating Jezabel to seduce, was guilty, yea and I add The toller- the City of Thiatira was guilty also if it tolerated Jezabel in Iezabel to feduce to fornication. But what is this to Thyatira. the point of the issue [to wit, Whether the City of Thiatira should be guilty or not in tolerating Iezabel in that which the City judgeth to be idolatry and false worship? Jezabels corporal whoredoms (finning against civility or state of the City) the City by her Officers ought to punish, lest civil order be broken, and civility be infected &c. but Iezabels spiritual whoredomes, the civil state ought not to deal with but (there being a church of Christ then in Thiatria, and the spiritual whoredomes there taught and practifed) I say the church in Thyatira, which in the name and power of Christ was armed sufficiently to pass and

inflict a dreadful *spiritual censure*, which *God* will confirme and ratifie most assuredly and undoubtedly in *beaven*.

Peace. Two reasons more were alleadged out of the Text. The first was, that by plucking up the tares, the good wheate it self by such hurries and persecutions about Religion, should be indangered to be plucked up: which Master Cotton salveth thus: to wit, If Gods people themselves, for their idolatry and superstition, should be cut off, it will be for warning unto others, &c.

Truth. Oh ungodly, unchristian, that is bloody and Antichristian doctrin, by which (under pretence of punishing hereticks, schismaticks, and seditious persons) Christ the Son of God, the Lord of Lords, and King of Kings, der prehath so many millions of times, in his fervants been tence perpersecuted, slaine, and crucified! As for the world, it secuted. lies in wickedness, is a wilderness of sin over-grown with idolatry and superstition. The Antichristian (falfly called Christian world) in most abundant and over-flowing measure hath wondred after and magnified the Beast, Rev. 13. The two witnesses prophesie in fackcloth against this bealt, in all parts of his dominion, by whom also they are persecuted and slaine, and yet we read not that they judge or censure, or The weap-fight for themselves with any other weapons then by Saints, the word of their prophecie, the blood of the Lamb, Rev. 12. their patient sufferings, the not loving of their lives unto the death.

Peace. The second reason out of the parable was, That the [69] Angels of God have in charge to bundle up these tares for the burning. Master Cotton

The dif-

replies two things. First, so these Angels will gather into bundles for the burning murtherers, robbers, &c. who are not yet to be tolerated.

Truth. I answer, If a man call Master Cotton murtherer, witch, &c. with respect to civil matters, I say the civil state must judge and punish the offender, else the civil state cannot stand, but must return to bar-But if a man call Master Cotton murtherer, barisme. serence ve-tween civil witch &c. in Spiritual matters, as deceiving and beand spirit- witching the peoples souls, if he can prove his charge, ual flander Master Cotton ought to give God the glory, and and repent of such wickedness. If he cannot prove his charge, but flander Master Cotton, yet is the flander of no civil nature, and so not proper to any civil court, but is to be cast out (as we see commonly suits of law are rejected, when brought into Courts which take no proper cognizance of fuch cases.)

Peace. What relief then hath Master Cotton or any

fo charged in this case?

Truth. The court of heaven, the church of Christ, calls fuch a flanderer to repentance (whether he be within the church or without, though orderly proceeding lies only against him that is within) If he be obstinate, how dreadful is the sentence against such a flanderer, both in earth and in heaven? how dreadful the delivering up to hardness of heart (a greater plague on Pharaoh, then all the devouring plagues of The dread- Egypt) how dreadful the delivering up to Satan, the ful nature of Christs paw and jaw of the roaring Lyon (infinitely far more terrible, had we eyes to fee it, then to be thrown with Daniel to the devouring Lyon:) There is no reason in the world therefore, for theeves and mur-

Spiritual punishments.

therers to be tolerated unto the last day without fentence and punishment, because transgressors against spiritual state may be tolerated to live in the world, yet punished for spiritual transgresson with a greater censure and sorer punishment, then if all their bones and slesh were rackt and torn in pieces with burning pincers.

Peace. Master Cotton and others will say, The idolaters and feducers were censured spiritually under Moses, and yet were they also put to death.

Truth. I defire Master Cotton to shew me under Moses, such spiritual censures and punishments beside the cutting off by the civil sword: which if he cannot do, and that since the Christian Church antitypes such spiritthe Israelitish, and the Christian laws and punishments ual punishthe laws and punishments of Israel concerning religion, ments in I may truely affirme, that that civil state which may the national religion to justly tolerate civil offenders, &c. yet may most of Israel. justly tolerate spiritual offenders, of whose Delinquency it hath no proper cognizance.

Peace. Lastly, Master Cotton urgeth, that παριστία (2 Thess. 2.[8]) should rather be translated presence then coming.

Truth. Admit it (though many able translators in divers languages rather translate it coming) and that Antichrist shall not be consumed by the breath of the mouth of the Lord Jesus before his last coming to judgement; yet then Master Cotton must give another interpretation of this end of the world, and the Angels, and the fire, then is usually given: however the tares shall be bundled up for the everlasting burnings, and are at present under a dreadful sentence and punish-

ment, and therefore (not offending in civil things) the civil state may the better tolerate them in matters of religion and conscience; and Paul himself (if opposed by them) might the better wait with patience, if God peradventure will give them repentance, &c.

Examination of CHAP. XXVII.

Peace.

IN this Chapter, those three particulars by which the Ministers of Christ are commanded to be a the Ministers of Christ are commanded to let the Tares alone, Master Cotton evades by calling them so

many lippery evapons &c.

Truth. I believe neither the interpretations nor the intentions of the Author were evalive: for a faithful witness will not lye though a false witness will utter deceit: however the fire shall try. The truth is, the greater part, and especially the former of Master Cottons answer in this Chapter, comes not neer the point of the issue, for that is not whether the Saints may pray or prophecy against idolaters and false wor-(hippers, but whether or no for [71] their present temporal destruction and extirpation.

Peace. Unto this Master Cotton saith, Yes, for the present destruction of some or other Antichristian idolaters in every age: and he adds, it might as well be faid, that a Minister of Christ should not denounce against present or speedy destruction to any murtherers, whore-Aruation of mongers, &c. because though some of them may fall under grievous plagues, yet there will never want a

Prayer

company of fuch evil doers, untill the great harvest or end of the world.

Againe, faith he, Though a Minister denounce not present destruction, yet he cannot let them alone, no more then the feller of an Oake, that gives many a stroake before the last, &c.

2. It is not credible (faith he) that some of the Angels that poure out their vials upon the Antichristian state, shall not be Ministers: And, when the ten horns shall burn the City of Rome, it is not credible, that they will do it without some excitement from the Angels.

Truth. The instance brought of murtherers, whoremongers &c. is most improper, because we all agree that present corporal or civil punishment is due to murtherers, whoremongers, &c. and other like transgressors against the civil state of all Nations and peoples all the world over, and this in all Ages and Times: Master Cotton himself acknowledgeth, that many prophecies and periods are set for the continuance of the Antichristian state, and the idolatry and desolations thereof, and that those periods shall be accomplished before the judgement day: nor will it appear that those ten Kings that shall in the fulfilling of this prophecy burn the whore, shall do it by way of ordinance and obedience to Gods command, otherwise then he permitted Nebuchadnezzar and Cyrus, and other Tyrants of the world (as the fishes of the sea one to devoure and fwallow up another.) And for that instance of the wood-man felling of the Oake, I grant that the prayers of the Saints hasten the whores downfal, and the opening of these prophecies make way

for Gods time; but what is this to a present downfal before the time appointed?

Againe, That it is not credible but that some of

Pastors and and messengers.

not Apossles the Angels should be messengers of the Gospel, I answer, Master Cotton knows that the English word messengers, and the Greek word Apostles, are the same; but no fuch messengers Master Cotton al-[72] lows of: And that the word messengers in the Apostles sence should imply Pastors and Teachers (which Master Cotton now only allows of) I finde not in the Testament of Christ Fesus. That those Angels should be the witnesses, and the Prophets in Sackcloth, seemes more credible.

> And I may well affirme the contrary to Master Cottons credible, that it is incredible that any fervant or messenger of the King of Peace should stir up the civil Magistrate to cut off those by the civil sword, whose repentance he is bound to wait for with patience, bearing in the interim their oppositions and gainsayings, 2 Tim. 2. [24. 25.]

Peace. Tis most true, according to the testimony of Christ Jesus (and most contrary to the tenents and practice of the Romish bloody Popes and their followers) that Christs Ministers are wisdomes Maidens (Prov. 9.[3.]) fent forth in heavenly Beauty and chastity, with meek and loving, yet vehement per/wasions, to call in the foolish of the world to partake of wisdomes firring up dainties: but (dear truth) deliver your minde con-

Elijah Abab to flay the Baalites.

cerning the last passage, to wit, Elijahs act in stirring up Ahab to kill all the Priests and prophets of Baal: This act (faith Master Cotton) was not figurative, but moral; for (faith he) Ahab could not be a figure of Christ, nor Israel after their Apostacie, a type of the true Church: Beside, blasphemers ought to die by the law; and Ahab sorfeited his own life, because he did not put Benhadad to death for his blasphemy, 1 Kings 20. [42.]

Truth. Christ Jesus is considered two wayes, Christ in his person, and Christ mystical in his church, represented by the Governors thereof. Some say that Israel Concernwas not in Ahabs time excommunicated and cut off from ing Israel Gods sight, untill their final carrying out of the land Apostacy of of Canaan, 2 Kings 17. [6.] and that Israel remained Jeroboam. (though none of Gods in respect of her apostacy, yet) Gods in respect of covenant, untill the execution of the sentence of excommunication or divorce: And therefore that Ahab, as King of Israel, Gods people (untill Israel ceased to be Israel) was a sigure of Christ, that is, Christ in his presence, in his governors, in his church, though faln to idolatry under admonition, not yet cast off.

But (2.) grant the church false, and Ahab King of a salse [73] church, how will it appear that Elijahs AEt was a moral aEt, and so presidential to all Kings and Nations?

Peace. Because (saith Master Cotton) it is moral equity, that blasphemers, and apostate idolaters, seducing others to idolatry, should be put to death, Levit. 24. 16. Deut. 13. 5.

Truth. Those Scriptures concern a ceremonial land in a ceremonial time, before Christ; and in the same Lev. 24. the command is equally given for the lampe in the Tabernacle, and the shew-bread as well as for the idolater.

England, &c. but

by Gods

sword of

his Spirit

casbiered

eternally.

Peace. But Benhadad (faith Master Cotton) was no Israelite, nor was his blasphemy belched out in the land of *Israel*.

Truth. It is most true, that blasphemers in Israel. and blasphemers against Israel and the God of it, were put to death. It is also true in the antitype and substance fince the coming of Christ, that blasphemers in Israel, and blasphemers against Israel (the church of God) are spiritually to be put to death by the twoedged fword coming forth of the mouth of Christ, Rev. 1. [16] and this Go/pel-punishment is much more dreadful and terrible, then the punishment of the first blasphemers under Moses or the prophets.

* Hence Peace. Methinks also, if Abab were now presiden-Baalls tiall, and that which he should have done to Benha-Priests, dad prefidential, then is there now no spiritual or Monks, Friars, mystical Israel, no spiritual Canaan, but the letter, and Bishops ceremony, and figure yet in force, and Christ Jesus the have not been civilly mystical and spiritual King of Israel is not yet come a Etually in the flesh. staine in

Truth. Yea then not onely a few in a City or Kingdome (suppose hundreths or thousands) but mil-Spiritually lions of millions of blasphemers, idolaters, seducers, word, the throughout the whole wide world, ought corporally to be put to death.

Peace. Against this methinks Master Cotton should and cut off be and I am fure against this Christ Iesus was, who professed in answer to the rash zeal of his disciples (Luk. 9. [56.]) That he came not to destroy mens lives, but to fave them: but how relish you Master Cottons interpretation, of Let them alone (which he fees pleafeth some so well) to wit, Let them alone is no precept, but permission?

74] Truth. I answer, If let them alone were onely by permission in way of providence, Why is also a word of prohibition added, to wit, That such should not be medled with, for these and these reasons, whereas although God permitteth evil doers in spiritual and civil state in the world, yet there lies a word of ordinance to purge them out. Here is no ordinance for their plucking up, but for their letting alone, and that in a merciful respect of sparing the good wheate, who might be indangered to be pluckt up by the roots out of the world, by such rash and surious zeale of plucking up the tares.

Examination of CHAP. XXIX.

Peace.

M After Cotton referring the 28 Chapter to former agitations, feems to invite us to pass on to Chapter 29.

Truth. Let the 28 Chapter recapitulating the former, and the whole controversies, be referred to the consciences of such to whom these passages by any providence of the most holy wise shall be presented, and let it graciously please the Father of lights, to help all his sons of light, to be truely studious of his truth in the love of it, to cast up all particulars aright in his fear, by the onely Arithmetick of his own most holy and unerring spirit.

Peace. In this Chapter first ariseth a question concerning the Apostles privacy.

Truth. Master Cotton acknowledgeth them to be called to a publike Ministery, let others judge then of their privacy.

Touching Peace. But they were not sent (saith Master Cot-Christs Apostles or ton) to the Scribes and Pharisees, and so consequently messengers. were to let them alone.

Truth. I answer, Let it be considered, how he that grants men are sent to the sheep, can rightly say they have nothing to do with the Wolves and Foxes.

Peace. In this controversie, Master Cotton elsewhere, will not onely have sheep fed, but the Wolves driven from the fold, their braines beaten out, &c. and that not onely by the Pastors or sheapherds spiritually, but also by the civil Magistrate, and [75] to that end, he is to be stirred up by the Shepherds and Ministers of Christ.

Truth. Such exciting and stirring up of the civil Magistrate if it were Christs will, how can the Apostles be excused, or the Lord Jesus himself, for not stirring up the Civil Magistrate to his duty against these Scribes and Pharises, the Wolves and Foxes, as Master Cotton here cals them?

Peace. Neither the doctrine, nor their offence at it (saith Master Cotton) was fundamental; nor had the civil Magistrate a law established about doctrine or offences of this nature. Besides, Christ gave his disciples a charge to be wise as Serpents, and himself would not meddle with the Pharises, untill the last yeer of his Ministery, lest their exasperation might have been some hinderance to his Ministery before his hour was come.

Truth. I should desire Master Cotton againe to ponder whether the notorious bypocrise of the Phari-

Touching fundamentals. fees (now brought into a Proverb) and also whether the notorious transgressing (and upon the point abolishing) of the fifth commandment, and so consequently of all civil obedience (with the Papists) under pretence of Gods service (although indeed but their own superstition) be not of a fundamental guilt, both against spiritual and civil state.

Peace. I remember Master Cotton argued against tolleration of the Papists, because their conscience

excites them against the civil powers.

Truth. And whither tended these principles of the Pharisees, but to overthrow all Family, yea and (if they be followed home) all Towne, or City, and Kingdome-Government?

Peace. Yea, But the Romane Magistrate (faith he) had no established law about doctrines or offences of that Nature.

Truth. Master Cotton in all this controversie, pleades that they ought to have: and though he saith, that Magistrates may suspend their duty, untill they be informed, yet he never saith, that the Ministers of Christ may suspend their duty of humble information, and stirring up them up to so high a part of their Duty, as concerns the souls of their subjects and the worship of God.

76] Peace. I remember, that Gardiner and Boner, &c. could not make the fire burn to consume the people of God, and witnesses of Jesus, until Edwards laws Laws for were repealed, and Maries bloody laws were estab-persecuting lished; and so they were forced to suspend a while Jesus. until they had conjured up a Parliament to do both the one and the other, as their slaves and drudges, for

them: And tis true, what the Spirit of God in David pronounceth (Pfal. 82.) that under the maske or colour of a law (which carries with it the name and found of reason and righteousness) the wickedness of the world is established: And hence the people and servants, and Saints of the most high God, feele the weight of the violence of the Nimrod persecutors or bunters.

But this I wonder at, that Master Cotton subjoyneth, that Christ Jesus himself, and his disciples (under the notion of not exasperating the Pharisees) should not reprove the Scribes and Pharisees.

Truth. It cannot fink with me, That the Spirit of God in Christ Jesus himself, and his messengers, should so far differ from himself in all his former messengers and prophets, who spared not to reprove the highest Priests, Princes, Kings and kingdoms; nor doth the practice of the Lord Jesus in so many places of Matthew (before his thunderbolts shot forth against them, Mat. 23.) give any countenance to so loose an opinion.

Peace. Master Cotton, who argues so much against the permitting of blasphemers to live in the world, The Phamay here call to minde, that if ever blasphemy were rises blaspheming of uttered against the Son of God, it was uttered by the Christ Pharises in the 12 of Matthew, when they imputed fesus. The casting out of the devils to the power of the devil

January, 1555, that Parliament removed all obstacles to the punishment of heresy, and January 28, the first court for heresy was opened, and Hooper and Rogers were tried. Froude, Hist. of England, vi. 32, 53, 314.

Mary was proclaimed Queen, July 19, 1553, and Gardiner was released from the Tower and made Chancellor in the following August. In April, 1554, he attempted to carry a Persecution Bill through Parliament, and succeeded in the Commons. But it was not till

in Christ Jesus, and yet we finde not that Christ Jesus stirred up the civil Magistrates to any such duty of his to put the blasphemers to death, not the hereticks the Sadduces, who denied that fundamental, the resurrection.

Truth. It is most true, that the cause needeth no such weapons, nor spared he the Pharisees for sear of their exasperations, but poured forth on their saces and bosoms the sorest vials of the heaviest doom and censure that can be suffered by the children of men, to wit, an impossibility of repentance and forgiveness of sins either in this or the world to come: And for the present, at [77] every turn he concludes them bypocrites, blind guides, which could not escape the judgement of Hell.

So that all other fences of those words [Let them alone] that is, of not reprooving them, cannot stand: nor if it were the duty of the Ministers of Christ to stir up the civil Magistrate against such hypocritical and blasphemous Pharisees, could Christ Jesus himself or his servants the Apostles be excused for not complaining to the Romane State against them; So leaving the blame upon the conscience of the governors, if the land were not purged of such blasphemers and fundamental opposers of the Son of God.

Let me me end (fweet peace) with the bottome of all such perfecutions, Satan rageth against God and his Magif-Christ; that devil that cast the Saints into prison, kings, bigh Rev. 2. [10] (*what instruments soever he useth) would priests: cast Christ himself into prison againe, and to the kings, gallows againe, if he came again in person into any good kings, (the most refined) persecuting state in the world.

Examination of CHAP. XXX.

Peace.

I Doubt not (dear truth) in the first place, but you cast an observant eye on Master Cottons collections in this Chapter, from Pauls words Acts 25. 11. I will mention the two first.

- 1. That a man may be fuch an offender in matters of Religion against the law of God (against the church) as well as in civil matters against Casar, as to be worthy of death.
- 2. That if a fervant of God should commit any fuch offence, he would not refuse judgement to the death, vers. 11.

Truth. Paul onely faith in the general, If I have Acts 25. committed ought worthy of death, I refuse not to die: Now therefore as Paul said, No man (that is, no man justly) may deliver me to the Jews; So say I, no man from these words of Paul (without wronging him and his Master the God of Truth) can draw such a conclusion, as if Paul had acknowledged it evil in him to have preached against the laws of the Yews or the temple, which the Lord Jesus and his servants after him, so abundantly did, [78] although at this time (in point of fact) Paul might well fay, he had not done ought against the law of the Yews, I mean the ceremonial law and the Temple, for he had now observed the ceremonies of the Law, and the holiness of the Temple: although for this some use to blame him, not discerning that Paul knew there was a time to honour those ceremonies, even after Christs

death, and a time as much to debase, dishonour, and abolish them.

Peace. His third collection is, That it is lawfull even in Ecclefiastical causes to appeale to a Pagan Magistrate.

Truth. As I utterly renounce such a conclusion (any otherwise then in respect of civil violence offered for a mans conscience, which violence Cæsar ought to see revenged and punished) so neither will this instance of Paul prove it: for in appealing to an higher Judge, a man alwayes presupposeth (if not skill per-No appeals seet, yet) competent skill, and a true power com-to the civil mitted from God, to judge in such cases, which Paul matters for many reasons, both in this Chapter, and else-meerly where manifested, could not suppose in the Romane spiritual. Cæsars, or any civil Magistrate.

Peace. Master Cotton urgeth, that these words (verse 9.) [These Things] imply matters of Religion as well as civil things.

Truth. Those words [These Things] were not the words of Paul, but the words of Festus.

2. Grant them Pauls words, yet if for those things the Jews seek his life, Paul well appeals to Cæsar against them, for Cæsar is bound to protect the bodies, goods, or good names of his subjects, either from false accusations in civil things, or persecution for matters of conscience, which is a violence against the civil state, of which Cæsar was the supreme officer.

Peace. His fourth collection is, that civil Magiftrates may and ought to be acquainted with all matters of Religion, especially capital.

Truth. In twenty five parts of the world of thirty,

civil Magistrates cannot possibly be thus acquainted; for the sound of Christ Jesus is not there to be heard, as the best Historians and Cosmographers yeeld.

Peace. It seems strange, if Christ Jesus had intended any such delegation of spiritual power to civil Magistrates, that he [79] should keep the very sound of his name from them.

Few Magistrates in
the world
know
Christ
Jesus.

Againe, in the other five parts of the world, where his name is founded, how rarely hath he acquainted any civil Magistrate with the saving knowledge of his will?

Truth. I add, that such rare ones, that savingly know Christ Jesus and his will, are no judges in such cases over the consciences of their brethren, or any, by way of civil judicature, this very instance of Pauls appealing to Casar hath and shall surther declare and manifest.

Peace. But what should be the reason why Master Cotton affirmeth, That the civil Magistrate ought to be able to judge of all capital offences against Religion, but not of all questions?

Truth. The truth is, if the civil Magistrate were a Surgeon appointed of Christ Iesus to judge in causes that concern cutting of life and limbe, &c. he would beyond all question be able to judge of petty cuts, wounds, &c. But Satan that old deceiver, that knew (by Gods permission) how to cozen Adam, David, Solomon, Peter (the most perfect, wise, and holiest of Gods servants) is not now to learn how to cheat Master Cotton also; Satan well sees, if Master Cotton

Mystical and cruel Surgery.

"The World divided (fay our ablest name of Jesus a Saviour." Hireling Min-Cosmographers) into thirty parts, as yet istry, p. 3.

thould grant it the Magistrates duty to judge in lesser questions, the hope of Benefices and Livings were gone, and the trade of Synods would down: And if he should not grant it to be the Magistrates duty to judge in capitals, the Pope, the Bishops, and all perfecuting priests, would want the secular power, the service executioners of their most wicked and most bloody decrees and sentences.

Peace. In the next place Master Cotton seemes to charge a contradiction upon the discusser, for saying, that civil Magistrates were never appointed by God defenders of the faith of Iesus, and yet every one is bound to put forth his utmost powers in Gods business.

Truth. Love hath charged the discusser to spare the tearm of contradiction in many passages of Master Cottons writing, where he hath (to his understanding) observed them, to prevent exasperations, &c. contrarily Master Cotton against the discusser, straines the text and Margin to sound out contradictions, contradictions, to all passengers.

80] But let us examine. And first, Master Cotton The title will not deny, but the son of perdition, the Pope of of defender Rome (whose coming and practice is by the work of the devil) was the blasphemous author (he and his Cardinals in Councel together) of that title defender of the faith sent with great gratitude and solemnity to Henry the eighth, as a kingly popelike reward, for penning (or bearing the name of) a blasphemous writing against Christ Iesus in his holy truth proclaimed by Luther.

Henry VIII. wrote Affertio feptem therum, which he dedicated to Leo X., facramentorum adversus Martinum Lu- and sent a copy in elegant Ms. to Rome,

To serve

literally

ribly

abused.

Peace. With what eyes and eares fuch blasphemous and bloody titles are to be lookt upon and heard by the chaste eyes and ears of Christs Doves, Christ Iesus

will one day, and shortly make appear. Truth. But what contradiction will be in the later,

to wit, [That every one must do his utmost in Gods business when this former (to wit, to be a defender of God withal the Faith) is constantly denied to be any of the busiour might, nesses of civil officers, and the preservation of the civil taken, bor- state, which charge and worke by the civil state can only lawfully (and therefore possibly) be committed to them? For otherwise to take these words in a literal fence, without respect to the rules and limits of Gods order and righteon [ne]s, what is it but to fire the world with wild-fire of blind zeale, and to tumble down all Gods beauteous structures and buildings into a Chaos and confusion of Antichristian Babylon? And this especially by the meanes of such who think and fay, that they cannot ferve God with all their might except they punish blasphemers, and fight against blasphemous nations, and subdue (not only the holy land from the Turk, but) even all the world from their idolatries and blasphemies, if it lie in their power; which spirit whether it be the spirit of the Son of God, and Prince of peace, or the spirit of the world, the spirit of the fon of perdition, let every mans own Spirit fearch and judge in the holy fear and presence of God.

which is still shown in the Library of the Vatican. The Pope proposed in confistory to give Henry the title of Defender of the Faith. This gave rife to confiderable debate, but the Pope's

proposition finally prevailed, and a bull was issued, conferring the title on the King and his posterity. Roscoe, Life of Leo X. ii. 233.

Peace. But further (faith Master Cotton) it was unnecessary, yea folly and preposterous to have complained to Herod, Pilate, Cæsar, against the Heresses of the Pharises: For if a poor sheep should complain to the Wolves of the Wolves heresses, would not the whole kennel of Wolves rise up against him, &c? Would it not have disturbed the civil state, by putting them into jealousies of a [81] new kingdome, and it was necessary the Gospel should first be known and received, believed and professed, before any could be complained of for Apostacie from it into heresse.

Truth. Master Cotton cannot deny, but that most of the Magistrates of the world (by far) are such Christ as Herod, Pilate, Cæsar were, without God, and rarely furenemies to him, yea also in that little part of the nished his world which is called Protestant. Now if they are people with but kennels of Wolves (compared with Christs sheep) istrates. as Master Cotton expresseth, I first demand how poorely hath Christ Jesus in all ages provided for and furnished his people with such main pillars of their spiritual joyes, light and considence, as godly and Christian Magistrates?

Peace. It is as cleer as the Sun beams, that if ever Christ Jesus had intended such an ordinance in and over his church, he would never have been so mistaken, as to supply his sheep in all ages, and in all parts of the world, with kennels of Wolves in stead of godly and Christian Shepherds.

Truth. But secondly, Grant them to be kennels of Wolves in Master Cottons sence, yet what bar is this to any from presenting, and to them from receiving such complaints as are proper to their cognizance, to

their duty and calling (were they truely called of God and Christ to such a service) to wit, to govern in spiritual, Ecclesiastical or Church causes? what though a Magistrate be a drunkard, whoremonger, oppersour, is it not the duty of the people to complaim to him of drunkards, thieves, whoremongers, oppressors? whom if he punish not, but countenance, &c. yet have such petitioners discharged their consciences, and left the guilt upon the right head, who should be an head of civil righteousness, but is an head of wickedness and iniquity.

Peace. By this argument of Master Cottons, the poor widow, that sued for right to the unjust Judge, that neither seared God, nor regarded man, took a soolish and a prestoperous course, though commended by the Land Master Land Master Land

by the Lord Jesus, Luk. 18. [2-7.]

Truth. Indeed (as Master Cotton saith) If we look at the probability of any wholesome fruit from such trees, we cannot expect grapes from such briars, nor figs from such thistles: But looking at the providence of God, who ruleth and over-ruleth the hearts of Kings and all Magistrates (as in the case of the poor widow and [82] thousand others) as also at what is their Duty and profession, to wit, to invite cheerfully their subjects to bring their complaints to them; as also what is the duty of the wronged and oppressed to wit, to deliver and discharge their own souls, I see not but it is safe, seasonable, and a duty, to cry even to the unjust Judge for Justice, as that poor woman did.

Peace. Yea, were Cæsar, Herod, Pilate (by virtue of their places, offices, and duties (Ecclesiastical Judges, and ought to have suppressed the beresses and blas-

phemies of the Pharisees? why should it be impossible, but they might have removed the Pharisees offence, as many Kings of England and France (though evil themselves) have stirred mightily upon complaints of their subjects against the Popish Pharisees of their times, yea the highest of them the Pope himself? And if Master Cottons doctrine be true, why must not the Magistrate be sought unto, that a true Gospel be received and believed? Why may not the civil power be a judge in the first receiving of the Gospel, as afterward for the preserving and restoring of it?

Truth. Such is the brightness of the Gospel of Christ Iesus, and the dread and the power of the two-edged sword coming out of his mouth, subduing and slaying the highest opposites and adversaries, that it will prove to be unnecessary, foolish and preposterous to run to any other sword or censures, then those alone of Christs, so mighty, and so powerful, were they rightly administred, as the Popish and Protestant world pretendeth.

Peace. Lastly, Master Cotton professeth he knows not how Magistrates can know the Son, and kiss him, and acknowledge his kingdome, and submit their crowns to it, love his truth, be nursing Fathers and Mothers to his church, and yet not be defenders of it.

Truth. If kings must submit their crowns to this kingdome of Christ, must it not undeniably follow, that the kingdom of Christ Iesus is far greater and higher then their thrones and crowns? (for none will submit to the lesser, weaker &c.) And if so, what weakness is it yet to expect, that the inferiour power Defendor and authority, to wit, civil and earthly, must defend of the the highest and most glorious crown and throne of faith.

Christ Iesus? Like as if a poor Indian Canow should fubmit it felf to some Royal Navy, and yet must be 83] this Navies defender; or a few naked Americans fubmit to some Army or kingdome, and yet these poor naked ones must bear (and that seriously without Iesting) the title of their defenders.

Truth. Master Cotton and those of his bloody judgement are not contented that the civil powers defend the bodies and goods of the Saints from oppresfors, from persecutors, &c. that love and affection by all gracious means be exprest more to the Saints then to other people of their dominions, that all true Christian meanes be used for the spreading of the name and truth of the Lord Iefus; I say, this serves not the turn, and gives not content, except also the Magistrate defend by civil sword, the purity of the doctrine, and the ordinances of Christ Iesus in his church, in punishing and suppressing the contrary by arme of flesh, whether within or without the church.

Peace. In this last respect I must speak an high A bold, but and bold word, to wit, That the poorest youth or maid, who hath more knowledge and grace of Christ then a king or Emperour hath (as well fometimes it hath and may come to pass) may be a greater contender for the truth, and a great defender of the faith of Iesus, then the king or Emperor, and so consequently then all the kings of the whole world.

Truth. Paul was set for the defence of the Gospel and confequently every believer in Iefus (according to his measure of grace received) and therefore, your word is not more bold then true. For spiritual defences are most proper to a spiritual estate, and so accordingly most potent, prevalent, and mighty.

word.

Examination of CHAP. XXXI.

Peace.

H Ere first Master Cotton will not own it, that the title of Iudges of spiritual causes be given to Civil Magistrate.

Truth. The Parliament of England established King Henry the eighth supreame head and Governor over the church of England, and what is this but supreme Iudge in all Ecclesiastical causes? What though the tearme judge be stumbled at by some, [84] and the tearm head will not down with others? yet take but what Master Cotton grants: And (as the devil him-The title self, lay hid under Samuels mantle, so) under Master head, oath Cottons tearm of fathers, mothers, shepherds (that is, of supremspiritual fathers, mothers, shepherds) must of necessity acy, &c. be concluded an headship, and power, and office of judging, when this child doth a miss, when these sheep go astray, who are schismaticks, who hereticks, who sheep, who Wolves, that the sheep may be corrected and reduced, and the Wolves braines knockt out.

Peace. They may judge (faith Master Cotton) but (not with a church) but politick power, and for want of which, and for giving their kingdome to the Beast (Revel. 17. 12, 13.) God (saith he) opened a way for the Turkes to break in and destroy the third part of Christendome, Rev. 9. 14. to 21.

Truth. Let it be under what cloake, or colour, or notion foever, let it be politick (indeed) and fubtle, or

This affumes the apparition of an cometh up: and he is covered with a evil spirit under the form of Samuel in mantle. And Saul perceived that it was Saul's interview with the witch of Samuel." I Samuel, xxviii. 14. Endor. "And she said, An old man

of the

Turkes

upon the Antichris-tian world.

plaine and fimple, yet it feemes it is true, that he must judge, which will not be owned in plaine tearmes, but as a Protector, a Father or a Shepheard.

Secondly, Those Scriptures quoted do not lay a guilt upon the ten horns or kings for suffering the beast in their dominions, but for giving their power and authority unto him.

Thirdly, the civil peace was not diffolved but preferved for many hundred yeers before the Turkes rose, to punish either the Eastern or Western part of Antichristian Christendome: So that a false religion The plague doth not immediately and instantly dissolve the civil peace, but kingdomes and states professing false religions Tis true, God in his deep councels and may flourish. times brings judgements, eternal and temporal, upon false worshipping states, especially where the truth of Christ is presented and persecuted; Yet divers ages of temporal prosperity to the Antichristian kingdom, prove that common Assumption and maxime false, to wit, that the church and Commonweale are like Hipocrates twins, weep and laugh, flourish and fade, live and die together.

> Peace. I cannot reach the bottome of this next passage of Master Cotton, viz. that Magistrates may be subject to the church and lick the dust of her feet, and yet be supreme governors of the [85] church also: In spiritual matters (saith he) and in a right administration of them, he is subject; but in civil things,

commonly received and not questioned laugh together, weepe together, sicken opinion, viz. That the civill flate and the and die together." Bloudy Tenent, Pub. Spirituall, the Church and Commonweale, Narr. Club, iii. 333. After some search they are like Hippocrates twinnes, they we have failed to verify this reference.

" Wee may try the waight of that are borne together, grow up togetner,

and in the corrupt administration of church-affaires The Civil (so far corrupt as tendeth to the disturbance of civil Magistrate peace) there the Magistrates (saith he) are supream or over the governors, even over the churches in their own dominions. Spiritual kingdome
Truth. Who sees not here, but by this Doctrine of Christ.

Magistrates must judge, when the church is rightly administred, and when it is corruptly administred: And that whatever the Ministers of the church, or the whole church judge, that is nothing, for the Magistrate if he be supream governor, he must judge? and what is this but even in the very same respect, I say in one and the same respect, to make them high and low, up and down, mountaines and vallies? supream governors, and so above the church, anon agen to lick the dust of the feet of the church; which Master Cotton will as soon make good, as bring the East and the West together.

Besides (as elsewhere I observed) what if the people will have no kings, governors &c. nay no Parliament, nor general courts, but leave vast interregnums or Ruptures of government, yea conclude upon frequent changes (as all nations of the world have had great changes this way) shall the churches of Christ Jesus be without an head, a governor, defender, protector? What a slavery doth this bloody doctrine bring the saire Spouse of Christ into?

Peace. In the passage concerning Saul, Master Cotton observeth, that Saul was not taken away for exercising civil power against spiritual wickedness in the case of witches.

Truth. Saul was king of Ifrael, the church of God, and a typical king, the anointed or Christ of God;

and Master Cotton himself will subscribe to the con-Saul a type fession of Nathaniel to Christ Iesus, Thou art the king of I/rael, which he was and is in his own most holy person, as also in his Ministers and governors during his absence. It was now Sauls duty to put literal witches to death in his Christian Israel, his church and Congregation.

> It is true, Saul forfaking the God of I/rael, perished for other wickedness, and among other his fins, for perfecuting or hunting righteous David, and therein Saul is a type and warning to all [86] the apoltates and persecuting Sauls of the earth, that desperation and desperate self-destruction attend them.

> Peace. But whither tends this last passage concerning David? We read not (faith Master Cotton) that he did exercise any spiritual power as a King, but as a prophet. Will he commend Sauls kingly acting in *spiritual* things, as just; and shall not David (whose name and throne were most eminently figurative of Christ Jesus) be found a king in Israel, the house and church of God?

Truth. The patern of David, Solomon, and the good kings of Israel and Judah, is the common and great argument of all that plead for Magistrates power in spiritual cases: And indeed, what power was that and Judah but Spiritual, which he exercised in bringing up the Arke, expresly said to be done by king David? 2 Sam. 6. [12.] What power was that but kingly, put forth in ordering and disposing the fervices of the Priests and Levites, and singers, 1 Chron. 16 [4-6?]

Peace. Master Cotton not ignorant of this, it may be was not pleased with that passage, viz. [That God

The kings

will take away fuch flayes, upon whom Gods people rest in his wrath, that king David, that is, Christ Jesus the Antitype, in his own spiritual power in the hands of his Saints, may spiritually, and for ever be advanced.

Truth. This power the General Councels, the Popes, the Prelates, the kings of the earth, the civil courts and Magistrates, lay claime unto, and most of them with bloody bands, yea and Gods servants have too long leaned unto, and longed after, such an arme of flesh, which proves (most commonly) but Sauls arme, an oppressing and persecuting, and a self-killing and destroying power at the last.

Examination of CHAP. XXXII.

Peace.

This Chapter containes, a twofold denyal: First (faith Master Cotton) we hold it not lawful for a Christian Magistrate [87] to compell by civil fword, either Pharisee, or Pagan, or Yew, to profess his religion.

Truth. He that is deceived himself with a bad commodity, puts it off as good to others: Master Cotton believes, and would make others believe, that it is no compulsion, to make laws with penalties for all to come to church, and to publike worship; which was ever in our father dayes, held a sufficient trial of their religion, and of consenting to or dissenting from the religion of the times. Hence by some is that of Luk. 14. [23.] alledged, Compel them to come in, sufficiently

fulfilled, if they be fo far compelled, as to be conformable to come to *church*, though it be under the pretence and mask of comming only to hear the *word*, whereby they may be *converted*.

But it is needless to stand guessing and guessing at the weight, when the scales are at hand, the holy word of God, by which we all profess to have our weight, or to be found too light.

Peace. Master Cotton therefore (Secondly) denies that a blind Pharise may be a good subject, and as peaceable and profitable to the civil state as any, since they destroyed the civil state by destroying Christ.

Truth. When we speak of civil state, and their administrations, it is most improper and fallacious to wind or weave in the consideration of their true or false religions.

It is true, idolatry brings judgement in Gods time (and so do other sins, for we read not of idolatry in Sodoms punishment, Ezek. 16. [49.50.]) notwithstanding there is a present civil state of men combined to live together there in a commonweale, which Gods people are commanded to pray for (Jerm. 29. [7.]) whatever be the religion there publikly professed. Beside, the Pharisees destroying Christ, were guilty of blood and persecution, which is more then idolatry, &c. and cries to heaven for vengeance.

Peace. It cannot therefore with any shew of charity be denyed, but that divers priests of Babel, might be civil and peaceable, notwithstanding their religion and conscience.

Truth. Yea it is known by experience, that many thousands of Mahumetan, Popish and Pagan Priests

are in their persons, both of as civil and courteous and peaceable a nature, as any of the *subjects* in the state they live in.

88] The truth is, that herein all the priests in the world, Mahumetan, Popish, Pagan and Protestant, are The priests the greatest peace-breakers in the world, as they (fear-in all Naing their own cause) never rest stirring up Princes tions the and people against any (whether Gods or the devils greatest instruments) that shall oppose their own religion and breakers. conscience, that is in plaine English, their profits, bonours and bellies.

Examination of CHAP. XXXIII.

Peace.

He entrance of this Chapter (dear truth) looks in mine eye like one of the bloody fathers of the inquisition, and breaths (like Paul in his mad zeal and frenzy) flaughters against the Son of God himself. though under the name or brand of a *seducer*, as all persecutors have ever done: For (faith Master Cotton) he that corrupteth a foul with a corrupt religion, lay- Touching eth a spreading leaven which corrupteth a state, as Mi-the seduchals idolatry corrupted Laish, Judg. [18.] 19. and that Apostacy was the captivity of the land; and the worshipping of images brought the plague of the Turkes, and therefore it is lex talionis, that calleth for not only foul for foul, but life for life.

Truth. Thy tender braine and heart cannot let flie an arrow sharpe enough to pierce the bowels of such a Bloody Tenent.

Peace. The flaming jealousie of that most holy and righteous Judge, who is a consuming sire, will not ever hear such Tenents, and behold such practices in silence.

Truth. Sweet peace, long and long may the Almond-tree flourish on Master Cottons head in the armes of true Christianity and true Christian honour, And let New-Englands Colonies flourish also (if Christ fo please) untill he come againe the second time: But that he who is love it felf, would please to tell Master Cotton and the Colonies, and the world, the untrueness, uncharitableness, unmercifulness, unpeaceableness of such conclusions: For is not this the plaine English and the bottome, to wit, If the Spirit of Christ Jesus in any of his servants, sons or daughters, [89] witnessing against the abominations or stinks of Antichrist, shall perswade one soul, man or woman, to fear God, to come out of Babell, &c. to refuse to bow down to, and to come out from communion with a state-golden-image, and not to touch what it is perfwaded is an unclean thing.

Of seducing. That man or woman who was the Lambs and the Spirits instruments thus to inlighten and perswade one soul, he hath (saith this tenent) laid a leaven, which corrupteth the state, that is, the land, town, city, kingdome, or Empire of the world; that leaven shall bring the captivity, ruine and destruction of the state, and therefore Lex Talionis, not only soul for soul in the next, but life for life also in this present world.

Peace. All thy witnesses (dear truth) in all ages

have borne the brand and black mark of feducers, and still shall, even Christ Jesus himself, to the last of his holy army and followers against his enemies.

Truth. How famous, or rather abominably infamous hath been the practice of all persecutors this way? I shall pick out one instance, a very stinking weed out of Babels defart (to let pass all the bloody, bulls and their roarings and threatning of Councels, Popes and Emperors, kings, Bishops, Commissaries &c. against the Waldenhans, Wicklevians, the Hushtes, Hugonites, Lutherans, Calvinists, &c.) their infections and seduc-To let pass former and latter persecutions in our own English Nation, which hath been (as France, Spaine, Italy, Low-countries, &c. also) a flaughterhouse of Christs lambs; one instance more pertinent then many, we have (in the raigne of that wife and mighty prince Henry the eighth) of bloody Longland, Lincolnes Bishop, acting to the life Master Cottons Tenent against seducers throughout his Diocess. What oaths did he exact? what articles did he invent, Bishop Longlands to find out the meetings the conventicles, the confer-fubile ences, of any poor servants of God, men and women, Oaths of day or night; whether the father read to the child, inquisition. or the childe to the father, the husband to the wife, or the wife to the husband? Yea, whether they spake any thing (though never so little) out of any line of holy Scriptures, or any of Wickliffes books, or any good English writings: By which abhorred practices, the fathers (caught in this bloody Bishops oath, vehemently forced upon all suspected) [90] the fathers, I fay were forced to accuse and betray their children, the children their fathers, husbands their wives, wives

their *busbands*, for fear of horrible death on the one fide, or else of running upon the rocks of *Perjury* on the other fide.'

Peace. Hold (dear truth) and stop; my spirit is wounded with such relations.

Truth. O how were the Saints, and Christ Jesus in them, wounded with such tenents and practices!

Peace. Master Cotton will salve this up (with what he elsewhere saith) thus: Longlands, and the Papists religion, and the religion of England, was then salse in that kings time.

Truth. What then? No pious and sober man can hold all men devoid of conscience to God, except himself. In all religions, sects, and consciences, the sons of men are more or less zealous and precise, though it be in falshood.

2. But let it be granted, that the religion persecuted is false, and that a false religion like leaven, will spread, as did this idolatry of Michal, Jeroboam, and others; and grant that this idolatry will bring judgements from heaven in the end, yet I desire Master Cotton, or any knowing man, to answer to these two questions.

I. Where finde we, fince the comming of Christ Jesus, a land like Canaan, a state-religion, a City, or Town-religion, wherein the Townes, or Cities, or kingdomes apostacie may be feared (as Master Cotton here

I John Longland (1473-1547) was confessor of Henry VIII., and became Bishop of Lincoln in 1520. Fox gives a table from the registers of the diocese of Lincoln, with the process of trial in the case of a large number of persons, who

were subjected to the inquisitions described in the text. There is no doubt that this account given by Fox was Williams's authority for the above statements. As and Monuments, ii. 23-40.

writes of Laish) and consequently the Townes or Cities captivity for that sin?

2. Where read we of the destruction of a land for idolatry, or images, without a ripeness in other sins, and especially of violence and oppression (of which persecution is the greatest?) And therefore to follow Causes of Master Cottons instance of the Turks, beside idolatry destruction (which saith Master Cotton brought the plague of the tion.

Turks, Rev. 9. [14-21.) read we not also in that Scripture, and in all bistories, of their detestable and wonderful whoredomes, witchcrafts, thests, slaughters, and murthers, amongst which this bloody Tenent of persecution was ever in most high esteem? &c.

Peace. Indeed Babel hath been filled with blood of all forts, Revelations the 18.[24] but in especial manner hath the whore [91] been drunk with the blood of the Saints, and witnesses of Jesus, Revel. 17. [6.]

Truth. Hence then not idolatry onely, but that bloody doctrine of persecution (the great fire-brand and incendiary of all Nations and Commonweals) brought in the bloody Turkes to revenge Gods truth and witnesses slaine by the idolatrous and bloody Antichristians.

Peace. I something question, that it can be proved, that the most righteous Judge of the whole world ever destroyed state or nation for idolatry, but where this bloody doctrine of persecution was joyned with it, that is, until he had graciously sent witnesses against such idolatries, and till such witnesses were despited and persecuted, and therefore here comes in seasonably the sad exprobation of the Lord Jesus, against Jerusalem, threatning the ruine and desolation of it,

Oh Ierusalem, Ierusalem, which killest the Prophets; and stonest them which were sent unto thee, &c!

Truth. I add lastly, Let it be granted that a soul is corrupted with a false religion, and that that false Religion, like a leaven, in time hath corrupted the state;

Yet first, that state or land is none else but a part of the world, and if so (since every part more or less All nations in degree follows the nature of the whole) it is but natural, and so lieth as the whole world doth in wick-sc. are edness; and so, as a state or part of the world, cannot part of the but alter from one false way or path to another (upon this supposition (as before) that no whole state, kingdome, City, or Town is Christian in the new Testament.

Secondly, Grant this state to be so corrupted or altered from one corrupt religion to another, yet that state may many ages enjoy civil peace and worldly prosperity, as all bistories and experience testifies.

Thirdly, That idolatry may be rooted out, and Change of another idolatrous religion of the conqueror (as in the Religions. Romane and other conquests) brought: in or the religion may be changed something to the better, by the coming of new Princes to the crown, as we see in Henry the eighth, King Edward, and Queen Elizabeth, in our own Nation, and of late times.

Lastly, A foul or fouls thus leavened, may be reduced 92] by repentance (as often it pleaseth God so to work, why then should there (as Master Cotton intimates) such a peremptory bloody sentence be thundred out as life for life, &c.

Peace. But, faith Master Cotton, false prophets, in the old Testament, were to die, but for attempting;

and the reason was not from any typical holines's of the land, but from the dangerous wickedness of the attempting to thrust away a soul from God, which is a greater injury, then to deprive a man of bodily life.

Truth. The reason to me appears plainly typical, with respect to that holy nation, and the seducers, feeking to turn the foul away from the Lord their God, who had brought them forth from the land of The state Egypt, by such signes, miracles &c. Let Master Cot-unparlield. ton now produce any fuch nation in the whole world, whom God in the New Testament hath literally and miraculously brought forth of Egypt, or from one land into another, to the truth and purity of his wor-(hip, &c. then far be it, but I should acknowledge that the *seducer* is fit to be put to death. But draw away the curtaine of the shadow, and let the substance The punappear, not a whole Nation, City, &c. but the Chrif-ishments of Christ tian church brought by spiritual signes and wonders sorer then from the Egypt of this world in all nations of the the punishworld, where the Gospel comes. Justly therefore he ments of Moses. that seduceth a soul from his God in Christ, and so endangereth to leaven that only true Christian state or kingdome the church of Christ, he ought to die (upon his obstinacy) without mercy, as well under Christ, as under Moses. Yea, he is worthy of a sorer punishment (as faith the Spirit of God) who trampleth under feet the blood of Christ: such a deceiver or feducer (except he repent) is to be cut from the prefence of the Lord, and to lose an eternal life: He that is cut off from material Israel, might yet repent and live eternally, but he that is cut off from mystical Israel under the Gospel, that is, for obstinacy in fin

(the proper *bereticke*) he is cut off to all eternity; which punishment as it is infinitely transcendent and more dreadful in the nature and kind of it, so answereth it fully and infinitely that clause of Master Cotton, to wit, To thrust a soul from God is a greater injury then to deprive a man of his bodily life.

Peace. Now whereas the discusser added, That dead men cannot [93] die, nor be infected with false doctrine, and such is the State of all men, all nations, all the world over, until the life of Christ Jesus quicken

them; Master Cotton replies,

"First, Dead men may be made worse, and more "the children of *bell* then before, *Mat.* 23. [15.] and "therefore such as so corrupt them, are worthy in a "way of due proceeding of a twofold death.

"Secondly, Such as profess the truth of the doc"trine and worship of Christ, they live a kind of
"spiritual life, though not such as accompany salva"tion, else how are false teachers, and such as are led
"by them, said to be twice dead, pluckt up by the

" roots, Jud. 12.

Truth. Dead men may be made worse, that is, more to rot and stink; yet this is no taking away of any life. And therefore there is no proportionable reason, why the seducers should suffer a temporal death, having neither taken away spiritual nor natural life; only thus he may be justly liable to a spiritual death, for endeavouring to hinder a spiritual life, by suffering any in their natural state of spiritual death.

Of seducing.

2. For that place of *Iude*, Master *Cotton* knows that *Beza* propounds two senses.

First, Twice dead, that is a certaine number for What meant by an uncertaine.

Secondly, This sence urged by Master Cotton, which if it be to be admitted, yet is it but in appearance, as his life which in hypocrisie he prosessed, was but in shew and appearance, he being never raised up from the spiritual death to a spiritual life, and therefore really never suffered the loss of a spiritual life, which he never had: And yet as in typical Israel, it stood with Gods justice to take away the life of the seducer, which seduced an Israelite from the God of Israel, or but attempted to do it: so stands it with the holy justice of God, to cut him off eternally, who but attempteth to take away or hinders the spiritual and eternal life of any.

Peace. Master Cotton in the next place presumes on advantage that the discusser should say, that none are infected with natural plagues or spiritual, but such as are thereto appointed, &c.

ot that, to diminish or lessen sin (let it have its due aggravation) but as was said before in case of the not sinal deceiving of the elect, so was it here spoken not to derogate from Gods meanes and remedies against natural or spiritual infection, but to abate the needless feares of men, who are apt to cry out. Except the civil sword be drawn (and so therewith the world set together by the eares) the world cannot be preserved from infection.

Peace. Whereas the discusser had affirmed, that Christ Jesus had not lest his people destitute of spiritual means against spiritual infections; This is true

(faith Master Cotton) but it falleth out sometimes, that when the church hath cast out an heretick, yet he may destroy the faith of many, as did Hymeneus and Philetus (2 Tim. 2. 17.) and if the Magistrates sword do here rust, &c. such leaven may leaven the whole country &c. as Arrianisme leavened the world by Constantines indulgence.

Againe, saith he, it may be the beretick was never a member of the church; how then shall the church

do?

Truth. Who can marvel at this, that the dunghill of this world, worldly men under the power of Satan, unto whom the obstinate person the heretick is cast, I say, that they, many of them, receive worldly doctrine, which the church as filth casts out? &c.

2. As Paul saith concerning the falvation of Gods children: Let the world perish, yet the soundation of God remaineth sure, he knows who are his, and how to provide meanes to save them, though the world still act it self, wallowing and tumbling (like Swine) in one puddle of wickedness after another.

Of infection.

3. Master Cotton should read a little further in the same Scripture quoted by him, where he finds not a tittle of Pauls directing Timothy to stir up the secular

'Constantine, at first indifferent, after the Council of Nice, banished Arius, "But," says Gibbon, "as if the conduct of the Emperor had been guided by passion instead of principle, three years from the council of Nice were scarcely elapsed, before he discovered some symptoms of mercy, and even of indulgence, towards the proscribed sect. The exiles were recalled. Arius himself was treated by the whole court with the respect which

would have been due to an innocent and oppressed man. The Emperor seemed impatient to repair his injustice, by issuing an absolute command that he should be solemnly admitted to the communion in the cathedral of Constantinople. On the same day, which had been fixed for the triumph of Arius, he expired." Gibbon, Decline and Fall, 317; Neander, Church History, ii. 387; Stanley, Eastern Church, 311.

power (as the Pope speakes) to cut off Hymeneus and Philetus, to prevent infection; but tels him, that the servants of God must not strive, but must quiet themselves with patience, waiting if peradventure God will please to give repentance.

Peace. Methinks this Answer may also fully satisfie his second *supposition*, to wit, if that the *beretick* was

never of the church.

95] Truth. Yea what hath the church to do (that is, judicially) with him that is without? and what hath the civil state to judge him for who in civil matters hath not transgrest? In vaine therefore doth Master Cotton suggest a persecuting or hunting after the souls or lives of such, as being cast out of the church, keep private conventicles &c.

Peace. How grievous is this language of Master Cotton, as if he had been nourished in the chappels and cloisters of persecuting prelates, and priests, the Scribes and Pharisees? As if he never had heard of Jesus Christ in truth and meekness: For surely (as the discusser observed) Christ Jesus never appointed the civil sword an Antidote or remedy in such a case, notwithstanding Master Cotton replies that the civil sword was appointed a remedy in this case, by Moses, not Christ, Deut. 13.

Truth. Moses in the old Testament was Christs servant, yet Moses being but a servant, dispensed his power by carnal rites and ceremonies, laws, rewards and punishments in that holy nation, and that one land of Canaan: But when the Lord Jesus the Son and Lord himself was come, to bring the truth, and life, and substance of all those shadowes, to break down the

partition-wall between Jew and Gentile, and to establish the Christian worship and kingdome in all Nations of the world, Master Cotton will never prove from any of the books and institutions of the New Testament, that unto those spiritual remedies appointed by Christ Tesus against spiritual maladies, he added the help of the carnall sword.

Peace. But Christ (saith Master Cotton) never abrogated the carnal [word in the new, which he appointed in the old Testament, and the reason of the law, to wit, an offence of thrusting away from the Lord, is perpetual.

king (Yesus the King of Israel, wears his sword (the Antitype of the Kings of Israel their swords) in his The fword mouth, being a sharpe two-edged sword, then the answer is as clear as the Sun, that scatters the clouds

 \bar{T} ruth. If it appear (as evidently it doth) that this

and darkness of the night.

Besides, Master Cotton needs not slie to the Popes argument for childrens baptisme, to wit, to say that Christ never abrogated Deut. 13. therefore, &c. For Master Cotton knows the profession [96] of the Lord Jesus, Iohn 18. [36] that his king dome was not earththly, and therefore his fword cannot be earthly; Master Cotton knows that Christ Iesus commanded a sword to be put up when it was drawn in the cause of Christ, and addeth a dreadful threatning, that all that take the fword (that is the carnal fword for his cause) shall perish by it.

Peace. And for the perpetuity of the reason of the law, you formerly fully fatisfied, that even in the dayes of grace, for him that shall thrust away an

of typical Israel a type of Christs

Spiritual

Sword.

Is a spiritual cutting off from the land of Canaan) then under Moses, which was but from the temporall, the type and shadow.

But Master Cotton proceedeth, alleadging, that the Minister of God must have in a readiness to execute vengeance on him that doth evil; and evil it is (saith

he) to thrust away Gods people from him.

Truth. Every lawful Magistrate, whether succeeding or elected, is not only the Minister of God, but Magisthe Minister or servant of the people also (what peo-trates canple or nation soever they be all the world over) and from the that Minister or Magistrate goes beyond his commis-people a fion, who intermeddles with that which cannot be power. given him in commission from the people, unless Master Cotton can prove that all the people and inhabitants of all nations in the world have spiritual power, Christs power, naturally, fundamentally and originally residing in them (as they are people and inhabitants of this world) to rule Christs Spoule the church, and to give spiritual power to their officers to exercise their spiritual laws and commands; otherwise it is but prophaning the holy name of the most bigh. is but flattering of Magistrates, it is but the accursed trusting to an arme of flesh, to perswade the rulers of the earth, that they are Kings of the Israel or church of God, who were in their institutions and government immediately from God, the rulers and gavernors of his holy church and people.

Peace. Grant (saith Master Cotton) that the evil be spiritual, and concern the inner man, and not the

civil state, yet that evill will be destructive to such a City, it shall not rise up the second time, Nahum. 1. 9.

Truth. Although that it pleaseth God sometimes to bring a [97] people to utter destruction for their idolatry against himself, and cruelty against his people; yet we fee the Lord doth not prefently and instantly do this, but after a long course of many ages and generations, as was feen in Nineve her felf, and fince in Athens, Constantinople, and Rome both Pagan and Antichristian. And therefore the example hereby Master Cotton produced, gives not the least colour of warrant for the civil state presently and immediately to execute vengeance for idolatry or berefie upon perfons or Cities now all the world over, as he gave commandment to that typical nation of I/rael, which is now also to be fulfilled spiritually upon the spiritual Israelite, or Israelitish City, a particular church or people falling away from the living God in Christ Jesus.

Peace. Whereas it was said by the discusser, that The charge the civil Magistrate hath the charge of the bodies and of the civil Magistrate hath the charge of the bodies and Magistrate goods of the subjects, and the spiritual officers of the church or kingdome of Christ, the charge of their souls and soul safety. Master Cotton answers, First, If it were so that the civil Magistrate had the charge of the bodies and goods onely of the subject, yet that might justly excite to watchfulness against such pollution of religion as tends to apostacy, for God will visit city and country with publike calamity, if not with captivity, for the churches sake. The idolatry and worship of Christians (saith he) brought the Turkish captivity upon the citys and countries of Asia.

Truth. By foul and foul safety, I think Master Cotton understands the same with the discusser, to wit, the matters of religion and spiritual worship. If the Magistrate hath received any such charge or commisfion from God in spiritual things, doubtless (as before) the people have received it originally and fundamentally as they are a people: But now if neither the nations of the world, as peoples and nations, have received this power originally, and fundamentally; nor can they derive it Ministerially, to their civil officers (by what name or title, high or low, foever they be distinguished) Oh what presumption, what prophaning of Gods most holy name, what usurpation over the fouls and consciences of men, though it come under the vaile or vizard of faving the City or kingdome, yea of faving of fouls, and honoring of God himfelf?

98] Beside, God is not wont to visit any country or people in general for the sin of his people, but for their own idolatries and cruelty toward his people, The plague as all bistories will prove. And for this instance of Turkes, the Turkes, I say it was not the idolatry and image-worship alone of the Antichristians, but joyned with their other sins, which brought Gods vengeance by the Turks upon them, as was said above, from Revel. 9. and especially their Antichristian cruelty grounded upon this bloody dostrine of persecution.

Both these Antichristian states, and since also the Turkish Monarchy, have sourished many generations in external and outward prosperity and glory, not-withstanding their religion is false, and although it is true, that in the time and period appointed, all nations

shall drink of the cup of Gods wrath, for their nationall fins, both against the first and second table, in matters concerning God and man.

Peace. How satisfie you Master Cottons second answer or question, to wit, Did ever God commit the charge of the body to any Governor, to whom he did not commit in his way the care of their fouls also?

Truth. There is a twofold care and charge of fouls

manifested in holy Scripture.

First, That which in common belongs to all, to A twofold love our neighbor as our felves, to endeavor the precharge of sent and eternal welfare both of superiors, inferiors, equals, friends and enemies; and this by prayers, exhortations, reproofs, examples of justice, loving kindness, sobriety, godliness &c.

> But what is this to the second charge by way of office, which in the old Testament was given not only to Priests and Levites, but to the governors and rulers of the Iewish state: of which state (being mixed of spiritual and civil) they were the head and governors, as it was I/rael, a nation of wor/hippers of the true God: And therein were they the types and forerun-

of Israel.

souls.

ners of Christ Jesus the true King of Israel, as he is called, 70h. 1. 49. The cure and charge of fouls, now (faith Master Cotton) in this Chapter, belongeth by vertue of office to the spiritual officers of Christs kingdom: I add, and during the desolation of Zion, and the time of the apostacy from Christs visible kingdome, belongeth to the two Prophets and witneffes of truth, Rev. 11. [6.] but not to the kings, rulers, [99] nations, and civil states of the world, who can be no true parallel or antitype to the Israel or people of God.

Peace. Master Cotton objects Jehosaphat sent abroad preachers throughout all the Cities of Judah; and if that were a type of Christ, it were to act that now, which typed out Christ, and he fulfilled in his own person.

Truth. Christ Jesus sends out preachers three waies. Christs First, In his own person, as the twelve and the sending of seventy.

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three waies. Christs

three

Secondly, By his visible, kingly power, left in the hand of his true churches, and the officers and governers thereof: In which sence that church of Antioch, and the governors thereof, rightly invested with the kingly power of Christ Jesus, sent forth Paul and Barnabas with prayer and fasting, and laying on of hands: And Paul and others of Christs messengers being furnished with this kingly power, not only planted churches, but also ordained elders visited these churches or visible cities of Judah; that knowledge and teaching, and the word of God might dwel plenteously among them.

Thirdly, Christ Iesus as king of his church, and head of his body, during the distractions of his house and kingdome under Antichrists apostacy, immediately by his own holy Spirit, stirs up and sends out those siery witnesses (Rev. 11.) to testifie against Antichrist and his several abominations: For as for lawful calling to a true ordinary Ministery, neither Wickliss in England, nor Waldus in France, nor Iohn Hus and No other true office Ierome of Prauge in Bohemia, nor Luther in Germany, of the Minnor multitudes more of samous preachers and prophets istery, since of Christ, both in these countries, and also in Spaine, the apostataly &c. I say, no true ordinary Ministerial calling of prophecy

and opening can they ever shew; but Christ Jesus by the secret the Testa-ment of motion of his own holy Spirit extraordinarily excited, Christ in couraged and sent them abroad as an Angel or against the messenger (Rev. 14. [6.]) with the everlasting Gospel &c. Antichrist. Peace. To apply these three wayes, or any of them,

to the civil Magistrates and rulers of the world (of whom Iehosaphat in that his act should be a type) is but to prophane the holy name of God, to leane upon

and idolize an arme of flesh, &c.

Truth. I grant, the civil Magistrate is bound to countenance the true Ministers of Christ Iesus, to incourage, protect, [100] and defend them from injuries, but to send them armed (as the Popes Legats and Priests) with a sword of steel, and to compel people to hear and obey them, this savours more of the spirit of the Pope, his courses and practises, Yea of Mahomet his Mussel-men, Dirgies, &c. then the Lambe of God and his followers.

Peace. What Iehosophat, Asa Hezekiah, Iosiah, &c. did, they did not only by perswasion, countenance, example (by which all are bound to further the preaching of Christ Iesus) but also by force of armes and corporal punishments.

Truth. Yea even to the death it felf: and this is not a bare sending out of Ministers (as Master Cotton gives the instance:) For by his argument, all rulers, kings, and Emperors, and other states of the world ought to embrue their hands in the blood of the many thousands and millions of the poor people, if they forsake not their idolatry and embrace the religion which they say is Christian and the only true.

Peace. No, faith Master Cotton, this ought not to

be, because only godly and truly Christian Magistrates may so put forth this power of Christ; others must

stay until they be informed.

Truth. Can it enter into any Christian heart, to believe, that Christ Jesus should so loosly provide for A soule his affaires, so slightly for his name and Fathers work put upon and so regardlessly for his dearest Spouse, as to leave so Christ high a care and charge with such as (generally and Jesus constantly throughout the whole world) are ignorant of, yea and opposite to the very name of Christ and true Christianity?

Peace. Surely if this payment were offered to the governour (as Malachy saith') to the world, or govern-

ments of it, it would not pass.

Truth. I never knew a king or captaine councellor or constable, officers of high or low condition, rightly called according to to God, who were not invested with ability more or less for the maine and principal points of their charge and duty.

Peace. It feemes indeed a marvelous, and yet it is Master Cottons) conclusion, that such Magistrates, yea all or most of the Magistrates that ever have been since Christ, and now extant [101] upon the face of the earth, must sit down, stay and suspend, and that all their life long, from the executing of the maine and principal part of their office, to wit, in matters concerning the conscience, religion, and worship, of the people.

Truth. Yea (Secondly) in a due survey of the whole universe and globe of this world, will one of a thou-

i Offer it now unto thy governor; will person? saith the Lord of hosts. Malahe be pleased with thee, or accept thy chi, i. 8.

fand or ten thousand (according to Master Cottons disabling of them from the chief part of their office) be found, I will not fay fit to be, but to be at all lawful civil Magistrates or rulers according to Gods ordinance of Magistracy but meer shadows or images fet on high with empty names or titles only of Magiltrates?

Peace Master Cotton adds, Although the good of fouls is the proper or adequate object of the *spiritual* officers of Christ, and the bodies and goods of the people, the proper or adequate object of the civil Magistrate; yet in order to the good of their fouls, he ought to procure spiritual helpes, and to prevent spiritual evils.

Truth. I reply, If he mean (as it is clear he doth) that the civil Magistrate ought to do this not only as Pretended a Christian by spiritual meanes, but as a civil Magisorder, mon-frous dif- trate by force of armes, It is not in order, but monstrous disorder, for then he (the civil Magistrate) must fit Judge (judicially and formally) in those spiritual causes and cases, which Master Cotton grants are proper and adequate objects of the spiritual officers which Christ hath appointed.

Peace. Yea, why may not (faith Master Cotton) the Magistrate use his power (spiritually) in order to the good of bodies, as the officers of Christ dehort from idleness and intemperance of meats and drinks &c. in order to the good of fouls?

Truth. The spiritual officers in dehorting from these evils or any other of that kind, interfere not, nor take cognizance of that which belongs not to their spiritual court; for boliness in all manner of

order.

conversation is the circle wherein they ought to see all their spiritual subjects to walk. If the spiritual officers should cause by force of armes their people to walk justly, temperately, &c. as Master Cotton saith the civil Magistrate in order to the good of bodies ought to deal in spiritual and soul-matters, I say then the eyes of the civil Magistrate would begin to open [201] [102] and to see the horrible disorder and Babylonish confusion of that which is here masked under the abused name of order.

Peace. Master Cotton closeth up this chapter with

very bitter censures against the discusser.

fince the apostacy he sees not the visible thrones and tribunals of Christ Jesus (according to his first institution) erected, and although the civil Magistrate hath not the power of Christ in matters of religion, yet they that slay the Lords sheep are not exempted from all judgement: For, if the offenders slay them corpo-The Parrally, the Lord hath armed the civil Magistrate with high justice the sword of God to take vengeance on them. In aggainst which respect God hath crowned the supream court oppressors of Parliament with everlasting honour, in breaking the jaws of the oppressing Bishops, &c. Oh that such glorious Justice may not be blemished, by erecting in their stead a more refined, but yet as cruel an Episcopacy.

2. If the offence be of a spiritual nature, is there

a repetition of this idea on page 108 infra, where the reference to the Presbyterians and Independents as seeking the power of the prelates is more definite.

The Parliament abolished the hierarchy by two ordinances dated October 9 and November 16, 1646. The very name of Bishop was abolished. Neal, Hist. of Puritans, ii. 35, 36. There is

no spiritual way of judging, except the church of Christ be granted visible during Antichrists Apostacy? Hath not Christ Jesus given power to his two prophets (even all the Raigne of the Beast) to speak fire, Revelations the 11. to shut up heaven, to turn the waters into blood, to smite the earth with all manner of plagues, and this untill the time of the sinishing of their prophecie or Testimony, when their great slaughters shall prepare the way for the downfal of Antichrist and their own most glorious raising and exaltation?

There was no Chapter 34 (which probably was Master Cottons oversight, or the Printers) therefore I pass to Chapter 35.

[103] Examination of CHAP. XXXV.

Peace.

Here, whereas it was said, if it were the Magiftrates duty or office to punish bereticks &c. then he is both a temporal and Ecclefiastical officers: Master Cotton answers, It follows not: except the Magistrate were to punish with Ecclesiastical censures, his punishment is meerly civil, whether imprisonment, banishment, or death.

Truth. I reply, first, the statutes of the English nation, and the oath of supremacy, have proved the Kings and Queens of England heads and governors of

the church of England: And if to be an head or gov-The title ernor be not an office, let Master Cotton be againe head of the requested to ponder the instance given, which he passeth by in silence; deny it ingenuously he cannot, and to justifie it I hope his light from heaven will not suffer him, although yet he would saine excuse it, by saying, they punish only with civil punishment, imprisonment, banishment or death. Therefore,

2. Here lies the mystery of iniquity, and the Babel and confusion of it, that either according to Popish Tenents the kings of the earth must give their power to the beast, and enslave themselves under the name and vizard of the secular power to be the Popes executioners, or according to Protestant Tenents, to wit, that Kings and Governours be heads of the church and yet be furnished with no Church-power nor spiritual censures.

Peace. It would be thought some mystical and monstrous thing, that Kings and Governors should be obliged to act in civil Judicature, and yet be surnished with no civil power, but ought to punish onely with spiritual or Church-censures.

Truth. The blinde and the lame mans robbing the Orchard is here verified. The Minister (though a blinde guide) he is the seer, but wanting legs and strength of civil power, he is carried upon the civil Magistrates shoulders, whose blindness the subtle Clergy abuseth, &c. but both together, rob the Orchard of the most high and sure-avenging God.

"Be it enacted by authority of this present Parliament, that the King our Sovereign Lord, his heirs and successors, Kings of this realm, shall be taken, ac-

Total Truth. I conceive it true, that the Kings and The civil Governors of the national church of Israel had a na-Magistrate no spiritual tional power; and had the Kord Jesus been pleased officer, now to have continued national churches, the Lings and as in Israel governors of such states might well (as they of Israel

were) have been both Temporal and Ecclesiastical

officers.

Peace. But now the Lord Jesus abolishing that national state, and instituting and appointing his wor-shippers and followers to be the Israel of God, the holy nation and proper Antitype of the former Israel; it seems most unchristian, that either the work or the title should remaine, whether with open or a masked face or vizard.

Truth. Therefore as it pleased God in wonderful wisdome and inconceiveable depths of councel for a while to continue a national church, national covenant &c. and to take them away as unsufficient, beggarly, and weak, either for the further advancement of his own glory, or salvation of men: so hath he taken away the administration thereof by carnal weapons, armes of sless &c. Instead of sire and sword, and stoning the opposit; es in stead of imprisonment, banishment, death, he hath appointed exhortations, reprehensions, denunciations, excommunications, and together with preaching, patient waiting, if God peradventure will give repentance.

Lastly, If the civil Magistrate must imprison and banish, and put to death in spiritual cases; and the civil Magistrate, is but a Minister or servant of the peopee people (and so of God) and if the people make the ples power laws, and give the Magistrate his commission and

power; doth it not follow by this doctrine, that the people of the nations of the world are fundamentally and originally both Temporal and Ecclefiastical? And then what is become of the foundations of the Christian faith? And also are not hereby the people and nations of the world (whatever care be had to the contrary to restraine) incouraged, according to their several consciences, I say encouraged and hardened in their bloody wars, imprisonings, banishings, and putting to death for cause of conscience?

Peace. Whereas it was said to be Babel or confufion, for the church to punish the offences of such as are not within its jurisdiction with spiritual censures, or the civil state, spiritual offences [105] with corporal or temporal weapons, Master Cotton answers, No confusion, for so Paul directs the church of Corinth.

Truth. That very Parenthesis which Master Cotton stumbleth at, takes away his answer.' For as it would All Combe consustion for the church to censure such matters, that ever and of such persons as belong not to the church: So have been, is it confusion for the state to punish spiritual offenders, are or shall for they are not within the sphear of a civil jurisdic-World extion. The body or Commonweal is meerly civil, the ceptingthat Magistrate or head is a civil head, and each member is of typical a civil member: and so far forth as any of this civil meerly body are spiritual, or act spiritually, they and their civil. actions fall under a spiritual cognizance and judicature.

neither may the Civil Magistrate punish an Heretick or other Spiritual offender, unless he be a member of his Commonwealth." Cotton, Bloudy Tenent Washed, p. 70.

r "Why the Discusser putteth in that parenthesis (the offender not being a member of it:) I cannot tell: sure I am, it is nothing to the purpose. For as the Church cannot punish any offendor, unlesse he be a member of the Church, so

Peace. The reason (saith Master Cotton) is the same, for there be offences which tend to provoke wrath against the civil state, Ezra 7. [23] Why should there be wrath against the king or his sons?

The Decrees of Pagan kings for ered.

Truth. This reason indeed Master Cotton often inculcates and beates upon it, that the Pagan kings of Perha were of his mind: I believe Master Cotton Israel, and out of a zeal to God, but the Pagan kings out of a the God of Gar of a zeta to God, but the Tagan kings out of a it, confid- flavish terror, which never prevailed so far (that I know of) as to bring them to a kindly repentance of their own idolatries, or a true love to the God of I/rael or his people.

> Peace. However your former answer is to me sufficient; to wit, that thousands of famous Townes, Cities and Kingdomes have flourished in peace and tranquillity for many ages and generations, where God hath had no house, and not only where it was by the civil state neglected, but also wholly persecuted.

> Truth. In the time appointed and full ripeness of their fins, the vengeance of God (after patience many generations abused) hath surely and fearefully visited, yet in the interim, it is clear it is no ground of a necessity of present punishing of false worshippers and idolaters, least present wrath fall upon the King or his Son.

The Ministers lay beavy loads upon the Magiftrates back.

Peace. Now whereas it was faid [to be] an intollerable burthen laid upon the Magistrates back, together with the care of the Commonweal to be charged also with the spiritual, &c. Master Cotton answers, 1. That the Magistrate ought to seek out meanes [106] of grace for the people. 2. To remove idolatry and idolatrous Teachers. 3. It is commonly added, that he ought to preferve the church pure by reformation.

Truth. I reply, This work charged upon the kings, governors, and Magistrates in the world, makes the weight of their care and charge far greater, then ever was the charge of the kings of Israel and Judah, For their people were miraculously brought into covenant with God, to their hands, like a bridge, or house, or ship ready built; and needed only keeping up in reparation: yea an heavier yoak then either their or our fathers were able to bear, considering all the several different consciences, religions, and worships of all mankind naturally, and the many different opinions, factions, and sects, which daily do arise, and that conscientiously and zealously unto death: All these must by Master Cottons doctrine) lie before the bar, beside all civil cases, &c.

Peace. Tis memorable that Paul himself, that had the care of all the churches, would not be intangled with civil affaires, further then his own necessities did call for, and sometimes the necessities of his companions: but this yoak put upon the necks of Magistrates, is as full of temporal as spiritual care: And as it is impossible for them to bear, So the Lord in his holy season, may please to teach them (as he hath taught some already through his grace) to lay that spiritual Burthen upon the shoulders of their only King of Saints Christ Jesus, to whom the supream power and care of souls and churches doth alone belong.

Whereas it was further faid, that the Magistrate is to cherish, and to cleave unto the Saints, and to defend them from civil violence, but the spiritual care of them belongs to spiritual officers appointed by Christ Jesus to that end, Master Cotton replies, this

is but a pretence, because the discusser acknowledgeth no churches extant. &c.

Truth. Although amongst so many pretending churches, the discusser be not able to satisfie himself in the rightly gathering of the Churches, according to the true order of Christ Jesus, yet this is far from a pretence, because the institution of any state government, order, &c. is one thing, and the administration 107 and execution, which may be interrupted and eclipsed, is another.

A time when no visible world for the right forme and order,&c.

Peace. Indeed Ieremy could not rightly have been judged a pretender, when he mourned for, and lamented the desolations of the temple, priests, elders, Church of altar, sacrifice, &c. and neither he nor Daniel, nor God in the any of God's prophets or servants, could (during the time of the desolation and captivity) acknowledge either temple, or altar, or facrifice right, extant upon the face of the earth.

> Truth. He that faith the Sun (Christ Jesus) is not to be feen in our Horizon or Hemisphere, in his abfence, or when he fuffers an Eclipse, cannot be said to deny that the Lord Jesus his holy ordinances ought to be visible in the worship and service of God: Although the discusser be not satisfied in the period of the times, and the manner of his glorious appearing, yet his foul uprightly defires to fee and adore,

" "In the poor small space of my life, I defired to have been a diligent and constant observer, and have been myself many ways engaged, in city, in country, in court, in schools, in universities, in churches, in Old and New England: and yet cannot, in the holy presence of God, bring in the refult of a fatisfying

discovery, that either the begetting ministry of the apostles or messengers to the churches, or the feeding and nourishing ministry of pastors and teachers, according to the first institution of the Lord Jefus, are yet restored and extant." Hireling Ministry, p. 4.

and to be thankful to Master Cotton, yea to the least of the disciples of Christ Jesus, for any coal or sparke of true light, amongst so many false and pretended candles and candlesticks, pretending the glorious name of the Lord Yesus Christ.

Peace. Next, Master Cotton demands what reason can be given, why the Magistrate ought to break the teeth of lyons (ought to suppress such as offer civil violence) and not of the Wolves, that make havock of their souls, who are more mischievous then the lyon, as the Pope of Rome, then the Pagan Emperors? He wonders the discusser should savor the Pope more then the Emperour, except it be that he symbolizeth rather with Antichrist then with Cæsar.

Truth. It may here fuffice to fay two things (not to repeat other passages.)

First, The civil state and Magistrate are meerly and essentially civil; and therefore cannot reach (without the transgressing the bounds of civility) to judge in matters spiritual, which are of another sphere and nature then civility is: Now it is most just and proper, that if any member of a civil body be oppress, the body should relieve it: As also it is just and proper, that the spirituall state or body should relieve the soul of any in that spiritual combination oppressed.

oppressions, the king of kings Christ Iesus hath sufficient providedly in his spiritual kingdome: therefore (AEts The wolves 20 [29]) Paul gives the charge against those spirit-Act. 20. ual Wolves to the elders of the church at Ephesus, and not to civil Magistrates of the city, which Paul should

have done (notwithstanding they were worshippers of Diana) if it had been their duty to have broke the teeth of those spirituall Wolves &c.

Peace. It is (indeed) one thing to prohibite the The duty of Pope, the prelates, the Presbyterians, the Independents, civil power or any from forcing any in the matters of their of Religion respective consciences, and accordingly to take the sword from such mens hands, or (as their executioners) to refuse to use it for them: It is another thing to leave them freely to their own consciences, to defend themselves as well as they can, by the two-edged sword of the spirit, which is the word of God, which all the several sorts of pretenders say they have

received from Iesus Christ.

Truth. The renowned Parliament of England hath justly deserved a crown of honour to all posterity, for The chang-breaking the teeth of the oppressing Bishops and their ing of per-courts; but to wring the sword out of the hands of secutors is a few prelates, and to suffer it (willingly) to be wrung the abolish-out of their own hands, by many thousand Presbying of per-terians, or Independents, what is it but to change one secution another. wolfe or lyon for another, or in stead of one, to let loose the Dens of thousands?

Peace. But why should Master Cotton insinuate the discusser to glance a more obsequious eye upon the Pope, then upon the Emperor?

Truth. I fear Master Cotton would create some evil opinion in the heart of the civil Magistrate, that The perse-the discusser is (as the bloody Iews told Pilate) no cuting friend to Cæsar: whereas upon a due search it will cordial be found clear as the light, that it is impossible that friends to any that subscribe ex animo to the bloody Tenent of

persecution, can (ex animo) be a friend to Magistracy. Magistra-The reason is, all persecutors, whether priests or people, cie. care onely for such Magistrates as suite the end, the great bloody end of persecution, of whom they either hope to borrow the sword, or whom they hope to make their executioners. Their very principles also (Papist [109] and Protestant) lead them necessarily to dispose [depose] and kill their beretical, Apostate, blaspheming Magistrates.

Peace. But why should Master Cotton infinuate any affection in the discusser to that Tyrant of all earthly

Tyrants, the Pope?

Truth. To my knowledge Master Cotton and others have thought the discusser too zealous against the bloody beast: yea, and who knows not this to be the ground of so much sorrowful difference between Master Cotton and the discusser, to wit, that the discusser grounds his separation from their churches upon their not separating from that man of sin? For Old Neither England having compelled all to church, compel'd New Engthe Papists and the Pope himself in them: The land state-daughter New England, separating from her mother churches separate in Old England, yet maintaines and practises com-from the munion with the Parishes in Old. Who sees not Pope. then, but by the links of this mystical chaine, New England Churches are still fastned to the Pope himself?

Peace. Master Cottons third repty is this, that it is Master not like that such Christians will be faithful to their Cotton and prince, who grow salse and disloyal to their God, and all one, for therefore consequently the civil Magistrate must see the deposing that the church degenerate and apostate not, at least princes, so far as to provoke Christ to depart from them.

Truth. This is indeed the down right most bloody and Popish Tenent of persecuting the degenerate, heretical and Apostate people: of deposing, yea and killing Apostatical and beretical princee and rulers.

The gods of this World.

The truth is, the great Gods of this world are Godbelly, God-peace, God-wealth, God-honour, God-pleafure &c. These Gods must not be blasphemed, that is, evil spoke of, no not provoked, &c. The servants of the living God being true to their Lord and Master, have opposed his glory, greatness, bonour &c. to these Gods, and to such religions, worships, and services, as commonly are made but as a mask or vaile, or covering of these Gods.

Peace. I have long been fatisfied, that hence proceeds the mad cry of every Demetrius and crafts-Master of false worship in the world, Great is our Diana &c. These men blaspheme our goddess, disturbe our City, They are false to our Gods, how will they be true to us?

The Lord 110 Hence that bloody Act of Parliament in Henry Cobhambis the fifth his dayes made purposely against that true troubles in Henry the fervant and witness of God (in those points of Christianity which he knew) and other servants of God

with him, the Lord Cobham, concluding Lollardy not The heft of only to be heresie, (that is, indeed true Christianity) Bishops, as but also treason against the Kings person: whence it Bishop Hall followed, that these poor Lollards (the servants of spared to the most bigh God) were not only to be burnt as bereticks, but hanged as traitors. render

* Sir John Oldcassle, Lord Cobham, Was accussed of herefy in the first year of the reign of Henry V., 1413. A synod was called by Arundel, Archbishop of Cobham, who was then noted to be

Truth. Accordingly it pleased God to honour that bereticks noble Lord Cobham both with hanging and burning, tors all as an heretick against the church, as a traitor against one.' the king: And hence those divelish accusations and bloody huntings of the poor fervants of God in the reign of Francis the second in Paris, because it was faid, that their meetings were to confult and act against the *life* of the king.

Peace. If this be the touchstone of all obedience, will it not be the cut-throat of all civil relations, unions and covenants between Princes and people, and be-Civil tween the people and people? For may not Master society Cotton also say, he will not be a faithful fervant, nor by the the a faithful wife, nor he a faithful busband, who rootes. grow false and disloyal to their God? And indeed what doth this, yea, what hath this truly-ranting doctrine (that plucks up all relations) wrought but confusion and combustion all the world over?

Truth. Concerning faithfulness, it is most true, that godline s is profitable for all things, all estates, all relations: yet there is a civil faithfulness, obedience, honesty, chastity, &c. even amongst such as own not a principal Favourer, Receiver and and argues fully the point made by Wil-

Maintainer of them whom the Bishop misnamed to be Lollards," and he was excommunicated. He had been a favorite of the king, and appealed to him, but without success, for he was sent to the Tower. He escaped, and fled into Wales, where he concealed himself for four years. He was finally captured, taken to London and executed in a most barbarous manner. Gilpin, Lives, &c., ii. 105-153. The act referred to is given in full by Fox, who goes at length into an account of Lord Cobham's views, got." Works, vii. 95.

liams, that the Lollards were condemned for treason as well as herefy. Acts and Monuments, i. 635-668.

¹ Bishop Hall distinguishes between mere and mixed herefy. "The latter of them hath no reason to be exempted from bodily punishments; no, not from the utmost of all pains, death itself. If it be attended with schism, perturbances, feditions, malicious practices, it tends to fetting whole kingdoms on fire; and therefore may be well worthy of a fag-

Papist.

Civil bonefty may
fland with is the whole Scripture commands a continuance in all
against God
and Christ
in matters
franding that the grace of Christ had appeared to
of Religion.

Magistrate, a Master, a servant) were false and disloyal in their several kinds and wayes unto God, or
wholly ignorant of him.

4. Grant people and Princes to be like Iulian, Apostate from the true service of God, and consequently to grow less faithful in their places and respective services, yet what ground is there, from the Testament of Christ Jesus, upon this ground of their Apostacie, [111] to prosecute them, as Master Cotton saith, The civil Magistrate must keep the church from Apostatizing so, as to cause Christ to depart from them.

5. Can the fword of fleel or arme of flesh make men faithful or loyal to God? Or careth God for the outward Loyalty or Faithfullness, when the inwardman is false and treacherous?

A turn- Or is there not more danger (in all matters of coat in Re-trust in this world) from an byyocrite, a dissembler, a ligion more turncoat in his religion (from the fear or favour of faithless men) then from a resolved Jew, Turke or Papist, solved Jew, who holds firme unto his principles? &c.

Turk or Or lattly if one Maxistrate View or Parliament

Or lastly, if one Magistrate, King or Parliament call this or that beresie, apostacie, &c. and make men say so will not a stronger Magistrate, King, Parliament, Army (that is, a stronger arm, or longer and more prosperous sword) call that beresie and Apostacie

Truth and Christianity, and make men call it so? Hereste and do not all experiences, and our own most lament-cie often able, in the changes of our English Religions, con-change sheir name.

6. Lastly, As carnal policy ever fals into the pit, and Christit digs and trips up its own heels, so I shall end this tianity, &c. passage with two paradoxes, and yet (dear peace) thou and I have found them most lamentably true in all ages.

Peace. God delights to befool the wife and high in their own conceit with paradoxes, even such as the wisdome of this world thinks madness: but I attend to hear them.

Truth. First then, The straining of mens cinsciences Who knows by civil power, is so far from making men faithful to not that the God or man, that it is the ready way to render a man ings of Do. salse to both: my ground is this: civil and corporal Pearne in punishment do usually cause men to play the hypocrite, Cambridge and dissemble in their Religion, to turn and return into a prowith the tide, as all experience in the nations of the verb, to world doth testisse now.

This binding and rebinding of conscience, contrary or without its own perswasion, so weakens and defiles it, that it (as all other faculties) loseth its strength, and the very nature of a common honest conscience:

Andrew Perne (1519-1586) was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and was five times Vice Chancellor of the University. He went through many changes of religious opinion.

"His mutability in religious matters exposed him to no little ridicule. The scholars in merriment translated perno, I turn, I rat, I change often. It became proverbial to say of a coat or cloak which had been turned that it had been Perned. On the weathercock of S. Peter's church in Cambridge, were the letters A. P. A. P., which it was said might be taken to mean Andrew Perne A Papist, or Andrew Perne A Puritan." Athenæ Cantabrigienses, ii. 48.

Consciences Hence it is, that even our own histories testifie, that yeelding to where the civil sword, and carnal power, hath made ravished, a change upon the consciences of men, those contoojen all sciences have been given up, [112] not only to spiritual, but even to corporal filthine/s, and bloody, and mad oppressing each other, as in the Marian bloody times \mathfrak{C}_c .

Peace. Indeed no people [are] fo inforced as the Papists and the Mahumetans: and no people more filthy in foul and body, and no people in the world more bloody and persecuting: but I listen for your second paradox.

Truth. Secondly, This Tenent of the Magistrates keeping the church from Apollatizing, by practifing civil force upon the consciences of men, is so far from preferving Religion pure, that it is a mighty Bulwark or Barricado to keep out all true Religion, yea and all godly Magistrates for ever coming into the World.

Peace. Doubtless this will seem a hard riddle, yet I presume not too hard for the fingers of time and

truth to unty, and render easie.

Truth. Thus I unty it: If the civil Magistrate must keep the church pure, then all the people of the Cities, Nations, and kingdomes of the world must do the same much more, for primarily and fundamentally, they are the civil Magistrate: Now the world (faith John) lyeth or is fituated in wickedness, and consequently according to its disposition endures not the light of Christ, nor his golden candlestick the true Church, nor easily chooseth a true Christian to be her officer or Magistrate, for she accounts such false to her Gods and Religion, and suspects their faithfulness &c.

2 Paradoxes.

Peace. Hence indeed is it (as I now conceive) that fo rarely this world admitteth or not long continueth a true servant of God in any place of trust and credit, except some extraordinary hand of God over-power, or else his servants by some base staires of Flattery or worldly compliance, ascend the chaire of Civil-power.

But (to proceed) faith Master Cotton, "It was the "duty of Jehosaphat, Hezekiah &c. to reduce the "people of Israel from their backslidings because "they were an holy people, and is it not the duty of "godly Princes to reduce their backfliding Churches "to their primitive purity? It is true (faith he) David "and Solomon were types of Christ, but so were not "the other Kings of Ifrael [113] and Judah, who "were the one (the kings of I/rael) all Apostates, "and the other (the kings of Judah) many of them "Apostates from Christ: And Secondly, If they were "(faith he) all types of Christ, yet Christ being the "Antitype, Christ hath abolished them all, and so it "were facrilege or Antichristian usurpation for any "king to be fet over Christians: Or if they were "types of Christ in respect of their kingly office over "the Church alone was it typical in Solomon to put "Joab a murtherer to death, or Adonijah a traitor? "and so consequently unlawful for Christian Princes "to put murtherers and traitors to death? Further, "faith he, What those kings might do in type, Christ "Jesus might much more do in his own person, "as the Antitype: but he put no man to death in "his own person, and therefore they were not types "but servants of Christ, and paterns and examples to

"Christian Magistrates, yea, Abab, who should have How the kings of "put Benhadad to death for his blasphemy. Israel and

Tudah and figures

to come.

were types untill their cutting off or excommunicating out of the of Christ land of Canaan, to be yet visible members of the church of Israel and Judah, and as kings of Israel and Judah types of Christ Jesus, partly in his own person, who did that (being the true spiritual king of Israel) which they did or should have done, in that typical national church or land of Israel, and (2) partly in the officers of his kingly power and government of his church which officers and church falling away, untill an absolute cutting off, are the Antitypes (in respect of visible government) of those former kings of Israel and Judah.

Truth. I understand those kings of I/rael and Judah,

Peace. Can it be imagined that those wicked Kings Jeroboam, Baasha, Ahab &c. were figures of Christ

7esus?

Spirit of God.

Truth. Master Cotton himself grants David and Solomon types of Christ Jesus, and yet, how abominable and monstrous some of their practices? we must therefore distinguish between their persons, and sins, and frailties.

As kings of Ifrael (Gods Church and people) doubtless they were the figures of (the K. of Israel) Christ Iesus: yea it is probable that the land of Canaan, with the officers and governors thereof, before Christ time, was but a figure of the spiritual land or Christian church, with the officers, governors, & administra-The types tions therof good [114] and evil: Although the apof the times and persons each to other requires

of the old many and a more then ordinary guidance of the finger or holy deep.

Peace. I remember that some of eminent note for Cyrus knowledge and godliness have not stuck to affirme, that Christ, a the Gentile Prince Cyrus as he was called Gods ser-sigure of vant, anointed, or Christ (Isa. 44) [45: 1.] I say, that Christ. he in a respect, as a restorer of Gods people was a

figure of Christ Iesus.

Truth. It is not improbable, but that the most holy and only wise (whose works are known unto himself from the beginning of the world) did by such famous instruments of mercy to the literal Iew, type out Christ Iesus and his heavenly instruments, mercy and goodness to the mystical and spiritual, Christian Iews, &c.

Examination of CHAP. XXXVI, and XXXVII.

Peace.

IN these passages Master Cotton first questions (having not his copy by him) the truth of some expressions printed as his.

Truth. It is at hand for Master Cotton or any to see that copy which he gave forth and corrected in some places with his own hand, and every word verbatim here published.

2. To the answer it self, or reproof of the Lord Iesus given to his disciples for their bloody and rash zeal desiring fire to come down from heaven, &c. we both agree that Christs rebuking of his disciples did not hinder the Ministers of the Gospel from proceeding in a Church-way &c. 2. That salse persecution in a church-way is as odious and dreadful a persecu-

tien, as any prosecution in a court of civil justice, as also that this is not the point intended, though it be reckoned up with the rest.

Peace. I marvel at that which follows, where Master Cotton saith that it never fell from his pen in any writing of his, viz. that it is lawful for a civil Magistrate to inflict corporal punishment upon such as are contrary indeed in matters of Religion: and therefore he passeth by the discussers reasons as which might well have been spared, being brought but against a shadow of his own fancy.

115] Truth. I am not able to imagine what Master Cotton meanes by fuch as are contrary minded, against whom he will not (in this Chapter) maintaine any corporal punishment to be inflicted, when in fo many of his writings and throughout his whole book he maintaines corporal punishment, and that to death it felf in many cases, against the idolatrous, the blasphemous, the beretical, the seducing, yea the degenerate and Apoltate.

The fire

Peace. Love bids us take this passage as a pang of from beav-reluctancy (in his otherwise-holy and peaceable breast) 13. [13.] against such unholy bloody Tenents.

> But what fay you to the passage about the second beast, bringing fire from beaven? (Rev. 13.) was no wonder (faith Master Cotton) for Constantine had done the like before to bereticks, the Arrian Bishops against the Orthodox Saints. Also, it is related as a different matter from the former (verf. 15.) that he had power to cause, that as many as would not worship the image of the beast should be killed. And this fire comes not down upon the Saints, but the earth.

Truth. Master Cotton I think knows that the difcuffer is not alone in this interpretation: If he propose any other more suitable to Christ Iesus, I hope the disuesser desires thankfully to embrace it. this fire being not literal, but mystical, in imitation of the true prophet Elijah, and also as the true witnesses cause fiery judgements [to] descend from beaven upon the enemies of the truth: so the false witnesses cause fire to descend against the faithful: and sure it is (as the discusser related) that the Popish Bishops in France, and England and other places have ever constantly cryed out, that the just judgements of God are brought down by them upon the bereticks, which is no smal wonder that the bearts of the fons of men should be fo hardened against the light of truth in truths witnelles, notwithstanding the acts of Constantine and the Arrian Bishops long before.

Peace. But this fire (faith Master Cotton) comes

down from beaven upon the earth.

Truth. True, but it may well imply no more, then in the open view and face of all men in this world.

Peace. And lastly (saith he) it is said, that he causeth that as [116] many as would not worship the Image of the Beast should be killed, which is a different effect.

Truth. Because it comes from a different cause, with respect, not to the first Beast himself, but only to his picture or image, and implies, that siery judgements descend not onely upon such as resuse to worship the sirst or second beast, but the very picture of the beast likewise.

Examination of CHAP. XXXVIII.

Peace.

After Cotton here first observing the discussers agreement with him, that this instruction (2 Tim. 2. [24. 25.]) to be meek and patient to all men, is properly directive to the Ministers of the Gospel, he concludes that therefore hitherto his answer was not perplext and ravelled.

Truth. Many plaine threads may be drawn forth of a perplext and ravelled string, as it seemes to me the many particulars of different natures here wrapt

up together were.

Peace. Yea, but he feems to disown those words [unconverted Christians in Crete] and more then once in the Chapter toucheth the discussers credit, &c.

Truth. I know the discusser desires unfainedly

(with the Lords affiftance) rather to die a thousand deaths, then willingly to impeach the least of holy or All truth, civil truths; and therefore affirmeth in this case, that moral, civil at his pleasure the copy (not which he received from Master Cotton for there never passed such writings between them as Master Cotton often affirmeth, but) which he received from another, with the correction of Master Cottons own hand to it, shall be ready for himself or any to view.

> Peace. However, Master Cotton maintaining the tearms of unconverted converts from Ier. 3. 10. (Iudab turned unto me, but not with all her heart, but fainedly:) fo *Iudas*, Ananias, and Sapphira, Balaam, the Nicolaitans, Iezabel in Thyatira, as also the children

&c. precious.

of believing parents born in the Church, who though holy, yet cannot be conceived to be truely holy.

Truth. Were the question about bypocrites, counter-feits and [117] trayters in the church and kingdome of Christ, these words might here rightly be alleadged; Vnconverbut Master Cottons words being these [unconverted ted Christians in Crete, whom Titus as an Evangelist was bly a parato seek and to convert] I conceive that Master Cotton dox. will not affirm that the office of an Evangelist was to seek to convert the church (though possibly an bypocrite may be turned from his bypocrise by an Evangelist or private man in the church.)

2. He makes in the very words a distinction between these unconverted Christians, and those Iews and Gentiles in the Church, who (saith he) though carnal, yet were not convinced of the error of their way.

And to conclude this Chapter, the discusser readily with thanks acknowledgeth Master Cottons words, that it is not probable that Timothy was now at Ephefus, and that the fubscription added to the second Epistle of Timothy in the English translation, is justly to be suspected.

Totton adduces the argument that Timothy could not have been at Ephefus or St. Paul would not have written as he did, 2 Tim. 4: 12, "And Tychicus have I fent to Ephefus." Bloudy Tenent Washed, p. 80. To this Williams assents. But this argument is not decifive. Bishop Ellicott thinks that the arguments on one side and the other "render it slightly more probable that at the time when the Second Epistle was written, Timothy was conceived by the

Apostle to be at the scene of his appointed labors, and as either actually at Ephesus or visiting some of the dependent churches in its immediate neighborhood." Pastoral Epistles, 119, Cf. Conybeare and Howson, St. Paul, ii. 474, note. The subscription to this Epistle in the English version says nothing about the direction of the letter, and is not open to suspicion on that or any other account, though of course it is no part of the original Epistle.

Examination of CHAP. XXXIX.

Peace.

Many excellent Mag I Aster Cotton here argues, That if the Magistrates of trate be a Prophet, and opposed in his doctrine, the Parlia- he ought (from this Scripture, 2 Tim. 2. [25.]) meekly ment, of the to bear the opposition, waiting if God peradventure will the Army, give repentance; yet withal by the way he observeth, of the Country, that if the Magistrate be a prophet, he may do some of the Country, are al-things as a Magistrate, which he may not do as a so excellent Prophet.

prophets or Truth. Of this no question? but what is this to a interpreters of Scrip coercive Magisterial power in spiritual things, which

ture, & yet is the question?

may not use a civil but 2. Since that Master Cotton acknowledgeth that a spiritual Magistrates may be prophets, and that divers Magistrates of New English churches have spoken as prophets spirituals. (eminently able in their churches) what should be the rates may reason (I ask by the way) that their Churches hear be prophets no more of such their propheticall gifts, but that their Church. talent's wrapt up? &c.!

The exercise of prophesying as it was called, grounded on the practice of the primitive church as described in 1 Cor. xii., xiv., in which laymen taught and exhorted in public worship, was early practised in New England, and seems to have been sustained by Cotton. Winthrop states that when Mr. Wilson, pastor of the church in Boston was about to embark for England in 1631, he met his congregation and "commended to them the exercise of prophecy in his absence, and designed those whom he thought most sit for it, viz. the Governour, Mr.

Dudley, and Mr. Nowell the elder." New England, i. 60. In October, 1632, Gov. Winthrop and Mr. Wilson visited Plymouth. "On the Lord's day there was a facrament, which they did partake in; and in the afternoon Mr. Roger Williams (according to their custom) propounded a question, to which the Pastor, Mr. Smith, spake briefly; then Mr. Williams prophesied; and after the governour of Plimouth spake to the question; after him the elder; then some two or three more of the congregation. Then the elder desired the governour of

118] Peace. Of this let their consciences give account to fesus Christ, whom they call the King of their churches, and the fountaine of such heavenly abilities: But to proceed, Master Cotton grants that Magistrates ought to bear in the church oppositions against their prophecyings, but not continued opposings, nor seduings &c.

Truth. What is then the waiting here commanded,

until God peradventure will give repentance?

Peace. It is true (saith Master Cotton) it is not in the power of man to give repentance, but God alone: Neither is it in mans power (saith he) to give repentance to scandalous persons against the civil state; and yet the discusser acknowledgeth that the civil Magistrate ought to punish these.

Truth. It is not the Magistrates work and office in the civil state, to convert the heart in true repent-More conance unto God and Christ: The civil state respecteth monly put conformity and obedience to civil laws, though indeed in the civil the works and office of the Ministers of Christ Jesus fword then are commonly laid upon the Magistrates shoulders, ual. and they pretending themselves the Ministers of

Massachusetts and Mr. Wilson to speak to it, which they did." Winthrop, i. 109. Gov. Bradford in his Brief Dialogue, defends it as an ancient practice, and adds: "The chief of our ministers in New England agree therein. See Mr. Cotton's Answer to Baylie, page the 27th, 2d part. "Though neither all" saith he "nor most of the brethren of a church have ordinarily received a gift of public prophesying, or preaching, yet in defect of public ministry, it is not an unheard of novelty that God should en-

large private men with public gifts and [that they who have received such gifts, should take liberty] to dispense them to edification." Young, Chron. of Pilgrims, 421; Cotton, Way of Churches cleared, 27.

Lechford, however, writing in 1641, fays: "It is generally held in the Bay by some of the most grave and learned men amongst them, that none should undertake to prophesie in publique, unlesse he intend the worke of the Ministery, &c." Plain Dealing, 16.

Christ Jesus, armed with the two-edged sword of the Spirit of God (the Word of God) do commonly slye unto and put more confidence in the sword of steel in the hand of their civil Ministers, the Magistrates.

Peace. The sword of steel hath done wonderful things throughout the whole world in matters of Religion, and woful and wonderful (as was formerly observed) hath Religious changes been the English excused by nation, and that by the power of the civil sword, those of Judah, but not justly. few yeers, in the reigne of sour or sive Princes: But this (saith Master Cotton) is no more then befell the church of Iudah in the dayes of Ahaz, Hezekiah, Manasseh, and Iosiah.

Truth Englands changes will be found upon examination incomparably greater, and wrought in the eighth part of the time that the changes of the church of Iudah were. And yet this instance will not infringe that the civil sword of the Magistrate, in a national way, is ordinarily able to turn about a Nation to and againe, to and from a truth of God, in national hypocriste, and [119] therefore most wisely hath the most holy and only wise, by the most golrious brightness of his person and wisdom of the Father (Christ Jesus) abolished his own national and state-church, whether explicit or implicit, that the two-edged sword of the word of the Lord in the mouths of his true messengers, might alone be brandished and magnished.

Peace. Master Cotton concludeth this Chapter with the observation, that the revolt of England agains to Popery wanteth Scripture-light. Truth. He that loves Christ Iesus in sincerity, can—Whether not but long, that Christ Iesus would speedily be may not pleased with the breath of his mouth to consume that receive the man of sin: But yet that worthy servant of God Pope (according to his conscience) Master Archer, doth not barely propose his opinion, but also his Scripture—grounds, which I believe, compared with all former experiences, will seem to be of great and weighty consideration, and call all that wait for Christ Iesus to beg his Spirit deeply to weigh and ponder them."

Examination of CHAP. XL.

Peace.

To the feveral allegations concerning the woful flavery of all opposites of Christ Iesus, and the mighty power of free grace, only able to release them; Master Cotton replies, So is it with scandalous offenders against the Civil state, and yet this doth not restraine Magistrates from executing just judgements upon them &c. And he adds, that better a dead soul in a dead body, and that seducers die without faith, then murther and seduce many precious souls from the faith.

Henry Archer was a non-conformist preacher in London, who sted to Holland and became pastor of the English Church in Arnheim. He was a Millenarian, and wrote a work entitled, "The Personal Reign of Christ upon Earth. In a Treatise wherein is fully and largely laid open and proved, that Jesus Christ, together with his Saints, shall visibly possess a Monarchicall State and Kingdom in the World. 1642." Brook, Lives of the Puritans, ii. 455. Williams expresses the same apprehensions in regard to the Pope's recovering his power in The Bloudy Tenent, 64. 185. Pub. Narr. Club, iii. 137, 326.

Truth. The Lord Iefus commanding to give God the things that be Gods, and to Cafar the things that be Cæsars, gives all his followers a clear and glorious Things of God and torch of light to distinguish between offenders against Cæsur. God in a spiritual way, and offenders against Casar, his Lawes, state and government in a civil way.

Tis true, flatterers and time-servers use to make Religion and [120] justice, the two pillars of a State, Religions of the world and so indeed do all such states in the world as mainpolitick inventions to taine a state-Religion, invented and maintained in maintaine civil policy to maintaine a civil state. But all men a civil that have tasted of history or travel, are witnesses sufstate. ficient of these two particulars.

The absoty of some order of government all the world over.

First concerning justice, that if the sword and ballute necessition ances of justice (in a fort or measure) be not drawn and held forth, against scandalous offenders against civil state, that civil state must dissolve by little and little from civility to barbarisme, which is a wilderness of life and manners.

> Peace. Yea the very barbarians and Pagans of the world themselves are forced for their bolding and hanging together in barbarous compaines, to use the ties and knots, and bands of a kind of civil justice against scandalous offenders against their Commonweale and profit.

> Truth. But too many thousands of Cities and states in the world have and do flourish for many generations and ages of men, wherein (whatever Casar gets) God cannot get one penny of his due in any bare permission or toleration of his religion and worship.

> Peace. Dear Truth, these two points being so constantly proved, I can but wonder that Master Cotton

or any servant of Christ Iesus, should cry out to the Cæsars of this world to help the eternal God to get his due, because Christ Iesus grants them a civil sword in civil cases, to preserve their civil states from barbarisme and confusion.

Truth. That worthy Emperor, Antoninus Pius, in his letters for the Christians, plainly tels the governors of his provinces, that the gods were able to punish Antoninus Pius bis those that sinned against their worship; evidently distinction. declaring, by that light of conscience and knowledge which God had lighted up in his soul, the vast difference between offenders in the civil state, and offendors against the true and only religion and worship, about which the whole world disagreeth, and is hist together (by this bloody tenent) I say hist together by the ears and throat, in blood and fire, as the tide of times, major vote, armies and armes of sless prevaile.

Peace. Ah (Dear truth) is there is no Balme in Gilead, no balances, no sword of spiritual justice in the City, and kingdome of Christ Jesus, but that the offi-The degencers thereof must run to borrow [121] Cæsars? Are Christianithe Armories of the true king Solomon Christ Jesus ty now prodisarmed? Are there no spiritual swords girt upon seed. the thighs of those valiant ones, that should guard his heavenly bed, except the sword of steel be run for from the cutlers shop? Is the Religion of Christ Jesus so poor and so weak and feeble grown, so cowardly and base (since Paul spake so gloriously of it, and the weapons of it (2 Cor. 10.[4.]) that neither the souldiers nor Commanders in Christs Army have any courage or skill to withstand sufficiently in all points a false teacher, a false prophet, a spiritual cheater or deceiver?

Truth. This must all that follow Jesus bitterly lament, that not a spiritual fword or spear is to be found in the spiritual I/rael of God, but that his poor Israelites are forced down to the Philistins of this worlds Smiths, &c. And that the princes of Zion are become feeble like barts without pasture, as Feremy complaineth in his Lamentations. [1:6.]

Peace. Now whereas it was added, that a civil fword hardens the followers of false teachers in the fuffering of their leaders, and begets an impression of the fallhood of that religion, which cannot uphold it felf all the world over, but with fuch instruments of violence, &c. Master Cotton replies, that the Magistrate ought not to draw out his fword against feducers, untill he hath used all good means for conviction, &c. and then (faith he) he should be cruel to Christs Lambs in sparing the Foxes, &c.

secutors.

Truth. Who knows not this to be the plea and practise of all Popish persecutors in all ages, to com-The loath-pass sea and land to reduce the heretick to the union ing pypoc- and bosome of the church, not only with promises, threatnings, &c. but oftimes with folemn disputations, and sometimes writings and waitings, before they come to the definitive sentence, and deliver him to the fecular power, and so to the use of those desperate remedies of hanging, burning, &c. How do the bloody Popes and the bloody Bonners in their bypocritical letters and bloody sentences, profess their lamentable grief at errors and berefies; their clemency and mercy, and great pains taken to reduce that wandring, to return the lost childe, to heal the scabbed sheep? yea and when they are forced (as they fay)

for the faving of the flock from infection to deliver fuch sheep to the secular power, as their butchers and executioners; yet befeech they [122] that power, and In their that (most hypocritically without shame) in the bloody senbowels of Christ Fesus, to Minister justice with such proceedmoderation, that if it be possible the hereticks soul may ings with be faved, but however the flock may be preserved from cuted. fuch damnable Doctrine.

Peace. Master Cotton will here blame the alleadging of this: for the Popish Religion is false, but theirs true, &c.

Truth. Tis true, the Papists Religion is false, yet Master Cotton cannot pass without suspition to be too neer of kin to the bloody Papist, to whom they are fo neer in practice: The Lord Jesus gave an everlasting rule to his poor servants, to discern all false prophets by, to wit, their fruits and bloody practices. But,

Secondly, The holy Spirit of God in this 2 to Tim. now infifted on, not only commands Timothy to exhort the opposite, but patiently to wait and attend Gods will, if peradventure God will give repentance, and that they may recover themselves $\mathcal{C}c$.

Peace. Master Cotton will not deny, together with meek exhortation, patient waiting, &c.

Truth. Why then doth he limit the holy one of Israel to dayes or moneths? Three months was by the law (in Massachusets in New England) the time of patience to the excommunicate, before the secular power was to deal with him: But we finde no time limi-

" It is therefore ordered, that who- fuch person shall be presented to the ever shall stand excommunicate for the Court of Assistants, and then proceeded space of 6 months, without labouring with by fine, imprisonment, or further, what in him or her lyeth to bee restored, &c." Mass. Col. Records, i. 242, Sept.

Too short a ted, nor no direction given to Timothy or his succesrepentance sors to prosecute the opposite before Cæsar's bar, in case God vouchsafed not repentance upon their means and in New England. waiting.

- 3. Christ Jesus hath not been without bowels of compassion in all his gracious care and provision he hath made for his sheep and lambs, against the spiritual Wolves and Foxes; although we read not a word of the arme of flesh and sword of steel appointed by himself for their defence in his most blessed last Will and Testament.
- False teachers commonly persecution.
- 4. Lastly, to that instance of the Donatifts and Papists suppressed by the civil sword, no question but bardned by (as before) a civil sword is able, among civil people, to make a whole nation, or world of hypocrites: and yet experience also testifies (however Master Cotton makes it but accidental) that it is the common and ordinary effect of the civil fword drawn forth (as they speak) [123] against bereticks, seducers &c. to harden the seducers and seduced, by their sufferings, and to beget no other opinion in their hearts, then of the cruelty and weakness of the beart and cause of their persecutors.

Peace. There hath been no small noise of Master The great Gortons and his friends being disciplined (or as the sufferings Papists call it, discipled in the Schoole of the New of Master Francisch abunches. It is worth the inquiry to ask what Gorton and English churches: It is worth the inquiry to ask what bis friends conviction and conversion hath all their hostilities, cap-

6, 1638. In The Bloudy Tenent, 222, Pub. Narr. Club, iii. 386, Williams refers to this law, and with the same unimportant error as to the time, intimating that he only knew the law by hear-

fay. It continued in force but one year, having been repealed Sept. 9, 1639, fometime before the present work was written. Maffachusetts Colonial Records i. 271.

tivatings, courtings, imprisonings, chainings, banishings, in New &c. wrought upon them?

1 Samuel Gorton and his affociates had been taken at Warwick and brought to Boston, where they were placed on trial, and received sentence Nov. 3, 1643. "They were charged to be blasphemous enemies of the true religion of our Lord Jesus Christ, and of all his holy ordinances, and likewife of all civil government among his people, and particularly in this jurisdiction." Winthrop, New England, ii. 176; Mass. Col. Rec., ii. 51. Gorton himself states that "they rehearsed in the ears of the people, divers gross opinions, which they had compiled together out of our writing, which we abhorred: that we denied all the Churches of Jesus Christ, because we could not join with them in that way of Church order which they had established among them: again, that we denied all the holy ordinances of Christ, because we could not join with them in their way of administration; as also that we denied all civil Magistracy, because we could not yield to their authority, to be exercifed in those parts where we lived, (that place being above four and twenty miles out of their bound) which we would not once have questioned, if we had been within the compass of their jurisdiction." Simplicitie's Defence, R. I. Hift. Coll., ii. 120.

The attempt on the part of Massachusetts to exercise territorial jurisdiction over Shawomet, which Gorton and his company had purchased of Miantinomi on purpose to escape from it, was mixed with the hatred for his opinions. But herefy and blasphemy were the charges which occupied the chief attention of the Court. After a long process,

conviction came, and "the Court proceeded to confider of their sentence, in which the Court was much divided. All the Magistrates, save three, were of opinion that Gorton ought to die, but the greatest number of the deputies disfenting, that vote did not pass." Winthrop, New England, ii. 177. Gorton was fentenced "to be confined to Charlestown, there to be fet on work, and to wear fuch bolts or irons as may hinder his escape," and "if he shall break his said confinement, or publish, declare, or maintain any of the blasphemous or abominable herefies wherewith he hath been charged," "upon conviction thereof shall be condemned to death and executed." Mass. Col. Rec. ii. 52. Simplicitie's Defence, 134.

Cotton had taken his share in these atrocious proceedings. While the Court was deliberating upon the sentence, "the judgment of the elders also had been demanded about their blaiphemous speeches and opinions, what punishment was due by the Word of God. Their answer was their offence deserved death by the law of God." Winthrop, New England, ii. 176. On the forenoon of the day in which sentence was passed upon them Cotton preached. Gorton says that he urged that if they had disfented not out of ignorance, but "out of tenderness of conscience, and able to render reason for what we did (and other things of like nature) then were we ripened for death." Simplicitie's Defence, 133. Gorton also accuses Cotton of having advised in a sermon on Zephaniah, ii. 10, 11, that all necessaries be witheld from him and that he be

Truth. Shall I speak my thoughts without partiality? I am no more of Master Gortons Religion then of Master Cottons: and yet if Master Cotton complaine of their obstinacy in their way, I cannot but impute it to this bloody tenent and practice, which ordinarily doth give strength and vigour, spirit and resolution to the most erroneous, when such unrighteous and most unchristian proceedings are exercised against them.

Antoninus
Pius bis
Edict
against
persecution.

Peace. Touching the Edict of Antoninus Pius concerning perfecution of Christians, and the opinion it begat in their hearts of the cruelty of their perfecutors, Master Cotton answers, first, the Pagan Religion is not of God but the Religion of Christians came down from Heaven in the Gospel-truth.

Truth. This is most true, to him that believeth that there is but one God, one Lord, one Spirit, one baptism, one body &c. according to Christ Jesus his institution; and that from that blessed estate the Apostacy hath been made; and that all other Gods,

starved to death. Simplicitie's Defence, 138.

That Williams was not only not "of Master Gorton's religion," but even held him in considerable dislike at an earlier period, is seen in a letter to Winthrop, published in Winslow's Hypocrisse Unmasked, 55, 56. "Providence, 8th 1st, 1640. Master Gorton having abused high and low at Aquidnick, is now bewitching and bemadding poor Providence, both with his uncleane and foul censures of all the ministers of this country (for which myself have in Christ's name withstood him), and also denying all visible and externall ordinances in

depth of Familisme, against which I have a little disputed and written, and shall (the most High assenting) to death. As Paul said of Asia, I of Providence (almost) all suck in his poyson, as at first they did at Aquidnick. Some few and myself withstood his inhabitation, and town privileges, without confession to reformation of his uncivil and inhuman practises at Portsmouth: Yet the tide is too strong against us, and I feare (if the framer of hearts helpe not) it will force me to little Patience, a little isle next to your Prudence." Arnold, Hist. R. I., i. 172.

Lords, Spirits, Faiths, Baptisms or churches, are false: But what is this to many millions of men and women, in so many kingdomes and nations, Cities and parts of the world, who believe as confidently their lies of many Gods and Christs, all which they believe (as the Ephesians of their Diana, and of the image of Jupiter, and (as Master Cotton of the way of his Religion) that they come down from heaven?

Peace. Doubtless, according to their belief, all the peoples of those nations, kingdoms and countries, wherein the name of Christ is sounded, whether of the greek church or the latine, whether of Popish or Protestant profession will say as Master Cotton, my religion came down from beaven in the Gospel of Truth, &c.

down from beaven in the Gospel of Truth, &c. 124] Truth. Now then either the sword of steel must decide this controversie (according to the bloody tenent of persecution) in the suppressing of bereticks, blasphemers, idolaters and seducers, by the strength of an arme of stess: or else the two-edged sword of the Spirit of God, the word of God coming out of the mouth of Christ Jesus in the mouths of his servants, which will either humble and subdue the Rebels, or cut most deep, and kill with an eternal vengeance.

Peace. But (saith Master Cotton) it will beget an opinion of cruelty to murther innocents, but not to put The difference to death murtherers of souls.

an innocent: but run through all the coasts and quar-

Truth. I answer, beside that great and common itual and difference of civil murther, and spiritual, there is a corporal murther fecond, to wit, that in the murther of an innocent, the conscience of a murtherer is opened, and commonly the mouth confesseth I am a murtherer, I have killed

ters of the whole world, and the very consciences of fo many thousands of foul-murtherers are rootedly fatisfied and perswaded, that they are so far from being murtherers as that they are so many saviours of the fouls of men, and Priests and Ministers of the most high God or Gods, &c.

Peace. For instance, if a man say Master Cotton is a subject of the state of England, and a Minister of that worship, which he believeth to be true, confirmed by argument and light sufficient to his understanding soul and conscience: How many thousand are there fellow-subjects with Master Cotton to the English state, yet of a contrary mind to Master Cotton in matter of Gods worship? yea how many are there (it may be thousands) professing a Ministery contrary to Master Cottons? and the like may be found in other nations and parts of the world.

Civil justice ought to permit one conscience as well as another.

Truth. What true reason of justice, peace, or common fafety of the whole, can be rendred to the world impartially why Master Cottons conscience and Ministry must be maintained by the fword, more then the consciences and Ministeries of his other fellow-subjects? Why should he be accounted (I mean at the bar of civil justice) I say accounted a soul Saviour, and all other Ministers of other Religions and consciences, soulmurtherers, and so be executed as murtherers, or forced to temporize or turn from their Religion, [125] which is but hypocrifie in Religion against their conscience, which is ten thousand times worse, and renders men, when they fin against their conscience, not only hypocrites, but Atheists, and so fit for the practise of any evil murthers, adulteries, treasons, &c?

Peace. Master Cottons second Answer is, that the The differpersecuting Emperors and governors of Provinces under persecution them, attended not to the conviction of christians, of the Ronor did they endeavour to make it appear that the man Emperors and Christians sinned against the light of their consciences, the Roman and therefore no marvel if it bred in the people a Popes. just opinion of the cruelty of persecutors, and of the innocency of christians.

Truth. Let it be granted that the Roman Emperors did not attend to, nor endeavour this, yet the Roman Popes, and all the Antichrist governors of their mystical Provinces, Bishops and Priests, have professedly compassed Sea and Land to make a Proselvte.

Peace. Tis true, the biftory of the death of the Saints, flaughtered by such persecutors abundantly testifie this, and yet their persecution will be found no other then cruelty and murther, and the opinion of it will never be razed out of the heart of Gods people, whatever the whole world (which wonders after and worships the beast) think to the contrary.

Truth. And I add, that herein Master Cottons former position, to wit [that hereticks must be punished by the civil sword, for sinning against the light of their own conscience] accords fully with the Popish clamors, [the hereticks mouths are stopped, they are convinced, they have not a word to say, and yet they are obstinate; away with them, hang them, burn them.]

Peace. Master Cotton saith, It is an untrue intimation of the discusser, that Antoninus forbod the perfecuting of christians upon any such ground.

Truth. That it may not rest upon the discussers

credit or discredit, I think it not unseasonable if I present to English eyes the English testimony of the diligent and praise worthy-Chronicler John Speede, who also ingageth Eusebius his credit, and thus relateth the effect of Antoninus his mind in these words.

The Emperor Casar, Marcus, Aurelius, Antonius, &c. Unto the Commons of Afia,

Sendeth Greeting.

Antoninus Pius bis famous Edict for liberty to praise-wor thy Master John Speede out of Eusebius.

T Poudt not, but the Gods themselves have a care I that wicked persons shall be brought to light; for it doth much more appertaine to them, then it doth to pou, to punish such as refuse to peeld them worship: but this course which you take, doth confirme them whom you perfecute in this their opinion of you, That the Chrif- you are impious men, and meer Atheifts; whereby it tians rela- commety to pass, that they desire in the quarrel of their ted by that GOD, rather to die then to peeld to the will of such as you are, and to embrace your form of Religion: Let it not feem unseasonable to call to your remem= brance the Earthquakes which lately have happened, and which are yet, to your great terrour and grief; because I understand, that in such like Accidents, vou east the Envy of such common mistortune, upon their Shoulders; whereby their confidence, and trust in their GOD is much the more increased: Whereas, you being ignorant of the true causes of such things, do

1 The Historie of Great Britaine under the Conquests of the Romans, Saxons, Danes and Normans, &c., by John Speed. Lond. 1632. p. 100. John Speed (1552-1629) was a tailor by trade, but Sir Fulk Greville discovering his love for the antiquities of Great Britain, gave him an allowance to enable him to profecute his

studies.. The book named above, from which Williams quotes the translation of the rescript, is his great work, on which he spent fourteen years labor, and appeared in 1614. It is confidered superior to any of the preceding chronicles, and entitles him to the praise bestowed in the text. Rose, Biog. Diet., xii. 84.

both nealect the worship of the other Gods, and also banish and perfecute the servants of the immortal GOD, whom the Christians do worship; and you persecute to the death all the embracers of that profes= In the behalf of these men, many of the Pro= vinces President have written before to my Father of famous memory, to whom he answered. That they should not be molested, unless they were probed to have practifed Treason against the Imperial State; and concerning the same matter, some have given notice to me, to whom A answered with like moderation as my Father did before me: And by our Edict, do ordaine, That if any hereafter be found thus butie in molesting these kind of men, without any their offence, THE command that he that is accused upon this point. be absolved; albeit he be proved to be such an one as he is charged to be, that is, a Christian; and he that is his accuser, shall suffer the same Punishment which he fought to procure unto the other. -

observeth many reasons for the toleration of Christians, and infinuates that the persecuting of the Christians, confirmed them in their opinion, that their persecutors were not only cruel (for that is the least that can be implied in persecution) but also as the words run, impious men and meer Atheists.

This refeript is given by Eusebius, Ecc. Hist., Lib. iv., Cap. 13, Cantabrigiæ, 1720; also by Justin Martyr, Opera, tom. i., p. 100, Parisiis, 1636. But its authenticity is generally doubted by scholars. "It is now generally given up as spurious." Milman, Hist. of Christianity, ii. 158. "Any man moderately acquainted with Roman history will see at once from the style and tenor that it

is a clumfy forgery." George Long, Thoughts of M. Aurelius, 24. "The author of this rescript speaks rather the language of a Christian than of a pagan emperor. The succeeding history, moreover, does not notice the existence of such an edict." Neander, Church History, i. 104. "That it is not genuine has been shown most convincingly by Is. Haffner, &c." Gieseler, Ecc. Hist. i. 79, note 4.

The persecuted ever bard conceit of cruelty and secutors, whereas Malefacfrequently of their condemn-

Peace. Dear Truth, your observation forceth from nourish an my peaceable mind, this Testimony, which oft to my grief and horror, mine eares have heard many perfons (I hope in their persons chosen of the Lord) Tyranny in having as they conceived, suffered persecution from the hands, and by the means of many worthy men both of Magistracy and Ministry of New England: I fay, they have been by fuch persecution so far from tors confess being wrought on &c. that they have been moulded the justice into a strong apprehension, that it was impossible that fuch their persecutors should be men of any fear of God, but meer dissemblers, time-servers, Jebues reformers, for their own ends of honor, ease, and liberty from the cross of Christ: which apprehension although the discusser (to my knowledge) hath often labored to root out of many, yet could he hardly prevaile to flir it, so grossly, odious, unchristian, or antichristian, appears the ugly face of persecution &c.

Examination of CHAP. XLI.

Peace.

IN the discussing of the prophecy of Isaiab and Micab, concerning the breaking of fwords into plowshares, and speares into pruning-books, truely interpreted to foretell the meek temper of Christians in bringing others to Christ Jesus, Master Cotton excepts against the discussers observation upon Master Cottons fimilitude from Wolves which he would have driven out from the sheepfold: The observation was this, or

to this effect, [That if civil power might force the wolves out, it might force the sheep in.]

Truth. The discusser denied not the use of Christs spiritual power for the life of his sheep, and destruction of the Wolves: but heaven and earth shall fall before this truth, to wit, [That power that driveth Wolves If Civil out, may drive sheep in.] If spiritual [128] power power may drive out the wolfe spiritual, also drives in the sheep, of the but if civil power (to wit, by swords, whips, prisons, church, it burnings, &c.) drives out the spiritual or mystical force in. Wolfe, the same undeniably must drive in the sheep.

Peace. Yea, but Master Cotton (too too weakly) would please himself upon the word [same:] a father, saith he, with a staffe or sword may drive away dogs that might by the way worry or bite his children going to School, may he therefore with a staffe or sword drive his children to School? and are wolves to be driven away, and sheep brought into the fold by the same instruments? The dog that teares a wolfe, if he tear the sheep also, will finde an halter, &c.

Truth. Master Cotton hath had a name for a man of Moses spirit, of a meek and gentle temper; he cannot but know he hath lost that name with thousands fearing God, by not putting that difference, between the Wolves and the sheep, the Egyptians and Every true the Israelites, as Moses did: Moses killed the Egyptians and Moses will tian, he reproves the Israelite: All that contradict difference Master Cottons church way (though before dear breth-between Israelites ren, familiar and intimate) he not only drives them and Egypout, as wolves blasphemers, seducers &c. by his pre-tians. tended spiritual weapons of Christ Jesus, but also by civil sword, imprisoning, banishing, whipping, &c.

But more particularly, The discusser indeed useth this word the same power, but not as Master Cotton feemeth to understand it, for the fame weapon. hath in this very place printed the discussers words, that a staff is for the wolfe, and a rod or book for the sheep. The dog that teares the wolf, is but to affright the sheep and consequently the father that hath a flick a rod for the child; But yet these swords, staves, flicks, and rods, are all of the same nature in general, that is of a material, temporal and civil nature, which may be used about natural wolves, sheep, children, &c. And if they may be used also about spiritual or mystical wolves, to force them out; it is as cleare as the Sun-Beames, that they may be used, that is such civil weapons as are fit for mystical wolves to force them into the sheepfold: And thus have all Popish persecutors practifed in our own and other countries, to wit, by civil power (as well as by their own pretended spiritual) in forcing their supposed sheep to church, and to conformity, as well as by whips, and Prisons, Ropes and Fires, driving out the supposed wolves or bereticks.

129] Peace. In the close of this, Master Cotton adds that (Rev. 6. 6.) the Antichristian wolves shall drink blood, for they are worthy.

Truth. I have in former passages declared the misconceit of Master Cotton and others, as touching that Scripture, and that, although they shall drink blood filled out of the cups of Gods righteous vengeance yet not by judicial prosecution in civil courts for spiritual offences, although yet it is most righteous for the kings and powers of the earth, meerly with respect to these

wolves their oppressions and bloodsheddings, to repay them again with the like smart and paine, and kinds of punishment.

Peace. Yea and tis for ever memorable, that while the kings of the earth have given their power to the beaft, against the bodies of the Saints, what cups of Cups blood hath the righteous hand of the most high filled given into to Antichristian kings and kingdomes, by the bloody the hand Turkes, and by their own more bloody wars, some-of perfecutings for the empty puffs of their titles and honors, tions. but as frequently for God (as they pretend) and for his Religion.

Examination of CHAP. XLII.

Peace.

In this Chapter Master Cotton chargeth the discust-Whether fer for making work, to wit, for examining more a common particularly the similitude of wolves brought in by per in di-Master Cotton himself: yet he consenteth with him vers religion the first quæry, that those Wolves of which Paulions perwarms the elders at Ephesus, were mystical and spiritual wolves; yet he adds that such cannot be good subjects, loving neighbors, faire dealers, because they spiritually are not such; and he argues, that then it will be no advantage to civil states, when the kingdomes of the earth shall become the kingdomes of the Lord: and that then they may do as good service to the civil state, who bring the wrath of God upon them by their apostacy, as they that bring down blessings from heaven by profession and practise of the true religion in purity.

Truth. I defire that this reply be well pondred, for it will be found dangerously destructive to the very roots of all civil relations, [130] converse and dealing; yea, and any civil being of the world it felf.

Men may be very faire and peaceable, of the only one religion.

For, if none be peaceable fubjects, loving neighbors, faire dealers, but such [as are] of Master Cottons confcience and religion (which he conceives to be the only though not true religion) what will become of all other states, governments, cities, towns, peoples, families, neighbors, upon the face of the earth? I say, what will become of them (especially if power were in Master Cottons hand to deal with them as Wolves?)

> Peace. Alas, too too frequent experience tels us in all parts of the world, that many thousands are far more peaceable fubjects, more loving and helpful neighbors, and more true and fair dealers in civil conversation, then many who account themselves to be the only religious people in the world.

> Truth. But againe, What the state of things shall be, and what the manner of the administration of Christs kingdome, when the kingdomes of the earth shall become the kingdomes of the Lord, Master Cotton doth not express: and for wrath brought upon civil states for their apostacy, I desire Master Cotton to shew, where ever God destroyed any Nation in the world (one only excepted) for Apostacy from his truth and worship? Yea and where was ever Israel (the only true national church that Master Cotton will acknowledge) meerly for apostasie destroyed, without general ripeness in other sins also, and especially for their persecuting of such, as declared their apostasie, *superstition*, and will-worship from God unto them.

Peace. In the next place Master Cotton granting that the charge given to watch against these Wolves, was not given to the Magistrates of the City of Ephesus, but to the elders of the church of Christ in Ephesus, he yet chargeth the discusser with a palpable and notorious slander, for saying, that many of those charges and exhortations given by the Lord Jesus to the shepherds and Ministers of the churches, are commonly attributed by the answerer in this discourse to the civil Magistrate.

Truth. This heavy charge of Master Cottons against the discusser, will be found to be a fruit of Anger and passion, and not of reason and moderation; as also his denyal that one of those charges given to Ministers, were directed by him to Magistrates.

Master Cottons allegations from the New Testament from the in this discourse, he shall finde that (Tit. 3. [10.]) reject church to the heretick a charge given by the Lord Jessus to Titus, the civil and the church at Crete, is brought for the proof of the Magistrates punishing, imprisoning, banishing, killing the heretick, idolater &c.

The like charges of Christ Jesus sent to the Ministers and churches of Asia, for tolerating amongst them Balaam and Jezabel, are produced to prove prosecutions against false Prophets and professors in the City and Commonweal.

Yea although Master Cotton name not Act. 20. [29.] yet in that Master Cotton affirmeth that Magistrates with the civil sword must drive away Wolves, from the sheepfold of Christ the church, meaning spiritual wolves, false teachers, he may be truly said to quote all such Scriptures as give charge against such Wolves.

Peace. Indeed Master Cotton more then once pleafeth himself with this similitude of Wolves, to prove the Magistrates piety and pity to the sheep, in flaying and driving away the wolves, false teachers, &c.

Truth. Hence was it (for commonly where state-

The Magistrate usually the Cleargies Cane, &c.

Religions are set up, the Magistrate is but the Ministers Cane through whom the Clergy speaks) I say probably hence from fuch misapplyed Scriptures in their churches, that in their folemn civil general court, at the banishment of one poor man amongst them, hunted out as a wolf or heretick, the governor who then was, standing up alleadged for a ground of their duty to drive away fuch by banishment, that famous charge of Christ Jesus to his Ministers and Church at Rome (Rom. 16. [17.]) Marke them that cause divisions contrary to the doctrine which you have received, and Rom. 16. avoid, that is, by banishment: By all which and more

17. grosly abused by in New England.

it may be found, how Sathan hath abused their godly a governor minds and apprehensions in causing them so to abuse the holy writings of truth and Testament of Christ Fesus, and that how ever they deny it in express tearms, yet by most impregnable consequence and implication they make up a kind of national church, and (as the phrase is) a Christian state and government of church and Commonweale, that is, of Christ and the world together.

¹ See page 106, Supra. This refers to Williams's own banishment. The ministers were invited to meet with the magistrates, and give their advice in his case. Which was worfe, for the ministers to declare such opinions as they did, or for the court to ask their advice, is not easy to fay. How completely they acted together, and united Church and State, is

feen in Winthrop's account of the trial. New England, i. 194. John Haynes was Governor. Six months after, when Winthrop was called in question for his administration, Haynes accused him of too great lenity, which he feems to have determined should be no fault of his. Winthrop, i. 212.

Peace. To proceed, it being further inquired into, whether in [132] all the New Testament of Christ Fesus there be any such word of Christ, either by way of command, Promise, or example countenancing the civil state to meddle with these mystical Wolves. if in civil things peaceable and obedient. Master Cotton replieth, that this condition of peaceable and obedient, implies a contradiction to the nature and practife of wolves. How can, faith he, wolves be peaceable and obedient, unless restrained? Can there be peace, Yehu, so long as the whoredomes of Yezabel and her witchcrafts are so many? And when it might be objected that /piritual whoredomes and witchcrafts might stand with civil peace, He answers, No verily, for the whoredomes and witchcrafts of the Yezabel of Rome took away civil peace from the earth, and brought the Turks to oppress both the peace of Christian churches and Commonweals, Rev. 9. 15, 21.

Truth. I wonder fince Master Cotton in this very passage mentioneth the spiritual wolves, whores, and witches, as well as natural and moral. How he can imagine that a spiritual wolf or witch (to wit, so or so in matters of spiritual worship and religion) might not possibly be peaceable and obedient in civil things.

Peace. Yea but he alleadgeth the whoredomes of the Jezabel of Rome.

Truth. Why, was not the State of England, the Kings and Queens, and Parliaments thereof, lawful as kings and states, though overwhelmed and overspread universally with the Romish abominations? If such wolves, whores, and witches could yeeld no civil obedience, could they then exercise (by the same argu-

The bloody ment) any civil authority? And shall we then conclude all the former Popish kings and Parliaments (and plucks up the nations confequently lawes) unlawful, because in spiritual things they were as Wolves, &c. tearing and burncivil being, છ∙.

ing the poor sheep of Christ? will it not then be unlawful for any man, that is perswaded the whole nation where he lives is idolatrous, spiritually whorish, &c. I fay unlawful for him to live in fuch a flate, although he might with freedome to his own conscience? whither will fuch kind of arguing drive at last, but to pluck up the roots of all states and peoples in the world, as not capable to yeeld civil obedience, or exercise civil authority, except such people, Magistrates, &c. as are of Master Cottons church and religion.

133] Peace. Methinks experience (were there no Scripture nor reason) might tell us how peaceable and just neighbors and dealers many thousands and millions of Jews, Turks, Antichristians, and Pagans are to be found, notwithstanding their spiritual whore-

doms, witchcrafts, &c.

Truth. Yea, and why doth Master Cotton alleadge the Yezabel of Rome, and the comming in of the The plague Turks? It is true, God brought in the Armies of the Turkes upon the Eastern Empire, which yet flourished many ages (even in their apostacies) before their destruction by the Turkes. And how many ages and generations hath Iezabel of Rome fitten as a Queen in triumphant peace and glory, even fince the rifing of the Turks (and so shall sit probably in greater and glory and downfal. greater, untill the time of her appointed judgement and downfal? If Christ Jesus were a true Prophet

of the Turkes.

Romes

(Iohn 16.) outward peace, prosperity, riches, honor, is the portion of this world, notwithstanding their idolatries, apostacies, blasphemies: But the portion of Christs followers (like his own, and both like a woman in travel) paine and sorrow, yea poverty and persecution, until the great day of refreshing, neer approaching.

Peace. Master Cotton againe sends us to Revelations

the 16. 4, 5, 6, 7.

Truth. And I must also send Master Cotton and the Reader to our disproving of that proof above said.

Further, whereas he calls Rom. 13. [4.] the great Charter for all Magistrates to deal in spiritual matters, I have and shall manifest in the examinations upon that place, how weak a warrant it is for the civil state, and the officers thereof, to conceive themselves spiritual Physitians, by vertue of their office, appointed by God, in spiritual and soul-evils.

Peace. Whereas it was urged, that Magistrates beside their skil in civil laws and government, must be able (if Master Cottons bloody tenent be true) as The civil judges and heads to determine spiritual causes and state and controversies, and that by the sight of his own eyes, thereof and not other mens; Master Cotton replies, that Mag-spiritual istrates ought to be skilled in the fundamentals of judges. religion, and that their ignorance excuseth not.

Truth. In this passage Master Cotton waveth that inference [134] [That then Magistrates must be heads and judges in spiritual causes:] That inference cannot possibly be avoided, if we grant it their duty (as Master Cotton seemes to do) to pass sentence in the fun-

damentals of religion, and in those points which have been and are so greatly controverted among all forts of men that name the *name* of *Christ*.

2. If Magistrates must thus judge, reforme, &c. where hath been the care of Christ Iesus to appoint in all parts of the world, such Magistrates, as might Foul negupon Christ take care of his religion and worship? why hath he letts caft not furnished them with some capacity and ability to Jesus. the work?

> *Peace.* It is lamentable to think that most of the Magistrates in the world (beyond compare) know not so much as whether there be a *Christ* or no.

> Truth. If Christ Iesus had forgotten himself for three hundred yeers together, furnishing his church with no other *heads* but of Wolves, Bear, Lyons, and Tygers, the Romane Emperors yet (after a little refreshing by Constantine, Theodosius &c.) why should he still forget himself (even a thousand yeers together, providing no other *heads*, but bloody and *Popish kings* and *Emperors*?

Peace. What think you (dear truth) of Master The case of Cottons grant of Gallios not being bound to judge in matters of religion, because he had no Law from Cæsar whose deputy he was?

> Truth. I answer what if he had not a law from Cæsar, if yet he had a law from Christ Iesus, as Master Cotton implies? Or will Master Cotton suspend the execution of Christs will, upon the kings, states, or peoples minds that choose such Magistrates to be their deputies in the Commonweale? But the truth is, concerning Gallio, whatever he was in his person, and however he did evil in fuffering the peace to be

Gallio.

broken; yet will Master Cotton never prove, that he had calling from either God or man, to go beyond his civil Magistracy and office to intermeddle with matters of a spiritual nature, and that Gallio knew well enough, and other Magistrates of the world shall know in the Lords most gracious appointed season.

Peace. The discusser ending this Chapter with the infallible safety of Gods chosen, notwithstanding all ravenous wolves, &c. [135] Master Cotton replies from Deut 13. that God was able to keep his sheep in Israel, yet they that seduced them were to be put to death.

Truth. That argument was not alleadged with the derogation to any of Gods holy ordinances, which concern the calling or preferving of such whom God hath chosen to falvation, but only to discover the over-busie fear of Gods loosing any of his chosen to falvation, by the jaws of spiritual wolves, &c. For Deut. 13. [5.10.] Let Master Cotton produce such a miraculous nation or people (as I may call it) fo brought out of the land of Egypt into covenant with God &c. and I shall readily grant that feducers of such a people from fuch a God, are worthy to die a thousand deaths: But if Master Cotton will now tell me that the Christian congregational church is the Israel of God, and the coming forth of Egypt is now mystical and spiritual, why will he not content himself with a mystical and spiritual death to be inflicted upon him that shall feduce an Israelite from the Lord his God?

Examination of CHAP. XLIII.

Peace.

Shameful weakness cast upon the spiritual Artillery of Christ Jesus.

Pon the fifth query to wit, whether the elders of the church at Ephesus were not sufficiently surnished by the Lord Jesus to drive away these spiritual and mystical wolves, Master Cotton replies, by granting, that they were furnished with sufficient power to cast them out of the church; but being cast out, they had not sufficient power to drive them away from conferring and corrupting the members of the church, or other godly ones out of the church; and he adds, that it is no dishonour to Christ, nor impeachment to the sufficiency of his ordinances left by Christ, that in such a case the minister of justice in the civil state, should assist the Ministers of the Gospel in the church state.

Truth. This grant and this addition do as ill agree,

as light and darkeness, Christ and Belial together. For, is the church or kingdome of Christ Jesus sufficiently furnished (that is, in it [136] self without the help of the civil Magistrate) to excommunicate, to cast these wolves out of the Fold: Oh let M. Cotton then, and all that love Christ Jesus in truth, observe what evidently follows, then is this church of Christ sufficiently furnished to receive such persons in againe upon repentance, then sufficiently surnished at first to be congregated together by Christs meanes to ordaine their officers, to judge of doctrines and persons, and all this (necessarily upon Master Cottons grant) without the help of the civil Magistrates.

The spiritual liberties of Christs people in spiritual causes. Peace. Yea, and it seems to me incredible, and unreasonable, that Christ Jesus should have left power and authority sufficient to take and bind a rebel against his kingdome, to arraigne him and pass sentence upon him, yea and execute him in the cutting off such an offendor from the land of the living, delivering him the power of over into the power of that roaring Lyon the devil; spiritual And yet that Christ Iesus should not have left power weapons. sufficient (in such publick, high and solmne actions of his kingdome) to declare sufficient cause of such proceedings, by which all men may see, the goings of the Son of God in his church and kingdome, or if willfully blind may justly be further hardned.

Truth. The place from Titus alleadged (unto which many other Scriptures testifie) I say that place doth evidently shew, that the power of Christ Iesus lest in the hand of his churches and elders, was not only sufficient to cast out such wolves, but even to stop or muzzle their mouthes (whatever their gainsaying be, whether by conferring, preaching, printing &c.) which takes off the plea of the great need of the civil sword, Avaine to correct the conference of such persons &c. when by false teach the words of Paul it is here plaine, that they can per-ers. form such conferences, no otherwise, but with a stopt or muzled mouth.

Let it be produced where Christ Iesus in such cases writes to the Magistrates (either of Crete, or Ephesus, Christ or any other civil jurisdiction where the churches were Jesus nor resident) to help the Ministers and churches with their themselves civil powers, after they had cast forth any person obstite to the civil nate: Doubtless Christ Iesus in Paul and other of his state. servants would have written to some of such Magis-

trates in some place or other, having occasion to write to fo many churches about such cases.

137] Peace. It will (possibly) be said, it had been in

vaine, for they were idolaters and persecutors.

Truth. The Lord is pleafed throughout the whole Scripture in the mouths of his fervants and prophets to call for duties at the hands of all men, notwithstanding their natural bardness and inability, that so he might drive them to fee their duty and mifery, and

remedy alone in God by Christ Fesus.

Turk and Pope and

Peace. I fee now, that this hindring of conference all Protest. &c. by the civil sword is nothing else but a conformity antsagainst with the Pope in defending his Canons, and with the free confer- Turk in guarding his Alcoran by fire and fword; with whom, and their ways Christ Jesus hath no conformity nor communion, nor with their carnal sword, his twoedged fword that proceedeth out of his mouth Rev. 1. [16] Beside Christ Jesus hath not onely furnished his The ammu-church with power sufficient to excommunicate, but

nition of Christs fouldiers.

every one of his followers with a compleat armour from head to foot (helmet, breast-plate sword and Target, and and spiritual shoes (Ephes. 6. [14. 15.]) in which respect the least of Christs servants are inabled to stop the mouth of Papists, Pope, Turks and devils.

David and Goliah types.

Peace. Yea all experience shews how Christ Fesus (little David) in the least of his fervants, hath been able with those plaine smooth stones out of the brook of holy Scripture, to lay groveling in their spiritual gore, the stoutest Champions (Popes, Cardinals, Bishops, Doctors) of the Antichristian Philistins.

Truth. I add, if the elders, and churches, and ordinances of Christ have such need of the civil sword for their maintenance and protection (I mean in spiritual things) fure the Lord Jesus Christ cannot be excused for not being careful either to express this great ordinance in his will and Testament, or else to have surnished the civil state and officers thereof with ability and hearts for this their great duty and employment, to which he hath called them; the contrary whereof in all Ages, in all nations, and in all experience, hath ever been most lamentably true.

Peace. I am not clear (dear truth) in the distinction, Master Cotton makes of Christs Ministers in the Gos-

pel, and Christs Ministers in the civil state.

Truth. There is a mistake in it, for although Christ hath all power delivered to him in heave and earth, yet as touching his [138] spiritual church or kingdome he disclaimes it to be of the world, or worldly. Hence cannot the civil state or officers thereof be called Christs, as if they were of Christs institution and Difference appointment, himself being their spiritual head. And spiritual therefore it is that the Spirit of God cals him the and civil head of the body, which is the church, and the Ministers. ters and officers of this his kingdome and body Christs Ministers or servants. Beside, Master Cotton will not say that the kingdomes of the world are yet become the Lord Christs: In what manner also those kingdomes shall become his, we have need of the holy Spirit to evidence and demonstrate to us.

Peace. To the fifth query, whether (as men deal with wolves) these wolves at Ephesus were intended by Paul to be killed, their braines dasht out with stones, staves, halberts, guns, &c. in the hands of the elders of Ephesus: Master Cotton replies, Elders must

keep within the bounds of their calling: But such courses were commanded the people of God by order from the Judges, Deut. 13. [10.] And where it was added, that comparing Things spiritual with spiritual, spiritual and mystical wolves should be spiritually and mys-Master Cotton replies, True, but in tically flaine. destroying religion they also disturbe the civil state. and accordingly are to be dealt with al by civil Yustice, as Achan was for troubling Israel, Iosh. 7. 25.

Truth. This acknowledgement of Master Cotton, that these wolves must spiritually be killed, their Israels cor- braines dasht out by the elders and Saints might (if ing types of the Lord should graciously so please) easily satisfie spiritual. himself and all men, that the type of Israel stoning and killing corporally, is here fulfilled in all dreadful abundance spiritually.

> Peace. Yea, but faith Master Cotton, they disturbe the civil state as Achan did.

Achans troubling of Israel a troubling now.

Truth. I answer, Achan troubling of Israel, the people of the Lord, must figure out any such like figure of troubling Gods Israel, the church of Christ, for which he is accordingly to be spiritually stoned or executed: the Israel For, as touching the civil state of the nations of the of Christ world, who can prove (and Master Cotton will not affirme) that they are as the *national church* of the *Iews* was? but being meerly *civil*, are armed with civil power and weapons for their civil defence against all disturbers [139] of their civil state, as also Master Cotton confesseth the spiritual state is furnished with spiritual power against all the disturbers of its spiritual peace and fafety.

Peace. Now whereas it was further added, that

under pretence of driving away the wolves, and pre-The duty ferving the sheep, that streams of the blood of Saints state in have been spilt, &c. Master Cotton replies, belike it matters of is a milky, and peaceable, and Gospel-like Doctrine, worship. that the wolves (bereticks) are to be tolerated, not an haire strook from their heads; but for the poor sheep, for whom Christ died, let them perish, unless Christ mean to preserve them alone with his immediate hand, and no care of them belongs to the civil Mag-istrate.

Truth. I have here in this discourse shewed with what honorable and tender respect every civil Magistrate is bound to honor and tender Christ Iesus in his christian sheep and shepherds, but withall, that it is against christianity for the civil Magistrate or civil state, to imagine that all a whole nation was or ever will be called to the union of Gods Spirit in communion with God in Christ: Also, that it is against civil justice for the civil state or officers thereof to deal so partially in matters of God, as to permit to some the freedome of their consciences and worships, but to curbe and suppress the consciences and souls of all others of their free-born people &c.

Peace. To end this Chapter: whereas it was said, is not this to take Christ and to make him a temporal king by force? Is not this to make his kingdom of this world, and to set up a civil and temporal Israel? To bound out a new holy land of Canaan? yea and to set up a Spanish inquisition in all parts of the world, to the speedy destruction of millions of souls, and to the frustrating of the sweet end of the coming of the Lord Iesus, which was to save mens souls (and to

that end not to destroy mens bodies) by his own blood.

To this Master Cotton replies, when the kingdomes of the earth shall become the kingdomes of the Lord (Rev. 11. [15.]) it is not by making Christ a temporal king, but by making temporal kings nursing fathers to the Church.

Concerning the king domes of the world becoming the king doms of Christ Rev. 11.

Truth. If the Scripture At the found of the feventh trumpet which is the last of the great woes, when the time of Gods wrath shall be come, be to be understood of the removing of the kingdomes of the world unto Christ, Master Cotton cannot excuse [140] Christ Iesus from being a temporal king, and the kings of the earth to be but as inferior and subordinate officers: For if they adminster Christs kingdome temporally, as deputies, officers or Ministers temporally, he is much more then himself a temporal king and Monarch.

Peace. Methink salfo, if that committing of all judgment to the Son (Iohn 5. [22.]) be meant of Temporal judgement in spiritual things, then can he not be said, not to be a temporal king, then can he not be said (when those words were spoken and ever since) not to have exercised a temporal government. The contrary whereof is most true, both at his first coming, and ever since, in all generations, it having been his portion, and the portion of his followers to be judged by this world, although himself and his judge the world spiritually, and will shortly pass an eternal sentence upon all the children of men.

Christ no temporal King.

Peace. Master Cotton addeth, this will not set up a civil or temporal Israel, unless all the members of the Commonwealth be compelled to be members of the church.

Truth. If that will do it then Christ must be a temporal king, I say then, when the kingdomes of the earth shall become the kingkoms of the Lord, for shall not the kings of the earth compel all Christs sheep to submit unto Christ Iesus their heavenly shepherd?

Peace. Yea fecondly, will it not prove that all those commonweals, where men are compelled explicitly or implicitly to be members of the church, are holy lands of Canaan, and if so, Oh that Master Cotton and other worthy servants of God, may timely consider, Touching whether an explicit forcing of all men to come to men to church, because men cannot be denied to be members church, (at least by implication) with such members and congregations, with whom they do ordinarily assemble and congregate, although they be injuriously (indeed but injuriously) kept off from communion and participation of all ordinances, which is indeed their right and due if they be (though but implicity) constrained and forced to partake of any.

Againe (faith Master Cotton) it is no Spanish Inquisition to preserve the sheep of Christ from the ravening of the wolves, but this rather (which is the practice of the discusser) to promote the principal end of the Spanish inquisition, to advance the Romish tyranny, 141] idolatry and apostacie, by proclaiming impunity to their whorish and wolvish emissaries.

Truth. If the Nations of the world must judge (as they must by Master Cottons doctrine) who are Christs sheep, and who are wolves, which is a whore (spiritually) and which the true Spouse of Christ, and accordingly persecute the whores and wolves, this then

A Spanish they must do according to their conscience, or else (as world.

Inquisition Master Cotton elsewhere) they must suspend. is this but either to fet up a Spanish inquisition in all territories, or else to hang up all matters of religion (by this suspension he speakes of) untill the civil states of the world become christian, and godly, and able to judge, &c. and what is this in effect, but to practife the very thing which he chargeth on the discusser, to wit, a proclaiming an impunity, all the world over, except only in some very few and rare places, where fome few godly Magistrates may be found rightly informed, that is according to his own conscience and religion. Peace. Yea further (which I cannot without great

fire kindled.

kindlers.

horror observe) what is this but to give a woful occa-A twofold from at least to all Magistrates in the world (who will not suspend their bloody hands from persecuting, until Master Cotton shall absolve them from their suspenfion, and declare them godly, and informed, and fit to draw their fwords in matters of religion) I fay occasion (at least) to all the civil powers in the world, to perfecute (as most commonly they have ever done and do) Christ himself, the Son of God in his poor Saints and Servants.

Truth. Yea, if Master Cotton and his friends of his conscience should be cast by Gods providence (whose wheels turn about continually in the depth of his That may consume the councels wonderfully) I say should they be cast under the reach of opposite fwords, will they not produce Master Cottons own bloody tenent and doctrine to war-

rant them (according to their consciences) to deal with him as a wolfe, an idolater, an beretick, and as dangerous an emissary and seducer as any whom Master Cotton so accounteth?

But lastly, Master Cotton hath no reason to charge the discusser with an indulgence or partiality toward Romish and wolvish emissaries, his judgement and practife is known fo far different, that for departing too far from them (as is pretended) he suffers the 142 brands and bears the marks of one of Christs poor persecuted bereticks to this day: All that he pleaded for, is an impartial liberty to their consciences in worshipping God as well as to the consciences and worships of other their fellow-subjects.

Peace. When Mathias the fecond king of Hungary, Bohemia &c. (afterward Emperor) granted to his Protestant subjects the liberty of their consciences, Mathias doubtless it had been neither prudence nor justice, to Emperor have denyed equal liberty to all of them impartially. granting But to finish this Chapter, Master Cotton lastly affirm-liberty of eth, that it is not frustrating of the sweet end of Christs coming which was to fave souls, but rather a direct advancing of it, to destroy (if need be) the bodies of those wolves, who seek to destroy the fouls of those for whom Christ died, and whom he bought with his own blood.

Truth. The place referred to, was Luk. 9. [56.] where the Lord Jesus professeth unto the rash zeal of his Disciples (desiring that fire might come down from Christ heaven upon the refusers of Christ) that he came not destroy

Matthias, third fon of Maximilian II, privileges. He was obliged to make concessions which were not altogether agreeable to him. Coxe, Austria, ii. 95-108; Schiller, Thirty Years War, 24.

⁽¹⁵⁵⁷⁻¹⁶¹⁹⁾ in carrying out his policy of wresting the crown from his incapable brother, Rodolph II., was obliged to promise the Protestants equal civil

mens bodto destroy mens lives but to save them: from whence
ies, though it appears that Christ Jesus had no such intent (as
their souls. Master Cotton seems to make him to have had) to
wit, to save souls by destroying of bodies: but to save
foul and body, and that for soul sake, for religion sake,
for his sake, the bodies of none should be destroyed,
but permitted to enjoy a temporal being, which also
might prove a means of their eternal life and salvation, as it may be was the very case of some of those
Samaritans.

Examination of CHAP. XLIV.

Peace.

Christian weapons considered. The next Scripture produced by the prisoner against persecution for cause of conscience was 2 Cor. 10. The weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God, &c. unto which Master Cotton answers, that he speaks not there of civil Magistrates.

It was replied, True, for in spiritual things the civil weapons were improper, though in civil things most proper and suitable.

Master Cotton now replying grants, that it is indeed improper [143] for a Magistrate to draw his fword in matters spiritual, yet saith he, about matters spiritual they may, as to protest in peace, and to stave of disturbers and destroyers of them: And he adds, if it were unsitting for carpenters to bring axes and bammers to build up the spiritual kingdome of the

church of Christ, yet their tooles are fit to build Scaffolds for hearing.

Truth. It is strange, and in my understanding suits not with the rest of Master Cottons discurse, to wit, that which Master Cotton here acknowledgeth, that a Magistrate is not to draw his sword in spiritual things, but only about them: when throughout the discourse he maintaines, that the Magistrate must suppress the beretick, blasphemer, idolater, seducer, that he must reforme the church, punish the apostate, and keep the church in her purity; which whether they be spiritual matters or no, let such as be spiritual judge.

Peace. He is (saith Master Cotton) to draw his fword about spiritual matters, to protect in peace, as

a carpenter may build Scaffolds, &c.

Truth. If Master Cotton mean civil peace, he knows A falla-we agree, for all the officers of peace and justice ought cious distinction of to attend that work. But if he mean spiritual, to using the wit, that by his sword he is to provide, that no man civil sword dispute against his religion, that no man preach nor not in, but write against it, let it be well weighed, whether the itual matsword be not now used in spiritual matters: As also ters. whether in such cases and others before mentioned, the civil Magistrate be not bound by Master Cottons doctrine to interpose as Judge in these controversies, to pass sentence and to punish whom he judgeth delinquent, notwithstanding that both parties and both religions are right, and righteous and holy in their own perswasions and consciences.

Peace. Beside, I know you deny not civil conveniences in Gods worship, and (therefore when there

is need upon occasion) the help of a carpenter to build Scaffolds.

Strange Carpenters

Truth. True, but fince Master Cotton compares the work of the Magistrate to the building of a carpenters Scaffold, let us in the fear of God confider, if this fimilitude (like some Scaffolds) be not all too weak, whereon to hazard so mighty a weight and burthen: For what should we think of such a carpenter, that 144] after he hath built his Scaffold for people more conveniently to hear the word of God, suffers no man to preach in the whole country (where his Scaffolds are fet up) but whom he pleafeth, nor no doctrine to be taught but what he liketh; no church to be gathered, no persons to make up this church, no persons to receive the Sacrament but what he approves of: yea and further, with broad axes and hammers, and other tooles of violence, should compel all persons (directly or indirectly) to come to church, to make use of his Scaffold &c. Whether this be not the true state of the business, the Carpenters Son Christ Fesus will shortly more and more discover, and break, and tumble down those painted Scaffolds and fairest bouses, which are not built and framed according to the first most blessed line and rule of his holy institution and appointments.

Examination of CHAP. XLV.

Peace.

Pon the unfitness (alleadged) of Spiritual weapons to batter a natural or artificial hold, and conse-

quently the unfitness of natural and carnal weapons to batter the spiritual strong holds in the heart, Master Cotton replies, that he allows not the civil state to make use of their civil weapons to batter down idolatry and beresse in the souls of men: But if (saith he) the idolater or beretick grow obstinate, worse and worse, deceiving himself, &c. Now, he maketh not use of stocks and whips (which will but exasperate the malady) but of death and banishment, that may cut him off from the opportunity of spreading his leaven, &c.

Truth. Methinks in this passage, Master Cotton resembleth an armed man, who being almost convinced, or overcome by the Spirit of God in the former part of this passage (granting how unproper The bloody and unfit carnal weapons be in spiritual matters) yet tenent in being loath to yeeld, and holding up the goodness of list. his cause, he recovers again, and grows more fierce and violent: for bearing more gentle stroaks of stocks and whips, he cuts deeper with no less then quick and dreadful gashings of death or Banishment, that the world (were he one of the worlds Monarchs) may be rid of such idolaters, hereticks, &c.

145] Peace. Oh, How can Master Cotton wash this Tenent from blood!

Truth. Yea whether this tenent be not invented (as All civil once that learned chancellor of England said of all violence in violence against conscience) for an end or interest: or as is for interest that incarnate devil) the Pope said more plainly of terest.

wife father, and no less ingenuously confessed, that those which held and perfueded pressure of consciences, were comfunded pressure of consciences, were com-

the fable of Christ, for bonor and prosit, shall further be examined.

Peace. But who can read the bloody colour in this book, and yet believe what Master Cotton elsewhere saith, that he holds not persecution for cause of conscience?

Truth. Lastly I aske, whether is it not the same skill and power of Physick and Surgery, that preserves the body and each member in health and welfare, with that which cuts off (as Master Cotton speaks) the Gangrene &c? and (since also tis in vaine to go about when the next way is as good or better) what means then Master Cotton to bring in the Magistrate using spiritual means in all lenity and wisdome against herese and idolatry in the souls of men, since death or banishment will effect the cure so quickly.

Peace. To proceed, whereas it was urged, that although civil weapons were proper in spiritual matters, yet they were not necessary &c. Master Cotton replies, this is but a meer pretence, because the discusser (saith he) denies all Church officers and Church

weapons.

Truth. This formerly was cleered from all appearance of pretence because during all the reign of the beast the discusser granteth the impregnable power of the spiritual weapons of Christs witnesses, Rev. 11. although he see not extant the true form and order of the kingdome of Christ Jesus which at first he was pleased to establish.

Peace. Master Cotton adds, Although spiritual weapons are mighty to purge out leaven, and to mortishe the sless of offenders, yet that is not a supersedeas

1 See 202d page, Supra.

Christs
spiritual
weapons
never
wanting.

to civil Magistrates to neglect to punish those fins, which the church hath censured, if the person censured do proceed to subvert the truth of the Gospel, or the peace of the church, or the souls of the people.

Truth. Why must the Magistrate stay until the party censured do proceed so and so? Why could not he have spared the drawing [146] forth of any spiritual weapons, since they are so effectual to do that The civil which was not in the power and reach of the spirit-seemed ual? Why was not the first obstinacy (which merited more powthe spiritual stroaks and censures) worthy of the exer-erful then the spiritual of the civil Magistrates power and zeale?

Peace. Me thinks this is an evident demonstration that men repose more confidence (however they deceive themselves to the contrary) in the sword of steel that hangs by the side of the civil officer, then in the two-edged sword proceeding out of the mouth of Christ Jesus, Rev. 1. [16.]

Truth. The truth is, such doctrine makes Christs spiritual sword but serviceable and subordinate unto the temporal or worldly powers: and presents the church but making essays and trials of that cure which death and banishment (gilded over with pretence of Gods glory, &c.) they think will not faile to effect, &c.

Peace. More plainly therefore writes another Author (of Master Cottons mind) thus: It is known by experience that one reproof or threatning from the Magistrate, hath been known to do more then an hundred admonitions from the Minister.

Truth. Yea no question, to force a nation or a world of men to play the idolaters, hypocrites, &c. but

Gods true servants (of whom these three famous Yews are type, Dan. 3. [17.]) know that God whom they ferve is able to deliver them from fuch fiery threatnings and executions. But if he please to try them (as his gold) in fuch fiery tryals, they will not bow down to invented gods or worships.

Peace. Methinks (dear truth) such Ministers deal upon the point and in effect with the civil Magistrate, just as that ambitious Pope with the Emperors, to wit, make them hold the stirrop while they mount, &c. But I grieve, &c. What think you therefore of Master Cottons censure of the rest of the discourse in this Chapter, to wit, that it is but (as Yude speaks) clouds without waters, words without matter, &c.

Truth. I will say no more, but this, Happily (through Gods mercy) Master Cottons censure may occasion some to view what he despiseth, yea and happily to finde fome heavenly drops out of those contemned empty clouds.

147 Examination of CHAP. XLVI.

Peace.

Rom. 13. THe 13 to the Rom. which the answerer quotes, Considered is a fort of of fuch importance, in so many controverses depending between the Papist and Protestant, and between many Protestants among themselves,

Alexander III. and Frederick Barbarossa, met at Venice July 24th, 1177, to close the strife of the Popes with the Latin Christianity, iii. 537. imperial house of Hohenstaufen. When

the Pope left St. Marks the Emperor held his stirrup as he mounted. Milman, that all feek to gaine and win it: In this present controversive I finde a wonderful wresting of this holy Scripture even by many holy and peaceable (though herein violent and finful) hands: and let the charge be examined in the sear of God, whether slanderous (as Master Cotton intimates) or true and righteous.

Master Cotton freely grants, that this 13 to the Rom. exhorteth unto subjection to Magistrates, and The great love to all men, which are duties of the second table: The civil But yet withal he answers, that it will not follow Magistrate that Magistrates have nothing to do with the viola-not charged with the tion of the first table; and further saith, that it is a keeping of plaine case that amongst the duties of the second table, the second people may be exhorted to honor their Magistrates, and children may be exhorted to honour their Parents; but will it (saith he) thence follow, that Magistrates have nothing to do with matters of religion in the church, or parents in the family?

Truth. I answer, the scope of the discourse was to prove, that it pleaseth the Spirit of God in Paul here only to treat of the duties of the second table, unto which limitation or restriction Master Cotton speaks not at all, but only granteth in general, that it speaketh of the duties of the second table: And I still urge and argue, that the spirit of God discoursing so largely in this Scripture of the duties of Magistrates and people, and treating only of civil things, in that civil relation between Magistrates and people, points as with a singer of God at their error, that wrest this Scripture to maintaine the power of Magistrates and civil states in the spiritual and church estate of the kingdome of Christ.

Peace. But what may be faid to Master Cottons

argument?

Truth. I answer If people are bound to yeeld obedience in civil things to civil officers of the state, Christians are much more bound to yeeld obedience (according to God, to the spiritual officers [148] of Christs kingdome: But how weak is this argument to prove that therefore the civil officers of the state are constituted rulers or governors, preservers and reformers of the Christian and Spiritual state, which differs as much from the *civil*, as the *beavens* are out of the reach of this earthly Globe and Element?

Examination of CHAP. XLVII.

Peace.

Beza's on Rom. 13.

Calvin and A Gainst the Judgement of those blessed worthies alleadged, (Calvin and Beza) confining this paffage of Rom. 13. to the second table, Master Cotton here opposeth their judgement for the Magistrates power in matters of religion in other writings of theirs, yea and from this very Scripture.

> Truth. This their judgement for the Magistrates power was granted and premised before; yet let the expressions of those worthy men (produced by the discuffer on this Chapter) be faithfully weighed, and it will cleerly appear, that (as James speaks) those excellent men endeavoured to bring from the same

fountaines fweet water and bitter, which is monstrous and contradictory.

Peace. The pith of what Master Cotton surther saith in this Chapter, I conceive is couched in these demands: Are not (saith he) all duties of righteousness to man commanded in the second table, as well as all duties of holiness to God are commanded in the first table? Is it not a duty of righteousness belonging to the people of God, to enjoy the free passage of religion? &c. Is it not an injurious dealing to the people of God, to disturbe the truth of religion with beresse, the boliness of worship with idolatry, the purity of government with tyranny? and he concludes, If so, then these wayes of unrighteousness are justly punishable by the second table.

Williams quoted from the Commentaries of Calvin and Beza to sustain his view of Romans xiii. See Bloudy Tenent, 75-76, Pub. Narr. Club, iii. 153-155. Cotton replies, "how farre off Calvin's Judgement was to restraine Civill Magistrates from meddling in matters of Religion, let him interpret himselfe in his own words (in his opuscula) in his Answer to Servetus, who was put to death for his Heresies at Geneva by his procurement. This one thing (faith he) fusficeth me, that by the coming of Christ neither was the State of Civill Government changed: nor anything taken away from the Magistrate's office. Goe to then, that which Paul teacheth (Rom. 13. 4.) that he beareth not the Sword in vaine, ought it to be restrained to one kind onely? they themselves confesse with whom I have to deale, the Magistrates are armed of God to punish open crimes, so that they abstaine from

matter of religion, that fo ungodlinesse may run riot by their connivance. But the Holy Ghost crieth out against this in many places, &c." "Heare now how Beza interpreteth the fame Text in his Booke entitled De Hæreticis, à Magistratu puniendis. Paul witnesseth saith he, that the Magistrate is God's Minister, who beareth the Sword to take vengeance on them that doe evill, Rom. 13. 4. wherefore one of these two must needs be, If Magistrates should have no just power over Hereticks, either that Hereticks are not evill doers (which is fo groffe, that I thinke, it needs no Refutation) or else that Pauls speech is to be restrained to a certaine fort of evill deeds, to wit, fuch as they call corporall finnes: of which diftinction of evil deeds, I shall dispute more largely hereafter." Bloudy Tenent Washed, 97-100. Cotton makes reference to both these works in his Answer to the Prisoner's Arguments. Pub. Narr. Club, iii. 52.

Unrighteou/ness civil and Spiritual.

Truth. I answer, It hath pleased the Father of lights to open the eyes of thousands of his servants in these later times to discerne a fine spun fallacy in the tearm of unrighteousness and injury which being twofold spiritual against religion or spiritual state, and 149 civil against the worldly or civil state: It is no civil injury (which he grants is the business of this 13 to the Romanes in matters of the second table) for any man to disturbe or oppose a doctrine, worship or government spiritual: Christ Jesus and his messengers wars with and servants did, and do profess a spiritual war against the doctrine, worship and government of the Jewish the Turkish and other Pagan and Antichristian religions of all forts and fects, churches and focieties: These all againe oppose and fight against his doctrine, worship, government: And yet this war may be so managed (were men but humane civil and peaceable) that no civil injury may be committed on either fide.

Spiritual out civil disturbance.

> Peace. We may then well take up (as Master Cotton doth) Beza's own words on Rom. 13. 4. The civil fword must take vengeance on them that do evil: It must therefore follow that bereticks are not evil doers (which is gross, &c.) Or else that Pauls speech is to be restrained to a certaine fort of evil deeds, to wit, fuch as they call corporal fins, of which he faith, he disputeth largely, elsewhere.

> Truth. And so (through the help of the most high) shall I, in proving, that the second fort, to wit, external, corporal, civil evils between man and man, city and city, kingdomes and Nations (in this faln estate of mankind, wherein all civility, and humanity it felf are

violated) are alone, and only intended in this Scripture by the holy Spirit of God and Paul his penman.

Examination of CHAP. XLVIII.

Peace.

TO the second argument, to wit, the incompetency of those higher powers to which Paul requires subjection, which in his time were the ignorant and Pagan persecuting Emperors, and their subordinate governors under them, Master Cotton replies.

First, It is one thing to yeeld subjection to the righteous decrees of ignorant and Pagan Magistrates: And another thing to obey their ordinances in matters of faith and worship, and government of the church: The former of these, Christians did [150] yeeld unto the Romane Magistrates, even subjection unto the death; the other they did not, nor ought to yeeld, as knowing God was rather to be obeyed then man.

Truth. Subjection may be either to lawful governors, or but pretenders and usurpers: Again subjection to lawful rulers may be in cases pertaining to their cognizance, or in cases which belong not to their, but another court or tribunal; which undue proceeding is not tolerable in all well-ordered states.

We use also to say, that subjection is either active Thenature or passive: Now although we finde the Lord requires subjection ing and his servants yeelding, all active or passive obe- to civil dience to the Romane Emperors, and their deputies, yet powers. finde we not a tittle of the Lords requiring, or his people yeelding any kind of subjection to those Ro-

mane Emperors or their deputies in the matters of Christian religion except it be of so many hundred thousand of their bodies, as the bodies of Lambs to the devouring jaws of those bloody lyons and devillish

Monsters, of more then barbarous cruelty.

Of the Roin spirit-

Peace. But (Secondly, faith Master Cotton) although man Empe-rors power the Roman Emperors were incompetent Judges, yet the Word of Christ which commandeth a duty, commandeth also the necessary means which tend to that duty, and therefore giving them a power and charge to execute vengeance on evil doers, and that in matters of spiritual unrighteousness against the Church, as in matters of civil unrighteousness against the Commonweal, it behooved them to try and listen after the true Religion, to heare and try all.

> Truth. Master Cotton may here be intreated to take notice of his own distinction of unrighteousness (which a little before he feemed to me to forget) for here he rightly distinguisheth between spiritual matters of unrighteousness against the church, and civil unrighteousness against the Commonweal: I therefore urge (as before) that the civil Magistrate, although he punish (according to his civil place and calling) civil unrighteousness against the state, yet he hath no warrant from Master Cottons argument, nor any from the Lord Jesus Christ, to punish spiritual unrighteousne/s against the church, and why then should that tearm of unrighteousness so generally and fallaciously go undistinguished, and Master Cotton thus promiscuously proclaime idolatry is unrighteousness, herese is unrighteousness, and therefore the civil Magistrate is bound to punish, &c?

151] 2. But oh that this maxime alleadged by Master Cotton might receive its due weight and confideration! hath Christ commanded all means, as well as the duty? what then is the reason that since (as Master Cotton argues) that Christ hath commanded all the civil powers of the world fuch a spiritual duty, and yet (I fay) that all or most of the civil states of Foule imthe world, (beyond comparison) are not furnished by against Christ with those chief means, of grace and light, Christ whereby to try and fearch, as Master Cotton exhort- Jesus. eth? Or (in some few places, where means of light are vouchsafed) with bearts and spirits unto such a duty? May we not here fay, that men make Christ Jesus (in appointing such officers, such a duty, without furnishing them accordingly) to forget that maxime of his Type Solomon (Prov. 26. [6.]) He that fendeth a message by the hand of a fool, cutteth off the leg, and drinketh dammage? Did not Christ know (as well as 'fohn) that all the world lay in wickedness, that all the world (in a respect) was then Roman Paganish, and that all the world in after ages would wonder after the beaft, and become Roman Popish? Or can we imagine that Christ Jesus did not foresee Christ perthe cutting off of legs, and the cup of dammage and mitteth Tyrants loss which he must drink, in sending his minde and over bis will into the world by fuch foolish instruments?

Peace. Surely Master Cotton would never advise the appointed civil state ty [to] fend a weighty cause, and the lives of none but fouldiers with such captaines: Nor will he set an bis true spiritual unruly childe under the rod of fuch teachers or reform- Minifiers. ers: He will not set forth his Farme or betrust his

cattel, no not his very bogs to fuch keepers.

Christ Tesus bis provision for bis

Truth. On the other hand, let the government of careful and Christs king dome be laid upon the right shoulders, and most wife we shall finde the admirable wisdome and care of Christ, in the affaires of his kingdom, in appointing kingdome. fuch messengers or Apostles to gather and found his churches, as also ordinary Pastors, Shepherds, or teachers, for their feeding and building up, &c.

> The qualification of these the Spirit of God hath expresly and exactly recorded, wherein (according to the principle mentioned by Master Cotton) Christ Tefus his highest care and wisdome shines most gloriously in appointing the means as well as the duty it felf.

> Peace. But Master Cotton addeth, that the causes of religion, [152] wherein we allow the civil Magi/trate to be Judges, are so fundamental and palpable, that no Magistrate studious of Religion in the fear of God, cannot but judge: fuch as cannot, they ought to forbear, &c. the exercise of their power, either in protecting or punishing matters of Religion till they learn so much knowledge of the truth, as may inable them to discerne of things that differ. This forbearance of theirs (faith he) is not for want of authority in their callings, nor for want of duty in their consciences, but want of evidence to them in the cause: In which case Magistrates are wont to forbear their exercise of power and judgement even in civil cases.

> Truth. O the miserable allowance which Master Cotton hath brought the kings and governors of the world unto! We allow them (faith he) to judge in fuch fundamentals and palpable causes, &c. Oh with what proud and domineering feet do all Popes tread upon

the necks even of the highest kings and Emperors! The The Magistrate must wait at their gates for their Cleargies poor allowance: They shall judge, and they shall not ing with judge: They shall judge that which is gross and palties civil pable, and enough to hold the people in flavery, and to force them to sacrifice to the Priests belly; but the more sublime and nicer mysteries they must not judge or touch, but attend upon the tables of the Priests infallibility.

Peace. Concerning fundamentals (dear truth) you The nature have well observed, that since the apostacy, and the of a church worlds wondring after the beast, even Gods servants but lately themselves (untill yesterday) have not so much as since the heard of such a kind of church (and so consequently apostasse. of such a Christ the head of it) as Master Cotton now professet: For, no other matter and forme of a church (about which Master Cotton justly contends) was known I say among Gods people themselves, (till yesterday) then the matter and form of the stone or woodden Parish-church.

Truth. Yea an happy man were Mr. Cotton could he rectifie and fettle those foundations which are yet so controverted amongst Gods servants, to wit, the Doctrine of Baptismes, and laying on of bands.

Peace. You may also mention other foundations, which want not their great disputes among the fervants of Christ.

Truth. But further, that Christ Jesus the wisdome of the [153] Father, should commit his wife, his church, to be governed in his absence by such who generally know not the church and Saints but cruelly and blasphemously persecute them with fire and sword,

Monstrous and this with charge to suspend most Magistrates of the world, and that all their dayes from generation to generation, as appeareth in all parts of the world which is fuch a monstrous and blasphemous Paradox, that common reason cannot digest, nor suffer.

> Peace. If Merchants and owners of ships should commit their veffels to fuch men as wanted ability to fleer their courses, nay could not tell what a ship was, yea were never like to know all their dayes, furely it were not only matter of admiration, but even of laugh-

ter and derifion, among all the fons of men.

Truth. But further, How weak is that distinction which Master Cotton makes between authority of calling, and duty and evidence in the cause, when in all judicatures in the whole world, even amongst the Pagans, there is necessarily supposed beside these three, a fourth, to wit, ability or skill of discerning or courts and judging in such cases: Now cognizance of the cause or evidence of the cause may be wanting in most able judges, where matters are not proper or not ripe for bearing and trials; whereas our dispute is of the very ability or skil of judging, which Master Cotton himfelf confesseth is wanting, except in such Magistrates as fear God, which will be found to be but a little flock, especially compared with the many thousands and ten thousands of those who neither know God nor Christ, nor care to know them, and this in all the states, regions and civil governments of the world.

Spiritual Judges.

[54] Examination of CHAP. XLIX.

Peace.

Oncerning Pauls appeale to Cæsar, it was argued that Paul appealed to Cæsar even in spiritual things; which that Paul did not nor could not do without the committing of five great evils, was pleaded in this Chapter, Master Cotton replies no more but this, The reasons are but Bulrushes.

Truth. Whether they are so or no, or rather the Bulrushes and weak things of God, which the gates of hell shall never be able to shake, let the Saints judge in the fear of God.

Peace. Master Cotton adds further in this Chapter, that Paul pleadeth he was not guilty in any of those things whereof the Jews accused him: those things (saith he) concerned the Law of the Jews and the Temple, which were matters of religion; and for trial thereof, he appealed to Cæsar.

Truth. Lysias the chief captaine in his letter to Felix the Governor (Chap. 24.) distinguisheth (vers. 29.) into questions of the Jews, Law, and (secondly) Touching matters worthy of death or bonds: Now tis true the pealing to Jews charged Paul with offences against religion, Caesar. their Law and the Temple: Secondly, against the civil state, and with sedition. For the first, although it is apparent that all the scope of Pauls preaching, was to exalt Christ Jesus, and to preach down Moses Law; yet at this present time of his apprehension, he had seen cause to honour Moses his institution at Jerusalem (which was the wisdome of God in him for a season, for the Jews sake, and his own glory-

fake:) And he had not at this present so much as disputed with any in the temple (which was not so hainous a matter in Pauls eye, as it is well known by his constant practice.) Secondly, for matters of civil crime, he pleadeth that he stirred up no man, not in the Synagogue nor City, and professeth (Chap. 25.) that if he had committed ought worthy of death, he would not wave death: Tis true that Paul was charged by the *Iews* with both these kinds of offence, religious and civil (according to Lyfius his distinction) but that Paul appealed to Casar for tryal, that is, for trial of his person and cause in any religious respect, as it cannot be collected from the Scripture or 155] Pauls own words: so those five reasons against it, will evidently disprove it, if they be well and throughly weighed in the balance of the Sanctuary in the fight and fear of God.

Pauls appeal to Cæsar. Peace. I cannot in my understanding clear Master Cottons own words from destroying one another. Tis true (saith he) those five fins might have been charged upon Paul with some colour, if he had appealed to Cæsar whether his religion or Ministery, or Ministration were of God or no? But yet (saith he) he might appeal whether his religion, Ministry or Ministration were guilty of any capital crime against the Law of the Iews, or the temple, or against Cæsar.

Truth. Indeed what difference is there between the judging whether this Ministery deserve death (supposing a false Ministery is worthy of death) or judging whether it be of God, or false and idolatrous? must not be that sits judge of the desert and punishment, judge also of the crime and sact, whether so or no?

Peace. When Master Cotton shall affirme (and truly) that the Magistrates of Israel were to judge a false prophet to death, will he not also grant that they were to judge whether fuch persons so charged were false

prophets or no?

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Truth. Yea, and when Master Cotton shall affirme (as unjustly) that civil Magistrates in all nations of the world ought to kill or banish hereticks, blasphemers, seducers, out of their dominions and jurisdictions, doth he intend that they shall try and examine, whether they be fuch and fuch or no? But bleffed be the Father of lights, who hath now opened the eyes of fo many thousands of his people to discern the difference between the Forts and Bulwarks of God, here called Bulrushes, and those strong holds and high imaginations of men (erected against the crown and kingdome of the Lord Iesus) which in Gods holy seafon shall more and more be found to be but straws and Bulrushes.

Examination of CHAP. L.

Peace.

To the arguing against the Magistrates civil power in Spiritual confectors. in Spiritual causes taken from the nature of the Magistrates weapons (a material earthly and worldly fword, diffinguished from the two-edged sword of Christs spiritual power in the mouth of Christ Master Cotton replies,

First, the Magistrate must governe his people in Righteousness, and it is Righteous to defend his people in their Spiritual Rights, as well as in their civil Rights.

Spiritual rights and civil.

This distinction of spiritual and civil Righteousness doth truely anatomize the cause; It is righteous for the Magistrates to defend their jubjects in their civil Rights, for it is within the compass of his calling, being effentially civil: And unless we also grant him a spiritual calling and office (which is the Point denied) 'tis beyond his calling and compass to judge of what is fpiritual Right and wrong, and accordingly to pass a spiritual sentence, and and execute and inflict *spiritual* punishment.

Peace. Methinks I may add, if the Magistrate be bound to defend his Subjects in their spiritual rights, then as he is bound impartially to defend all his fub-

not bound to defend spiritual rights.

The civil jects in their several and respective civil Rights, so is Magistrate he bound as impartially to defend all his subjects in their feveral and respective spiritual Rights; and so accordingly to defend the *Iews*, the *Papifts*, and all feveral forts of Protestants in their severall and respective consciences; or else, he must sit down in Christs stead, and produce a Royal charter from the New Testament of Christ Iesus to judge difinitively which is the onely right, to pass sentence, and execute spiritual punishment on all offenders, &c.

Peace. But Master Cotton adds a second, the sword was Material and civil in the Old Testament.

I answer, If Master Cotton granted a national church under the Gospel, his Argument were good; but when he grants that national church under the Jews (as afterward in this chapter he doth) did type out the Christian church or churches in the Gospel, why

must he not grant that material Sword of the Church of Israel [157] types out the spiritual sword of Christ Iesus, proceeding out of his mouth, and cutting off offenders spiritually with spiritual and soul-punish-Israel a ments? And I add, As the sword was material, so also christian was the Tabernacle and Temple worldly and material; Church. which he denies not to be typical of the spiritual Temple of Christ and his Church in the New Testament.

Peace. Mafter Cotton adds (Thirdly) that the Magiftrates Sword may well be call'd the Sword of God, as the Sword of War, Iudg. 7. [18.]

Truth. As it was call'd Iehovahs Sword in that typical Land; So must it needs be typical as well as the The trme Land it self, which is also called by the Prophets, and odely Iehovah's Land, Emanuels land; which names and dome. titles I think Master Cotton will not say are competent and appliable to any other Lands or Countries under the Gospel, but onely to the Spiritual Canaan or Israel, the Church and people of God, the true and onely Christendome.

Peace. But (Fourthly) faith he, they are called Gods, and shall they not attend Gods work?

Truth. In the state of Israel they were Gods deputies to attend the causes of Israel, the then onely Church of God: But Master Cotton can produce no parallel to that, but the Christian Churches and people of God, not national but Congregational, &c.

2. Grant the Magistrates to be as Gods, or strong ones in a Resemblance to God in all Nations of the world, yet that is still within the compass of their calling, which being confessed to be essentially civil,

the *civil work* of these servants of the *Commonweal* is Gods work, as well as *Paul* calls (in a sence) the work of the servants of the *Family*, *Gods* work, for which he pays the wages, *Epb.* 5. [vi: 5, 6.]

Lastly, for *spiritual* causes we know the *Lord Iesus* is call'd *God*, *Psal*. 45. [6.] *Heb.* 1. [8.] whose *Scepter* and *Kingdome* being essentially *spiritual*, the *administrations* which he hath appointed are also *spiritual*, and of an heavenly and soul *Nature*.

Peace. Master Cotton (Fifthly) adds, Revel. 17. [xi: 15.] The Kingdoms of the World are become the Kingdoms of the Lord, and of his Christ.

Truth. How the Kingdomes of the World shall become the Kingdomes of Christ, is no smal mystery and controversie; but [158] grant it to be true, that either Christ Iesus personally, or by his Deputies the Saints, shall rule all the Nations of the world in hearing and determining all civil Controversies: Yet why doth Master Cotton draw an Argument from this Prophecie, of what shall be in one Age or Time of the World, and to come, to prove an Universal power and Exercise of such power in all Ages and times since Christ Iesus his first comming to this day?

Peace. Me thinks Master Cotton may as well argue, that because it was prophesied that a Virgin should conceive, and bring forth a child in Gods appointed season, that therefore all Virgins must so conceive and so bring in forth all ages of the world.

But, (Lastly) saith Master Cotton, although the nations have not that typical boliness which the nation of Israel had; Yet all the Churches of the Saints have as much truth and realty of boliness as Israel

had: And therefore, what holy care of Religion lay upon the Kings of Israel in the Old Testament, the same lyeth now upon Christian Kings in the New Testament, to protect the same in their Churches.

Truth. Oh how neer the precious Iewels, and Bar-Christ gains of Truth, come sometimes Gods Saints, and yet himself and miss of the finding and going through with it! The bis spiritchurches of the New Testament, Master Cotton grants ual officers fucceed the Church of Ifrael; The Kings and Gov- Key of ernours therefore of the churches of Christ must suc-Israel. ceed those Kings What King and Governours of Israel are now to be found in the Gospel, but Christ *Iefus* and his Servants, deputed in his absence, which are all of a *spiritual* confideration? What is this to the Nations, Kings, and Governours of the world; where few Kings, few Nobles, few Wife, are cald to profess Christ? Is not Christ Iesus the onely King of Israel; and are not all his holy ones made Kings and Priests unto God? And unto his Saints, and his [piritual officers Administration in the midst of them, is his Kingdomes power committed in his absence. This *[piritual* power, however the *Pope* and *prelates*, Kings and Princes, Parliaments and General Courts, and their respective Officers of Justice (to be honoured and obeyed in civil things,) I say however they Christ have challenged and affumed this Kingly Power of Jefus robd the Son of God, vet the King of Kings, Christ Jesus crown. hath begun to discover, and will never leave until he hath made it clear as [159] the Sun Beames, that he is robd of his crown, and will shake, and break, all the nations and Powers of the world until his Heavenly crown be again restored.

tribute,

right, &c.

ಅೇ.

Examination of CHAP. LI.

Peace.

To the fourth Argument (Rom. 13. [6.7.]) from the civil rewards due to Magistrates; to wit, custom, Tribute, &c. Master Cotton replies, That even the contributions of the Saints, are called carnal things; Of custome shall therefore their work be called carnal? It is true (faith he) the contributions of the Saints are called boly, because they are given to God for his service about holy things; So the reward given to Magistrates, is for their fervice about Righteous things: And it is righteous (faith he) to preserve the purity of Doctrine, VVorship, and Government, which if Magistrates do not, they do not deserve all their wages.

> Truth. It is true that money or monies-worth is the fame for value in the contribution of the Saints, and in that of custome, tribute, &c; and yet Master Cotton grants a Holine's of the Saints contribution, which he doth not affirme of custome, tribute, &c.

There is also a two fold way disputed, of preserv-Spiritual defence for ing of the purity of Doctrine, worship, &c. Spiritual

First, That which I plead for, by spiritual weapons

appointed by Christ Iesus.

Secondly, that of Civil weapons, Force of Armes, &c. which Master Cotton affirmes, and I deny to be ever appointed by Christ Iesus, or able to accomplish a spiritual end, but the Contrary.

Peace. Me thinks Master Cottons addition, not a little concernes my felf in the peace of all Citties and Kingdomes: for if (as Master Cotton saith) Magistrates shall not deserve all their wages except they preserve the purity of Doctrine, worship, &c. (which upon the point is that Doctrine Worship and Government Master Cotton approves of) what is this (in effect) but to deny tribute, custome, subsidies, &c. to Casar, the Kings and Governours of the Earth, if they prove Hereticks, Idolaters? &c. I cannot see, but [160] this in plaine English tendeth to little less then the Popish bloudy Doctrine of deposing heretical Kings, &c.

But Master Cotton further adds, that spiritual wages Touching are to be paid to Magistrates, 1 Tim. 2. [1. 2.] to wit, prayer for Prayers, Intercessions, &c. If therefore (saith he) the ity. 1 Tim. Magistrates suffer their Subjects to live a quiet life in 2 ungodlines and Dishonesty, the Magistrate sals short of returning spiritual recompence for the spiritual Duties and services performed for them.

Truth. Those prayers are not the proper wages paid to Magistrates for their work; for then should they not be paid (as the Spirit of God there exhorteth) to all men, whether Magistrates or not.

Peace. And I may add, nor paid to those Magistrates that are Idolatrous, Blasphemous, Persecutors: But those prayers were to be poured forth for such Magistrates (such as most of the Magistrates in the world then were and are.) Those prayers then were a general Duty to be paid to all men, and especially to the chiefe and principal, Kings and all that are in Authority.

Truth. Now further, wherein it is said, that such Magistrates as suffer the people to live in ungodlines, fall short in returning spiritual Recompence: I Gross answer, By this Doctrine, most of the free Inhabitants of the world, who live in ignorance of God, and

in abominable Religions without him, must yet be supposed to choose and set up such Ministers or Servants of civil Justice amongst them, who during their termes of administration or service, should not suffer their Choofers and Makers to enjoy their owne Confcience, but force them to that, which their Officers shall judge to be Godline s; but the neck of no free people can bow to fuch a Yoak and Tyrany.

isters and Spirital.

Peace. But (lastly) to that Argument of Rom. 13. from the title which God gives to Magistrates, to wit, Gods Ministers, and to the Distinction of Spirit-Civil Min- ual Ministers for spiritual, and civil Ministers for civil matters; Master Cotton replies. If Magistrates be Gods Ministers or Servants, then must they do his work, and be for God in matters of Religion: And further, faith he, Magistracy is of God, for light of Nature, and not onely for civil things, but also in matters of Religion; and he produceth divers instantces of Pagans zeal for their Religion, and worship.

Truth. Because Magistrates are Gods Servants, or Ministers [161] civil, and receive civil wages for their civil service; will it therefore follow that they must attend, and that chiefly and principally a spiritual work? That noble-man or Lord, that fets one to keep his children, and another to keep his sheep, expects not of him appointed to keep his sheep (though a Minister or Servant) to attend upon the keeping of his children, nor expects he of the waiter on his children, to attend the keeping of his sheep.

Tis true, that Magistrase is of God, but yet no otherwise then Mariage is, being an estate meerly civil and humane, and lawfull to all Nations of the World, that know not God.

The God of beaven bath several forts of Ministers.

Tis true that *Magistrates* be of God from the *light* of nature; but yet, as the *Religions* of the World, and the *worlds* zealous contending for them, with *Ordinarily* persecuting of others, are from the *Father* of lies and is persecumurther from the beginning; so seldome is it seen, ted. that the nations of the world have persecuted or punished any for error, but for the truth, condemned for error.

Peace. Alas, who fees not that all nations and people bow down to Idols and Images (as all the world did to Nebuchadnezzars Image.) If any amongst them differ from them, it is commonly in some truths, which God hath sent amongst them, for witnessing of which they are persecuted.

Truth. Your observation (deare peace) is evident from the cases of those Philosophers, by Master Cotton alledged; how weak and poor therefore is that Argument from the zeal of Pagans, &c. It is evident that such Builders, frame by no other than that of nature depraved and rotten, and not by the Goulden reed of the glorious gospel of Christ Jesus.

[LII.] Examination of CHAP. LI. [LII.]

Peace.

In the discourse concerning that terme, Evil, Master Cotton produceth Pareus, who makes that Evil punishable by the Magistrate, sourfold, natural, civil, moral, and spiritual.

Truth. That excellent and holy witnefs of Christ Jesus (in many of his precious truths) Pareus being

here produced without Scripture or Argument, for the Magistrates punishing of the fourth fort of evil; to wit spiritual: nor answering my Arguments brought against such an Interpretation, gives me occasion of no further answer to Master Cotton or him in this place.

Touching

Peace. Whereas it was alleadged, that the Elders of the New English Churches, in the model prohibite (expresly) the Magistrates from the punishing or taking notice of some Evils, and that therefore as they Evil, Rom. ascribe to the Civil Magistrates, more then God gives, so they take away and disrobe him of that Authority, which God hath cloathed him with: Master Cotton replies, when we say that the Magistrate is an avenger of evil, we mean of all forts or kindes of evil, and not every particular of each kind; and further he faith, that domestick evils may be healed in a domestick way.

Truth. I readily concur with him, that the Magistrate may not punish evils that he knowes not of in a due and orderly way sufficiently proved before him; as also, that many domestick evils are best healed in a domestick way; but yet that Limitation added, to wit, without acquainting the Church first) feems to bind the Magistrates hand, where no true Church of Christ Magistrate is, to acquaint with such things) yea and further where it is, why should the Magistrate be denied, to exercise his power in cases meerly civil (the old practice of the *Popish* Church?) And to whom should the Servant or Child, or Wife, petition and complaine against oppression, unless to the publike Father, Master, and Husband of the Commonweal? And therefore

robbed of bis civil power.

from their own Interpretation, they may well spare that strict and literal aception of the word evil, and cease to cry Heresie is evil, Idolatrie evil, Blasphemie evill, &c.

[163] Examination of CHAP. LIII, Answering to Chap. LIII, LIV, LV.

Peace.

In these three Chapters, the last Reason which the Author of the Arguments against persecution produced, was discussed; to wit, that the disciples of Christ should be so far from persecuting, that contrariwise they ought to bless such as curse them, &c. and that because of the freeness of Gods grace, and the deepness of his counsels, calling home them that be enemies, persecutors, no people, yea some at the last hour. In answer to which, Master Cotton complaineth that two of his Answers were omitted; and suspecteth that as children skip over hard places, so they were skipt over, &c.

Truth. It is true, those two answers were omitted, not because the chapter was too hard, &c. but because the Discusser saw (nor sees) not any controversie or difference between Master Cotton and himself in those passages; and also studying brevity and contraction, as Master Cotton himself hath done, omitting far more, and contracting three Chapters in one, in this very passage.

Upon the same ground, I see no need of mentioning his Reply in these three Chapters, wherein Master Cotton concurs in the point of the necessity of tolerating even notorious offenders in the State in some cases.

Peace. The refult of all agitations in this passage is this: Master Cotton denies not but that in some cases Of tollera-a notorious malefactor may be tolerated, and consetion which Master Cot quently (as I understand him) an heretick, seducer, ton in cases &c. But that ordinarily it is not lawful to tolerate a makeslarge seducing teacher, and that from the clearness of Gods command, Deut. 13. and from the reason of it vers.

10, Because he hath sought to turn thee away from the Lord thy God. Withal he concludes, that all Moses capital Politicks are eternal.

Truth. Thus far is gained, that it was no vain exception against Master Cotton's general proposition, to wit, that it is evil to tolerate [164] notorious evil doers, feducing teachers, scandalous livers, because he sees cause of toleration in some cases.

Peace. Yea but, saith he, In ordinary cases it is not lawful to tolerate, from Deut. 13.

Truth. I am of Master Cotton's minde: It is not of Israel a lawful for Israel, that is, the Church of God, to tol-type.

erate: and the reason it pleaseth the Lord to alleadge, is eternal. But what is this to the nations of the world, the states, cities, and kingdoms thereof? Let Master Cotton finde out any such land or state that is the Church and Israel of God. Yea Master Cotton confesseth in a fore-going passage, that the Church is the Israel of God: Then must be with me acknowledge that this Deut. 13. only concerns the

Israel or Church of God, whom Christ Jesus furnished with spiritual weapons against such spiritual offenders.

Peace. But I wonder that Master Cotton should say that Moses capitals are eternal.

Truth. I wonder not, because I have seen in print sixteen or seventeen capital evils (a great part of them of a spiritual nature) censured with death in New England.

And yet again, me thinks it is wonderful, fince Master Cotton knows how many of Moses capitals were of a ceremonial nature. The breach of the sabbath, the not coming to keep the passover, (for neglect whereof the Israelites were to be put to death)

In the Body of Liberties, the code of laws established in Massachusetts in 1641, the 94th Section contains the Capital Laws. This specified twelve cases in which the penalty of death is to be inslicted. 3 Mass. Hist. Coll., viii. 232.

In 1641 a pamphlet was published in London, entitled "An Abstract of the Laws of New England as they are now established." In 1655, the same work in a more complete form, with some changes in the title, was published by William Aspinwall, who states that this Abstract was collected out of the Scriptures by Mr. John Cotton and presented to the General Court of Massachusetts. Winthrop, (Journal, i. 240,) under date of October, 1636, says: "Mr. Cotton did this court present a Model of Moses his Judicials, compiled in an exact method, which were taken into surther consideration, &c." The Abstract was probably this "Model" of Cotton's, by some error printed as if the code was

actually adopted. It has been supposed to be the basis of the Body of Liberties. But they have very little resemblance, and we know that the Body of Liberties was composed, not by Cotton, but by Ward of Ipswich. Winthrop, Journal, 2, 66.

The Abstract is printed in I Mass. Hist. Coll., v. 173-187. Chapter VII. is of Capital crimes, and enumerates twenty-four cases which are to be punishable with death or banishment. Of these, "fixteen or seventeen" are "cenfured with death." It was this "Abstract" of Cotton's, without doubt, which Williams had "feen in print." Blackstone says that in England, in his time, no less than 160 crimes were declared by act of Parliament worthy of instant death. Commentaries, iv. 18. The Plymouth code, adopted in 1636, recognized eight capital offences. Brigham, Compact, Laws, &c.

how can Master Cotton make these eternal in all nations?

Peace. How many millions of millions of Heads (and not a few of the highest) in our own and other Nations, would soon feel the capital calamity of such a capital bloody Tenent, if Master Cotton swayed the Scepter of some of the worlds former or present Cæsars?

Truth. And yet I readily affirm, that fpiritually and mystically in the Church and Kingdom of Christ, such evils are to be spiritually (and so eternally) punished.

165] CHAP. LIV, Replying to Chap. LIV. Examined.

Peace.

In this 56 Chap. were observed two evils in Mr. Cottons conjoyning of feducing teachers, and scandalous livers, as the proper and adequate object of the Magistrates care and work to suppress and punish: Unto which Master Cotton replies, First, That he no where makes it the proper and adequate object of the Magistrates care and work to suppress seducing teachers, and scandalous livers, saying, that it ought to be the care of the church to suppress and punish seducing teachers, and scandalous livers in a church-way, as well as the Magistrates in a civil way.

Truth. By this Doctrine, Master Cotton will seem to deny it, to be the Magistrates proper and adequate

object to punish scandalous livers, because the church Touching false and also (saith he) is to make it her work also.

Jeducing

It is true, if a scandalous liver be of the church, Teachers. and fall into any scandal, she by the ruls and power of Christ ought to recover him in the spirit of meekness: but yet the punishing of him with temporal punishment, who will deny it to be the proper work of the civil state?

But (Secondly) what if the feducing teacher, or fcandalous liver, be neither of them members of the Church (and the church hath nought to do to judge them without) will not Master Cotton then affirm the seducing Teacher, or scandalous liver to be the proper and adequate object of the Magistrates care and work?

Peace. When it was excepted against that things of such a different nature and kind, as feducing Teachers, and scandalous livers, should be coupled together at the civil Bar? Master Cotton replies, that both these agree in one common kind, to wit, they are evil and destructive to the common good of Gods people, which ought to be preserved both in church and Commonweal: If a man shall say (saith he) that the work of creation on the sixth day, was either of man or of Beast, is here any such commixture.

Truth. Were Master Cotton the worlds Monarch, Monstrous what [166] bloody reformations or destructions rather, Mixture. would he fill the world withal, if he walk by such rules and principles? for, what religions or almost men (all the world over) would he finde not opposite and destructive to Gods people.

2. But (Secondly) an historical narration of Gods

The great works on man or Beast, Birds, Fishes, and all creaaugerence of evil and tures Cælestial, and Terrestial is one thing: But to difference mix them together in doings or sufferings inconfistent sin, as against with, and improper to their kinds is another thing, the civil or spiritual far different and insufferable: As for a man to affirme that a man and a beast sin'd against their Maker, estate. and therefore were justly punished with spiritual blindness and bardness of heart, loss of Gods Image &c. The same disserence and no less is between transgreffors against the beavenly state and kingdome of Christ, and the earthly state or Commonweal of Cities, kingdomes, &c.

Peace. Master Cotton adds, that it is more tolerable for seducing Teachers to seduce those who are in the same gall of bitterness, as for Pagans to seduce

Pagans &c.

Truth. That is but in the degree, and so (according to his supposition) must be punished gradually; but what is this to prove seducing Teachers as well as scandalous livers, the joynt object of the civil sword?

Peace. Why doth Master [Cotton] say it is more tolerable for Pagans to seduce Pagans, Antichristians Antichristians? What Scripture doth he produce for this toleration, this indulgence, this partiality? All that is here said, is this, We look at it as more tolerable?

Gross partiality the bloody doctrine of persecution.

Truth. One thing is shroudly to be suspect in this matter, and that is a most unchristian partiality, in directing the sword of the Magistrate to fall heaviest on such seducers only, as trouble bis conscience, his Doctrine, Worship, and Government: suppose in some of the Cities of Holland, Poland, or Turkie

(where some freedome is) that Jews, Pagans, Anti-christians and Christians (that is Christians of Master Cottons conscience) together with Turkes were commingled in civil cohabitation and commerce together: Why now shall that Turke that hath seduced one of Master Cottons conscience to Mahumetanisme be more punished for that crime, then for turning a Jew, Pagan, or Papist to his Belief and worship? What warrant shall the Magistrate of such a city or place 167] finde to their souls, either for striking at all with the civil sword in such a case? or else in dealing such partial blows among the people?

Peace. I fear that Gods own people (of this opinion) fee not the deceitfulness of their own heart, crying up the Christian Magistrate, the Christian Magistrate, Nursing fathers, Nursing mothers, &c. Great when all is but to escape the bitter sweeting of Christs sto escape cross, so dashing in pieces the most wise councels of Christs the father, concerning his blessed Son and his followers, to whom he hath (ordinarily) alotted in this world, the portion of sorrow and suffering, and of raigning and triumphing, after the battel fought and victory obtained in the world approaching.

Peace. But Master Cotton will say, that in such fore-mentioned cases, such Magistrates must suspend punishments for religion, &c.

Truth. I say, consequently all or most of the Magistrates in the world must suspend and none but some
few of his conscience (by his doctrine) shall be found
fit, to use the civil sword, in matter of Religion, and
that is (in plaine English) to fight only for his conscience.

Peace. But to proceed, it will be hard (faith Master Cotton) for the discusser to finde Antichristian seducers clear from disobedience to the civil laws of the state, in case that Antichrist (to whom they are sworn) shall excommunicate the civil magistrate, and prescribe the civil state to the invasion of his followers.

Christien weapons.

Truth. Most properly seducing teachers sin against the church and spiritual kingdome of Christ Jesus, which if erected and governed according to Christ Tesus, she is a Castel or Fort sufficiently provided with all forts of heavenly ammunition against all forts of her spiritual adversaries: yea and in the desolation of the churches (during the Apostacy) Christ Jesus (as I have elsewhere observed) hath not left his witnesses destitute of terrible defence against all gainesayers: But grant (what Master Cotton supposeth) such seducers from obedience to the civil state, &c. Such as the Seminaries and bringers over of Pope Pius the 5 his Bul against Queen Elizabeth &c.' The answer is short and plain, civil officers bear not the sword in vain, when the civil state is affaulted as the spiritual officers and governors of the church bear not in vain 168] the *spiritual* and two-edged sword coming out of the mouth of Christ.

Peace. Whereas now (secondly) there was observed by the Discusser in such coupling of [seducing teachers

Pius V. issued his Bull of excommunication against Elizabeth, February 25, 1570. It was not published in London till the 15th of May. Froude, History of England, x. 59. It was then affixed to the gates of the Bishop of London's pal-

ace by John Felton, who was executed for the offence. Hume, History, v. 179.

A Seminary is "an English popish priest educated abroad." Halliwell, Dictionary, ii. 721.

& scandalous livers] a filent and implicite justification of the Jews and Gentiles their coupling Christ Jesus and his followers, as seducing teachers with scandalous livers, Christ between two thieves, &c. The sum of what Master Cotton replies, is, that the Lord Jesus and his followers suffering under those names, weakens not the hand of Authority to punish such who are seducing teachers & scandalous livers.

Truth. It hath ever been the portion of the Lord Christ Jesus and his followers (for the most part theirs one-tween two ly) to be accounted seducing teachers, deceivers and Thieves. cheaters of the people, blasphemous against God, seditious against the State; and accordingly to be numbred (as Christ Jesus between two thieves) both in esteem and punishment with scandalous and notorious malefactors; and this for no other cause, but cause of conscience in spiritual matters, and most commonly for differing from and witnessing against the several State and City-Religions and Worships wherein they lived.

Peace. If the Jews (notwithstanding their fair colours to the contrary) walking in the doctrine of Persecution for conscience, justified their fathers for murthering the Prophets, &c. I cannot (dear Truth) but subscribe to your forrowful observation that Master Cotton and others (otherwise excellent servants of God) in coupling seducing teachers and scandalous livers, as the proper object for the civil sword to strike at, they do no other but act the Jews true Antitype, coupling Christ Jesus the seducing teacher with Barabbas the scandalous liver and murtherer.

Truth. Yea, and who fees not how often Barab-

persecutors.

bas the scandalous liver is cried out of the Magistrates hands by the scandalous people, while Christ Jesus in his fervants is cried to the Cross, to the Gallows, to the Stake, to Banishment, &c. Their Persecutors also are applauded, for (not persecuting men for their The hori-Consciences, but) righteoully, legally (and with great ble Hypoc-rifie of all forrow) punishing them for finning against their own conscience, for disturbing of the civil State and peace, for contemning of Magistrates, Kings Queens, and Parliaments, for blaspheming God, and for seducing and destroying the souls of the people.

169 CHAP. 55. Replying to CHAP. 66. Exam:

Peace. THe Discusser admired in this Chap: how Mr. Cotton should alledge (Revel. 2. [14.]) Christs ebarge to Pergamus and Thia-Christs charge against the Church of Pergamus for tira against tollerating them that hould the Doctrine of Balaam, tion exam- and against the Church of Thiatira for tollerating ined. Jezabell to teach and seduce: Mr Cotton here replies, that he meant not in alledging those Scriptures to prove it unlawfull for Magistrates to tollerate seducing Teachers, but unlawfull for Churches: adding that the Letter of the Prisoner was so stated, in generall tearmes that he knew not (upon the point) what Tolleration or Persecution should be meant or intended, otherwise then generall against all Persecution for Conscience, withall affirming that an unjust Excommunication is as true Perfecution as unjust Banishment.

Truth. It is true what M^r Cotton faith, An unjust False Excommunication is as true Persecution as an unjust communication one Banishment, and therefore some may justly complaine kinde of against M^r Cotton and others, for practicing such per-persecution in both kindes, being not onely banished from their civill State, but unjustly (and after the Popes way) Excommunicated also, from their Churches, but of that more elsewhere.

2. We doe not in ordinarie English read, but that The word the word Persecution is taken for civill corporall vio-Perseculence and punishment inflicted on the body for some ordinarily spiritual and religious matter; according to the Lord it is taken. Christ his words to Paul, Acts 9. [4.] Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me?

3. The passages in the Letter shew that the whole scope of the Letter was to contend against outward violence and corporall affliction in matters of Conscience.

Peace. It may not be a lost Labour (Deare Truth) to draw a taste of some passages in the Letter.

Truth. For further satisfaction, my paines shall be

a pleasure; and first

From the Arguments from holy Scripture, observe Luc. 9. [55.] the Lord Christ reproving his two zealous Disciples, You know not of what Spirit you are of: The Son of Man is not come to destroy mens lives, but to save them.

and Micab, [4. 3.] They shall breake their Swords tion ordinto Mattocks, and their Speares into Sithes.

Perfecunarily implies cor-

Againe, Christs charge unto his Disciples, that they porall vioshould be so farre from persecuting those that would lence. not be of their Religion, that when they were persecuted, they should pray and blesse, &c. | Luke 6. 28.]

Peace. These holy Passages (Me thinks) are not unlike the Stones in Davids sling, smooth and plaine enough, yet powerfull and dreadfull, both against this Goliah Tenent of persecution, and also prove a corporall persecution intended.

Truth. Now a taste of the speeches of severall

Kings produced by the prisoner.

1. That of King James; God never loves to plant his Church by Violence and Bloudshed.

Speeches of Princes against Persecution.

- 2 That of Stephen King of Poland; I am King of Men, not of Consciences, of Bodies, not of Soules.
- 3. Of the King of Bohemia; When ever Men have attempted any thing in this violent course, the issue hath been ever pernicious, and the cause of great and wonderfull Innovations.
- 4. Another of King James; That he was resolved not to perfecute or molest, or suffer to be perfecuted or molested any Person whatsoever, for matter Religion.

In the third place, a taste of the Speeches of the ancient Writers produced by the Prisoner.

- 1. That of Hilarius: That Church which formerly by enduring misery and imprisonment, was knowne to be the true Church, doth now terrifie others by imprisonment, banishment, and miserie.
- 2. Of Jerome; Heresie must be cut off with the Sword of the Spirit, Let us strike through with the Arrowes of the Spirit; implying, not with other weapons.
 - 3. Of Luther in his Booke of the Civill Magistrate;

Bloudy Tenent, Pub. Narr. Club, iii. 31. 37.

The Lawes of the Civill Magistrate extend no further, then over the Bodies and Goods. And againe upon Luk. 22. It is not the true Catholike church which is defended by the Secular Arme or humane Power.

Lastly, The *Papists* in their Booke for *Tolleration*; When *Christ* bids his *Disciples* to say, *peace* to this house, he doth not send *Pursevants* to ransack or spoyle the house.

171] Lastly, The Prisoner in answering some Objections, concludeth; It is no prejudice to the Commonwealth, if Libertie of Conscience were granted to such as feare God indeed: He also alledged that many Sects lived under the Government of Casar, being nothing hurtfull unto the Common-weale.

Peace. From these severall Tasts (Deare Truth) I cannot imagine how the Prisoner can be understood to cast the least glance unto spirituall persecution or prosecution, as M^r Cotton in this Chap: calls it: But to end this Chapter: When as the Power of Christ Jesus in his Church was argued sufficient for spirituall ends, M^r Cotton grants both for the healing of sinners, and for keeping of the Church from Guilt, but not for the preventing of the spreading of salse Dostrine, among those out of the Church, and in private among Church-Members: nor sufficient to cleare the Magistrates of a Christian State from the Guilt of Apostasie in suffering such Apostates amongst them, &c.

Truth. I have in other Passages of this Discourse proved;

1. That Christ Jesus (whiles his Churches and

Ordinances flourished, and since the Apostasie of Antichrist in the hands of his Witnesses) hath gloriously and sufficiently surnished his Servants for all spirituals cases of all sorts, defending, offending, &c.

No Civill Christian State.

2. That there is no other *Christian State* acknowledged in the *New Testament*, but that of the Christian Church or Kingdome, and that not Nationall but Congregationall.

Christs Sword. 3. That the Apostles or Messengers of Christ Jesus never addressed themselves by Word or Writing to any of the Civill States wherein they lived and taught, and were mightily opposed and blasphemed. I say they never ran to borrow the Civill Sword, to helpe the two edged Sword of Christ Jesus, against Opposers, Schismaticks, Hereticks. The Lord Jesus was a wifer King then Solomon, even Wisdome it selfe, and cannot without great Dishonour and Derogation to his Wisdome and Love, be imagined to leave open such Gaps, such Leakes, such Breaches in the Ship and Garden of his Church and Kingdome.

172] The Exam: of Chap. 56. replying to 58. & 59.

Peace. TO the first observation, that Mr Cotton urgeth that Princes are nursing Fathers to feede and correct (and consequently must judge of feeding and correction, and all men are bound to submit to such their feeding and correction:) Mr Cotton sayth, This is false and fraudulent so to collect, and these are devised Calumnies.

Truth. It will evidently appeare, how greatly M^t Cotton forgets the Matter and Himselse, when he so deeply chargeth, for all this he granteth in this his Reply, onely with this Limitation, that Subjects are bound to submit to them herein when they judge according to the Word. This Limitation takes not away the observation, for it is always implyed in subjection to all Civill Rulers, Fathers, Husbands, Masters, that it be according to the Word.

Peace. Yea but fayth he, it is a Notorious Calumnie fo to represent M^r Cottons dealing with Princes, as if he made his owne Judgment and practice the Rule of the proceeding of Princes.

Truth. Let it be laid in the Ballance, and feene "where the Calumnie or flander lies: Princes or "Civill Rulers, faith Mr Cotton, are Fathers to feed Nurcing "and correct, and their Judgment ought therein to dealt withbe obeyed according to the Word. Now some all as chil-Princes and Rulers declare themselves against Mrdren. Cottons Tenent of persecution for conscience. M' Cotton will answer; The profession and practice of Princes is no rule to Conscience. I reply, and ask, who shall judge of Princes profession and practice, when they thus feed and judge in spirituall matters? whether their profession and practice be according to the Word or no? Mr Cotton (when Princes are alleadged against his judgment and conscience) pleads, that Princes profession and practice is no rule: Let all men judge whether his judgment and conscience be not made the Rule to the consciences and practices of Princes, whom yet he makes the nursing Fathers. Peace. When it was further demanded, whether

Mr Cotton and others of his minde could submit in spirituall cases to any Magistrates in the world, but onely to those just of his own Conscience? [173] He answers, they will submit to any in Active or Passive obedience.

Truth. But how can Mr Cotton suppose Active

Judge.

dience can-obedience in spirituall things to such Magistrates, who not begiven are Pagans, Turkish, Antichristian, and unable to competent judge, and bound (by his Doctrine) to suspend their Dealings upon matter of Religion, untill they be better informed? What Active obedience can I be supposed to give to him that hath no Activitie nor Abilitie to command and rule me? And must it not evidently follow, that Active obedience in these cases (according to his judgment) must onely be yeelded to such Magistrates as are able to judge the true Religion and way of Worship; That is, the Religion and Worship which he takes to be of God.

> Peace. Whereas it was faid, will it not follow that all other Consciences in the world, besides their owne must be persecuted by such their Magistrates (were power in their hand)? Mr Cotton replyes, no; except all Mens consciences in the world did erre fundamentally against the Principles of Christian Religion, or fundamentally against Church-Order, and Civill Order, and that in a tumultuous and factious manner; for in these cases onely (fayth he) we allow Magistrates to punish in matters of Religion.

> Truth. I have and must observe the Evill of that Distinction between Christian Religion and Christian Order, as not finding any fuch in the Testament of the Sonne of God, but finding Church-Order a prin

cipall part of the Christian Religion, as well as Repentance and Faith, Heb. 6. [1. 2.]

But (2.) grant once Mr Cottons Religion and way Perfecuof Worship to be the onely true Religion and way of tors, if it Gods Worship, and all other Religions and wayes of their pow-Worship false, how can that Errour be otherwise er, would, then fundamentall? And if other mens Consciences and are bound to attend not to Mr Cottons convictions, but obstinately perfecute maintaine their blasphemous Religions, how can the all Consciences and Magistrates of his conscience be dispensed with and Religions absolved from persecuting such obstinate Consciences in the throughout the whole World beside?

Peace. When it was further demanded, if this were not to make Magistrates Staires and Stirrops for themselves (the Clergie) to mount up in the seats and sadles of their great and settled Maintenance? Mr Cotton replyes, this is rather to make them [174 Swords and Staves to punish them (if need be) Hereticall Delinquencie: 2. Their Magistrates themselves fall short of great and settled Maintenance: And lastly, Himselfe liveth upon no great and setled Maintenance.

Truth. It is true M^r Cotton allowes the same Power to Magistrates to punish all Hereticks, Blasphemers, Seducers, one as well as another: But what if it should fall out that his Magistrates should declare themselves for the Pope, or for the Prelates, or for the Presbyters, yea, or for some other way then is professed: and left it free for each mans conscience to worship as he believed, and to pay or not pay to-All perseward this or that Worship or Ministrie, according to bould the his owne perswasion more or lesse, any thing or noth-Popes tray-

reticall Princes.

terous Doc-ing, will not Mr Cotton then plead that fuch Magistrine of de-trates themselves (Apostatizing from the Truth of God, and turning Enemies (as the Pope clamours) to the holy Church I fay, that fuch ought not onely to be accurfed with the leffer and greater Cenfures of Suspention and Excommunication, but also punished with Imprisonment, Banishment, and Death: Or if they finde the mercy of Life and Favour of an Office (by some over-ruling Providence) will not Mr Cotton then pleade that fuch Magistrates ought to fuspend their Power to hould their hands, and not to medle untill they be better informed, &c. Into fuch poore withered Strawes and Reedes will the Allowance of Swords and Staves, M' Cotton here speakes of come to? Concerning the seats and fadles of great and fetled maintenance of Magistrates, the Discusser spake not, but heartily wisheth their Maintenance as great and fetled, as he knowes their Labours and Travells and Dangers be: He spake onely of Ministers great and setled maintenance.

Peace. O Truth, this is the Apple of the Eye, the true cause of so much combustion all the World over, especially Popish and Protestants.

Truth. Indeed this was the cause (as Era/mus told the Duke of Saxonie, that Luther was so stormed at) because he medled with the Popes Crowne and the and Pro-Monkes Bellies. To obtain these warme and soft testant

" "Erasmus met the elector of Saxony at Cologne, Dec. 5, 1520. 'What is your opinion of Luther?' immediately demanded Frederick. The prudent Erafmus, furprifed at fo direct a question,

screwed up his mouth, bit his lips and faid not a word. Upon this, the elector, raising his eyebrows, as was his custom when he spoke to people, from whom he defired to have a precise answer, fought at first to elude replying. He says Spalatin, fixed his piercing glance and rich feats and fadles (who ever stand or goe on Clergie set foote, or creepe, or beg, or Starve) the Prelates prac-the Popish tices all Ages know. Yea and other practices of testant some of late, who (with the Evill Steward providing World on wisely) first made sure of [175] an Ordinace of Partheir liament for Tithes and Maintenance, before any Ordinace.

Peace. This is that indeed which the Politick State The Dutch of Holland well foresaw, when they were lamentably device to whip the King of Spaines (and Gods) Scourge, Clergie to Duke D'alva, into a Toleration of other mens Con-Tolleration sciences: The Politick States-men, I say, saw a necessitie of stopping their Dominies Mouths with sure and settled Maintenance out of the States purse. Hence it is the Dutch Ministers zeale is not so hot against the Toleration of Hereticks in the Civill State, as the English hath been.

Truth. To this purpose (sweet Peace) how fitly did that learned Prideaux once tell his Sons the All that Oxford Doctors, at one of their Superstitious Crea-be Christ tions, that fince they could not dig, and were ashamed Ministers, to beg, they had great need (therefore) of setled Main-or Beg, or tenance, This was but the Evil Stewards device, and Steale. (I adde) little better then stealing.

Peace. Yea but fayth M^r Cotton, I live not fo, &c. Truth. One Swallow makes not a Summer: what

on Erasmus. The latter not knowing how to escape from his confusion, said at last, in a half jocular tone: 'Luther has committed two great saults: he has attacked the crown of the pope and the bellies of the monks.'" D'Aubignè, Hist. of Reformation, iii: 166.

John Prideaux (1578-1650) professor and vice-chancellor at Oxford, was made bishop of Worcester in 1641. He adhered to Charles I., and was reduced to poverty. Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses, iii: 265-273. Fuller, Worthies, i: 279.

others have done and doe, and what practices have been and are for a forced fetled maintenance (as firme and setled as ever was the Parish maintenance of Old England) hath been, to the shame of Christianitie, too apparent: For Mr Cotton himselfe, as I envie not the fatnes of his morfells, nor the fweetnes of his Cups, but wish him as large a purse, as I believe he hath an *Heart*, and a defire to doe good with it: Yet it hath been faid, that his case is no President, because what he looseth in the Shire, he gets in the Hundredth, and fits in as foft and rich a fadle as any throughout the whole Countrey, through the greatnes and Richnes of the Marchandize of the Towne of Boston, above other parts of the Land. The truth is, there is no Tryall of the good or Evill Servant in this case, untill it comes to Digging or Begging, or the third way, viz: of couzening of the great Lord & Master Christ Jesus; by running to carnall meanes and carnall weapons, to force mens purses for a rich and setled Maintenance.

In 1633, William Wood said of Boston, "This town, although it be neither the greatest nor the richest, yet it is the most noted and frequented." New England Prospect, 38. In the same year a tax was laid upon the towns for public purposes, and Roxbury, Newton, Watertown and Charlestown, were affested as much as Boston, namely, £48, while Dorchester paid £80. Mass. Col. Rec., i: 110.

Edward Johnson, writing about the same time with Williams, describes the

larger towns, and speaks of Boston as "being the centre town and metropolis of this wildernesse worke." He speaks of it as "this city-like towne," "the buildings beautiful and large, and orderly placed with comly streets, whose continuall inlargement presages some sumptuous city." "This town is the very mark of the land. French, Portugalls and Dutch come hither for traffic." Wonder working Providence, 42. 43. "Boston, being the chiefest place of resort of shipping, carries all the trade." Do., 66. 208. 209.

Chap. 57. (replying to Chap. 60.) Examined.

Peace. Oncerning Princes M^r Cotton addeth, that Princes out of State policie, doe sometimes tollerate what [176] suits not with Christianitie (as David did Joab) against their wills.

Unto this it was answered, that this agrees not with his former generall Proposition, to wit, that it was evil to Tollerate seducing Teachers, and scandalous livers; Mr Cotton replyes; Yes, for Moses laid downe in generall, Who so sheddeth mans blood, by man shall his blood be shed; yet Joab was tollerated to live, &c.

Truth. If Moses had said; It is not lawfull to tollerate a Murtherer; and yet afterward had tollerated a Murtherer, his later practice would not have seemed harmonious to his former speech, but Moses did not so, and therefore I conceive is not rightly alledged.

Peace. Whereas it was further alledged, that that State policie, and State necessitie, which permitted the consciences of Men, will be found to agree most punctually with the Rules of the best politician that ever the world saw (the Lord Jesus himselfe) who commanded the permitting of the Tares.

Mr Cotton replyes, that he is not against the permitting of some Antichristians, or false Christians, unlesse they maintaine fundamentall Heresie against the Foundation of Religion, and that obstinately after conviction, and withall seduce others: But for such

Hereticks and feducing Teachers, they are none of those Tares, of which Christ sayth, Let them alone.

Besides, sayth he, If by Tares are meant grosse offenders: then the speech of Christ, Let them alone, is not a word of command, but a word of permission and prediction; like that Luc. 22. 36. He that hath no Sword, let him fell his Garment and buy a Sword.

All Antichristians mentally opposite to Christ Jesus.

Truth. I answer, that there should be Antichrisare funda-tians, or false Christians, which maintaine not fundamentall Herefie against Foundation of Religion, I thinke is new to the New Testament of Christ Jesus, and to the Tryalls the holy Spirit proposeth by John in his Epiftles, discovering such to be the Hereticks and Apostates, as deny the Lord Jesus (as all Antichristians or false Christians doe more or lesse) to be come in the Flesh the true Messiah, and anointed King, Priest, and Teacher to his Church.

Peace. If M^r Cotton will make good his word, to wit, that he will permit some Antichristians or false Christians, methinks [177] the whole Tryall of this matter might well turne upon this Hinge, fo that the true or false Christian be tryed by the Rules of the New Testament.

Truth. If fo, he must undeniably subscribe to this great and Christian policie of permission or Tolleration: "As for the Exceptions following [Unlesse they main-"taine Fundamentall Herefie, and unlesse they sin "actually] These pull backe againe with the Left hand what merciful Freedome he had given before with the Right.

3. But lastly, by this Interpretation of, Let them Touching the Tares, alone, by way of permission and prediction, it appeares that M^r Cottons Thoughts are not without checks and doubtings what these Tares might be: For (sayth he) [if by Tares are meant grosse offendours] whereas before he spent much precious time to prove the Tares to be a kinde of closer Hypocrite.

Moreover, all permission is of Evill, for some Good, so he, the permission of Tares for the Wheate sake: In which respect (as I conceive) the good Wheate is not so tendred, nor the Word of Christ so attended to by such, as presume (in pretence for the good wheate sake) to pluck up those Tares, unto whom Christ Jesus for the good Wheate sake, hath for a Time granted a permission.

Exam: of Chap. 58. replying to Chap. 61.

Peace. Whereas the Discusser professedly waved any Argument from the number of Princes witnessing in profession or practice against persecution for cause of Conscience, Mr Cotton replyes, that this is a yeelding of the Invaliditie of the Argument: But 2. that he urgeth not the number, but the greater pietie and presence of God with those Princes who have professed and practiced against Tolleration.

Truth. As I would not use an Argument from the number of *Princes* about an heavenly matter (as knowing that the Kings and Rulers of the Earth commonly minde their owne Crownes, Honours, and Policie Dominions, more then Gods; and such Princes as are fore, but

Pietie rare called Christian, use Gods Name, Crowne, and Ordin Princes.

nances, [178] as Jeroboam used Gods Name, and Jezabell used Fasting and prayer, for the advancement of their owne Crownes, and persecuting of the Innocent and Righteous) So neither would I rest in the Qualitie, Greatnes or Goodnes of any. That which I attend in this Argument is the Ground and Reasons of their Speeches; which may also have this Consideration to boote, that they are the Speeches of such who sit at the helme of great States, and were not ignorant of the Affaires of States, and what might conduce to the peace or disturbance, to the wealth or woe of a Common weale. To their Ground and Reasons therefore I attend in the next Chapter.

Exam: of Chap. 59. replying to Chap. 62.

Peace. In this Chap. the Consideration of the Speeches themselves, Mr Cotton sayth, he passed by, because, either the Reasons wanted waight, or did not impugne the cause in hand, as

A Speech
of King
James confidered.

First, That Speech of King James; God never loved to plant his Church by blood: It is farre from us (fayth M^r Cotton) to compell men to yeeld to the Fellowship of the Church by bloudie Lawes or Penalties: Neverthelesse, this hindreth not but that his Blood may justly fall upon his owne head that shall goe about to supplant and destroy the Church of Christ.

Truth. How light or how impertinent soever these Speeches may seeme to M^r Cotton, yet to others (fearing God also) they are most sollid and waighty.

This Speech of King James feemes impertinent in this cause, because (sayth M^r Cotton) we compell no man by bloudy Lawes and Penalties to yeeld themselves to the Fellowship of the Church.

I answer, as Saul by persecuting of David in the Land of Canaan, and thrusting him forth of Gods Heritage, did as it were bid him goe serve other Gods in other Countries: So he that shall by bloudie he forced Lawes and Penalties force any man from his owne from his Conscience and Worship, doth upon the point, say owne Worunto him, in a language of bloud, Come be of my Religion, &c.

179.] 2. Peace. Why should not Men as well be forced to the Truth, as forced from their Errours and Erroneous practices? Since (to keepe to the Similitude) it is the same Power that sets a plant, and plucks up weedes, which is true (mystically) in the spirituall worke of Christ Jesus, in his heavenly planting by his Word and Spirit.

3. Truth. I adde, if men be compelled to come Touching to Church under such a penaltie, for Abjence (as hath compelling been practiced in Old and New England) How can Church Mr Cotton say, there is no forcing to the Fellowship and to of the church; when (howsoever with the Papists) he makes so great difference, which Christ never made, between the Lords Supper, and the Word and Prayer, and say, that men may be forced to the hearing of the Word, but not to the Supper. Yet the consciences of thousands will testifie, that it is as truely grievous to them to be forced to the one as to the other, and that they had as lief be forced to

¹ See note, Bloudy Tenent, 101, Pub. Narr. Club, iii. 194.

the meat as to the Broth, to the more inward and retired chambers and closets, as into the Hall or Par-

lor, being but parts of the same house, &c. Peace. And I may adde (Deare Truth) that the

bloudie Imprisonments, Whippings and Banishments, that have cryed, and will cry in New England, will not be stild untill the cry of Repentance, and the bloud of the Lambe Christ Jesus, put that cry to filence. But to the second Speech of King James, No marvell (fayth Mr Cotton) that I past by that Speech, to wit, [that Civill obedience may be performed by the Papists, for I found it not in the Letter; and beside, how can Civill obedience be performed by Papists, when the Bishop of Rome shall Excommunicate a Protestant Prince, dissolve the Subjects Oath, &c.

A second Speech of King James.

Papists may yeeld

Truth. I answer; King James professing concerning the Oath of Allegiance (which he tendred to the Civill obe- Papists, and which so many Papists tooke,) that he defired onely to be secured for Civill Obedience, to my understanding did as much as fay, that he beleeved that a Papist might yeeld Civill obedience, as they did in taking this Oath, as quiet and peaceable Subjects, fome of them being employed in places of Truth, both in his and in Queene Elizabeths dayes.

What though it be a Popish Tenent, that the Pope may fo doe, and what though Bellarmine, and others, The Par- have maintained such [180] bloudie Tenents, vet it liament at is no Generall Tenent of all Papists, and it is well Paris, al- knowne that a famous Popish Kingdome, the whole Popilb, yet Kingdome of France affembled in Parliament in the condemned yeare (fo calld) 1610. condemned to the Fire the

booke of Johannes Marianus for mainteining that Bookes and very Tenent.' And two moneths after Bellarmines against booke it selfe was condemned to the Fire also, by Civill obethe same Parliament for the same detestable Doc-dience. trine, as the Parliament calld it, as tending to destroy the higher Powers, which God hath ordained, stirring up the Subjects against their Princes, absolving them from their Obedience, stirring them up to attempt against their Persons, and to disturbe the common peace and quiet: Therefore all Persons who ever under Paine of High Treason, were forbidden to print, sell, or keepe that booke, &c.

Peace. This passage being so late, and so famous in fo neere a Popish Countrie, I wonder how Mr Cotton could chaine up all Papists in an Impossibilitie of yeelding Civill obedience, when a whole Popish Kingdome breakes and abhorres the chaines of such bloudy and unpeaceable Doctrines and Practices.

2. Experience hath proved it possible for Men to All Enghould other maine and fundamentall Doctrines of land Pathat Religion, and yet renounce the Authoritie of the yet the Pope, as all England did under King Henry 8. when Pope rethe fix bloudie Articles were maintained and prac-nounced.

tled Tractatus de potestate summi Pontificis in Temporalibus adversus Gulielmum Barclaium, and was printed at Rome, in 1610. Bayle quotes Mayer as faying: "The executioner already began to light the fire to punish the book and its author, had not the disposition of the Queen, influenced by the repeated and incessant intreaties of the Jesuits extinguished it." Dictionary, 1: 732.

¹ John Mariana, (1537–1624,) a Jesuit, published at Toledo, a work entitled De Rege et Regis Institutione. In the fixth chapter he confiders the question whether it is lawful to kill a tyrant, and approves the assassination of Henry III. It is said to have excited Ravaillac to the assassination of Henry IV. As stated in the text, it was burned by decree of the Parliament at Paris, in 1610. Bayle, Dia, iv. 127. The treatise of Bellarmine, was enti-

ticed, and in them the Substance of that Idolatrous Religion, although the Power of the Pope of Rome was generally acknowledged no other, then of a forreigne Bishop in his owne Diocesse.

3. But grant the English Catholicks maintaine the Supreame Authoritie of the Pope, even in England, it must be considered and declared how farre: A twofold so farre, as to owne his Power of absolving from

Pope as Head.

bolding the obedience (against which the aforesaid Parliament of Paris declared) the wisdome of the State knowes how to secure it selfe against such Persons. onely as Head of the Church in spiritual matters, & they give Assurance for Civill obedience, why should their Consciences more then others be oppressed?

Peace. Mr Cotton, (as all men and too justly in this Controversie) alledgeth the Papists practices, what ever professions otherwise have been: So long as they hould the Pope, they are [181] fure of a Dispensation to take any Oath, subscribe to any Engagement, and of Ab/olution for the Acting of any Crime of Treason or Murther against the chiefest States-men, and the State it selfe.

Truth. What is it that hath rendered the Papifts fo inraged and desperate in England, Ireland, &c? What is it that hath so imbittered and exasperated their minds, but the Lawes against their Consciences and Worships?

Peace. The two Sifters Lawes compared, Maries The two and Elizabeths, concerning mens Consciences, while Sisters Lawes con- Maries were certainly written with bloud against the

¹ See page 129, Supra.

Protestants, Elizabeths may seeme to be written with cerning conscience.

milke against the Papists.

Truth. Deare Peace, Chaines of Gold and Diamonds are chaines, and may pinch and gall as fore and deepe, as those of Brasse and Iron, &c. All Lawes to force even the grossest Conscience (of the most besotted Idolaters in the world, Jew or Turke, Papist or Pagan) I fay, all such Lawes, restraining from or constraining to Worship, and in matters meerly Spirituall, and of no Civill nature, such Lawes, such Acts, are chaines, are yoakes, not possibly to be sitted to the Soules neck, without oppression, and exasperation.

Peace. It is no wonder indeed that the Brains of those of the Popish Faith are so distempered and enraged by yoakes clapt on the neck of their Consciences, when Solomon the wisest observes it common: that Civill oppression (how much more Soule-oppression, the most grievous and intollerable) doth use to render the Braines of men (otherwayes most sober and judicious) madde and desperate. [Ecc. 7. 7.]

2. Truth. I answer (secondly) grant the Practices Coales of of the Papists against the Civill State, sowle, dan-moderation gerous, &c. yet why should there not be hope nessengle, may (according to the rules of pietie in Scripture, and melt an policie in Experience) that the coales of mercy and Enemie, as moderation may melt the Head of an Enemie, as hard melted as any stone or mettall, and render imbittered Enemies, Saul, &c. loving Friends, combined and resolved for their common safetie and Liberties.

Thirdly, Against the seare of Evill practices the Wisdome of the State may securely provide, by just Cautions cautions and provisoes, as of Subscribing the Civillsor pre-

venting of Engagement; of yeelding up their Armes, the Instrudisfurbance by Papists, ments of mischiese and disturbance; of being noted Sc. [182] (as the Jewes are in some parts) by some distinction of or on their Garments, or otherwise, according to the Wisdome of the State. And without such or the like sufficient cautions given, it is not Civill Justice to permit justly suspected persons, dangerous to the civill peace, to abide out of places of Securitie and safe Restraint.

Peace. If such a course were steered with the Consciences of that Religion, yet are there some Objections waighty concerning the Body of the People.

First, There will be alwayes danger of tumults and uproares between the Papilis and the Protestants.

1. Truth. Sweet Peace, thou mayst justly be tender of the quiet repose and secure Tranquilitie of all men, and with All men (if it be possible, as the Scripture speakes) as thou art an heavenly daughter of the God of peace and love. But yet thou knowest the Wisdome of the English State needs not be taught from abroad (where Libertie abroad is granted to the Popish or Protestant Consciences) of making safe and sufficient provision against all Tumults, and seare of uproares.

2. But secondly, it is too too fully and lamentably true, that the Congregations or Churches of the severall sorts of such as in whole or in part seperate from the Parish worship and worshippers, are farre more odious to, and doe more exasperate a thousand times, the Parish Assemblies, then the Papists or Catholiques themselves are or doe: So that if the People were let loose to take their choice of exercising violence

Sufficient provisions are made in other Nations, against Distractions and Tumults from opposite Conficiences and Wor-

ships.

and furie, either upon a Popish or a Protestant Seperate Assembly, it is cleare from the greater corrivation [corrivalry] and competition (made by the Protestants that seperate,) to the true Church, true Government, true Worship, true Ministrie, true Seales, &c. the rage of the People would mount up incomparably fiercer against the one then the other. Hence it was the Neerer Papists ever found more favour with the last two Competi-Kings and their Bishops, then the Puritants (so called) tion & bome-bred did, and the seperate Assemblies were not so maligned oppositions by them as the Nonconformists, nor they so much as the most of all very conforming Puritants. And therefore suitably &c. it was belcht out from a fowle mouth Rabshekeb, a Chaplaine to one of the late Bishops; A plague (faid he) on all Conforming Puritants, they doe us most mischiefe. Notwithstanding all this, and the bitter Indignation [183] of People against these Sectaries (so called) and their Assemblies, yet the most holy wisdome of the Father of Lights hath taught the The admir-Parliament of England that wonderfull skill (in the ed Prumidst of so many Spirituall oppositions) to preserve the Parthe Civill peace from the dangers and occasions of liament in civill Tumults and Distractions.

Peace. Admit the civill peace be kept inviolate, Peace. yet how satisfie we the feares and jealousies of many who cry out of danger of Infection, and that Jezabels Doctrine will leaven and seduce the Land &c. [?]

Truth. I will not here repeate what in other parts of this booke I have presented touching that Point of Infection. At present, I answer;

First, It is to me most improbable, that (except the Body of the Nation face about from Protestanisme

Increase of to Poperie) (as in Queene Maries dayes) that the Papists un number of Protestants turning Papists, will be great England. in a Protestant Nation, especially if such securitie be taken, as was above-mentioned, and otherwise, as the State shall order, &c. together with such publick notes and markes (before mentioned) on the People of that Way, because of their former practices.

> Secondly, Yea, why should not rather the glorious Beames of the Sunne of Righteousnesse in the free Conferrings, Disputings and Preachings of the Gospel of Truth, be more hopefully like to expell those Milts and Fogs out of the minds of Men, and that Papilts, Yewes, Turkes, Pagans, be brought home, not onely into the common roade and way of Protestanisme, but to the grace of true Repentance and Life in Christ. [?] I fay, why not this more likely, by farre, then that the mists and fogs of Poperie should over-cloud and conquer that most glorious Light. [?]

> Peace. 'Tis true, the holy Historie tells us of one Sampson laying heapes upon heapes of the proudest Philistims; of one David, and of his Worthies, encountring with and flaying their stoutest Gyants and Champions, yet it is feared such is the depraved nature of all mankinde (and not of the English onely) that like a corrupted full Body, it fooner fucks in a poyfoned breath of Infection, then the purest Ayre of Truth. &c.

Truth. Grant this, I answer therefore (thirdly) If any of many conscientiously turne Papists: I alledge the Experience [184] of a holy, wife, and learned Robinson man, experienced in our owne and other States bis Testi- affaires, who affirmes that he knew but few Papists

Mr John

increase, where much Libertie to Papists was granted, monie in a yea fewer then where they were restrained: Yet fur-from Holther, that in his Conscience and Judgement he believed land. and observed that such Persons as conscientiously turned Papists, (as believing Poperie the truer way to Heaven and Salvation) I say, such Persons were ordinarily more conscionable, loving, and peaceable in their dealings, and neerer to Heaven then thousands that sollow a bare common trade and roade and name of Protestant Religion, and yet live without all Life of Conscience and Devotion to God, and consequently with as little love and faithfulnesse unto Men.

Peace. But now to proceed; a third Speech of A third King James was, [Perfecution is the note of a false Speech of

I John Robinson died at Leyden, March 1, 1625. His first work was published in 1609. The only one issued after his death was a Catechism which he had prepared as an appendix to a work by Rev. W. Perkins, (1558-1602,) entitled The Foundation of the Christian Religion gathered into Six Principles; which, by the way, probably anticipated Williams's doctrine in regard to the Six Principles of the Christian Religion. See page 21 Supra. The first edition of this which has ever been found was printed in 1642, seventeen years after Robinson's decease. But the edition of 1655 has a preface written by him, and which would feem to have been taken from an edition published at Leyden during his life. The manuscript from which Williams quotes in the text, was probably never published as Robinson's, and we may reasonably suppose it to be fome letter of his, fent to fome of his

Plymouth friends, which had come into Williams's hands. His works were republished in London by the Congregational Union in 1851, in three volumes. Among his Essays written in the latter part of his life, when he was more liberal than in his earlier days, is one Of Religion and Differences and Difputations thereabout. In it he says, "Men are for the most part minded for or against toleration of diversity of religions, according to the conformity which they themselves hold, or hold not, with the country or kingdom where they live. Protestants living in the countries of Papists commonly plead for toleration of religion: so do Papists that live where Protestants bear sway: though few of either, specially of the clergy, as they are called, would have the other tolerated, where the world goes on their fide." Works, 1. 40.

Church, the wicked are Besiegers, the Faithfull are King lames conbesieged, upon Revel. 20. Mr Cotton here grants, sidered. that it is indeed a Note of a false Church, but not a certaine One; for, fayth he, which of all the Prophets did not the Church of the Old Testament perfecute?

Persecurily the marke of a False Church.

Truth. Mr Cotton granting persecution to be a tion ordina-degree of Falsehood and Apostacie, as he doth in his following words, he must also grant, that where fuch a Doctrine and practice prevailes, and the Church growes obstinate after all the Lords meanes used to reclaime, such a Church will proceede to further degrees, untill the whole be leavened with Falshood and Apostacie, and the Lord divorceth her, and casts her out of his Heart and Sight; as he dealt with Ifrael and Judah: And it will be found no false, but a dutifull part of a faithful childe to abhorre the whoredomes of fuch an one, though his own Mother, who for her obstinacie in whoredomes is justly put away by his heavenly Father, but of that (the Lord affifting) more in its place.

Stephen King of Poland bis Speech.

Peace. Further, Whereas it was faid, that Mr Cotton had passed by King Stephen of Poland his Speech, to wit, the true Difference between the Civill and Spirituall Government, Mr Cotton answers, that it is true, that the Magistrate cannot command their Soules, nor binde their Consciences, nor punish their Spirits: All that he can doe is to punish the Bodies of Men for destroying or disturbing Religion.

185] Truth. It is true, the Lord alone reacheth the Soules or Spirits of Men, but he doth it two wayes.

First, Immediately stirring up the Spirits of the Prophets, by Vipons, Dreames, &c.

Secondly, By instituted Meanes and Ordinances: The Spirit of which is the Question: Now Stephen King of uall Power Poland professed that he was King of bodies, and not Jesus be of Consciences: It being most true, that the Lord trusted not Jesus hath appointed spirituall Rulers and Gover-with Civill hours, to binde and loose Soules and Consciences, to uall Ministers wound and kill, Comfort and save alive the Spirits ters. and Consciences of Men. This power Christ Jesus committed to his true Messengers; but oh, how many are there that pretend to this Apostleship or Ministrie, who yet have sold away this spirituall Power to the Earthly or worldly powers, upon an (implyed secret) Condition or Proviso, to receive a broken Reed an Arme of Flesh, (instead of the Everlasting Armes of Mercy,) to protect them.

Peace. With your leave (Deare Truth) let me adde a fecond: If the Magistrate (as M^r Cotton fayth) punish the body for a spiritual offence, why doth he not punish by a spiritual power as a spiritual Officer, with a spiritual Censure and punishment?

Truth. Mr Cotton will tell us that the bodies of the Israelites were punished for spirituall offences: And we may againe truely affirme, that the very cutting off by the materiall Sword out of the typicall Land of Canaan, was in the type, a spirituall punishment.

Peace. M' Cotton is not ignorant of this, and hath often taught of these Types from Passages on Genesis and other bookes of Moses, &c.

Truth. The Father of Lights graciously be pleased to set home the light he hath vouchsafed him, & fix and imprint the beames thereof in his heart and affections also.

An ArguPeace. This Argument (of punishing the body for ment used the soules good) I remember was feelingly resented in Parliaby an honourable Gentleman in the Parliament against against the the Bishops, urging how contrary unto Christ Jesus those Prelates were; for Christ Jesus did make way for his working upon Mens soules, by shewing kindnesse to their bodies, &c. but Prelates contrarily, &c.

Truth. All the Angells of God will one day witnesse, that Christ Jesus was never Captain to Pope, not Prelate, Presbyter, no [186] not Independent, Emperour, not King, Parliament, not Generall Court, who punish and afflict, persecute and torture the bodies of Men under pretence of a spirituall and religious medicine.

Peace. Yea, but fayth Mr Cotton, Religion is dif-

turbed and destroyed, what shall be done?

Of disturb. Truth. Religion is disturbed and destroyed two ance of Religion. wayes.

First, When the *Professors* or Assemblies thereof are persecuted, that is hunted and driven up and downe out of the world: Against such Destroyers or Disturbers (being Tyrants and Oppressours,) the Civ-

ill Sword ought to be drawen.

The Bist- Peace. The drawing of the Sword of Justice ops as Ty- against such Tyrants, I believe hath prevailed in suppressed, Heaven, for the Parliaments successes and prosperitie: and the The turning from the violence that was in the hands Parliament there- of those Men of Bloud the Bistops, (as in the Men in pros- of Ninivies case) hath laid the long and violent pered from storme of Fire and Bloud, &c.

Truth. Yea let the most renowned Parliament of England, and all England know, that when they

cease to listen to Daniells counsell to Belshazzar, to Daniells wit, to shew Mercy to the poore, (even the poorest Counsel to and most afflicted in the World) the Consciences of zar pre-Men, then is their Parliamentarie Glory and Tran-serveth quillitie eclipsed: Till then I considently believe, Parliaments of their Government (which hath now so many yeares Kingwith so many Wonders continued) shall not be num-domes. bred, nor another satall change surprize them.

But now (2) the Disturbance or Destruction of Religion is spirituall, by false Teachers, false Prophets, by spirituall Rebells and Trayters against the Worship and Kingdome of Christ Jesus: Against which Disturbers or Destroyers, if Christ Jesus have not provided sufficient spirituall Desence, let Moses (his ancient Type,) be said to exceede him in Faithfulnesse, David in holy zeale and affection to the house of God, and Solomon in wisdome and heavenly prudence, in ordering the Affaires of the holy Worship of God.

Peace. But further, whereas it was said, that to confound these (to wit, a Civill and Spirituall Government) was Babell and Jewish: Mr Cotton replyes, That is Babell to tollerate and advance Idolatrie.

2. (Sayth he) though Christ hath abolished a Nationall Church-State, which Moses set up in the Land of Canaan, [187] yet Christ never abolished a Nationall Civill State, nor the Judiciall Lawes of Moses, which were of Morall Equitie, and therefore (sayth he) If the true Christs bloud goe for the planting of the Church, let the salse Christs goe for supplanting it.

Truth. I answer; Babell was infamous for Pride,

Touching the Na-

tionall

Ifrael.

for Confusion or Disorder, for Idolatrie, for Tyrannie: Now let all persecuting Cities and Kingdomes be examined and see if they have been cleare from any of these: and especially from Babells confusion and disorder, from monstrous mingling of Spirituall and Church of Civill, the Devills Worship with Gods vessels: It was no Confusion in the Nationall Church of Israel for the Power of that Nation, in the hands of Kings and Civill Rulers, to purge that Nationall Church by Nationall force of weapons and Death: But fince Mr Cotton acknowledgeth that Christ hath abolished that Nationall Church, and established Congregationall Churches, (in some of which possibly may be no Civill Magistrate fearing God, for few wife or noble are called, and confequently few godly or Christian Magistrates professing Christ Jesus) What is this but Babell or a Babylonish mixture of the Old and New Testament, Nationall and Congregationall Churches power and practices together?

Peace. 2. What if Christ Jesus have not abolished a Nationall Church State, it is sufficient that he hath abolished a *Nationall Church*. And if fo, then in Church matters those Nationall Judicialls, and the use of those Nationall Weapons and Punishments, in

Ifrael a miraculous Nation.

attending upon such a Nationall Church: Yea what colour of Morall Equitie is there that all the Nations of the World (most of which never heard of Christ) should be ruled by such Lawes and Punishments as were peculiarly and miraculoufly given and appointed to one selected and culd out Nation, conceived, borne, and brought up (as I may fo speake) from first to last, by extraordinarie, and miraculous dispensation? Peace. There may be (fayth M^r Cotton) difference between the Nations professing Christianitie, and other Nations.

Truth. There is indeed great Difference: There are two forts of Nations or Peoples of the World, Two forts which shall be Fewell for the devouring slames of the Nations of the Lord Jefus, 2 Thess. 1. [8.] First, such as know World. not Christ Jefus, of which sort the greatest part of the Nations of the World (beyond all colour of comparison) consist. 2. Such as have heard a sound, and make some profession [188] of the Name of Christ Jesus, and yet obey him not as Lord and King, &c.

Now it is true at the Tribunall of this dreadfull Judge, Tyre and Sidon, Sodome and Gomorra, shall finde an easier doome, then shall Bethsaida, Chorazin, Capernaum, Jerusalem, &c. And Mr Cotton need not feare the escaping of a salse Christ, when all Nations professing Christianitie (Papist or Protestant) (if yet found disobedient to the true Christ) shall passe under a more fierie Sentence then all Mahumetane and Pagan Countries.

Peace. Mr Cotton will not stick to subscribe to this; But, the false Christs bloud (sayth he) ought now, to be spilt.

Truth. Since there are so many false Christs (as Touching the true Christ Prophesied) Mr Cotton must unavoyd-the true ably name and detect and convict those false Christs, Christs. Popish and Protestant, &c. upon whom he passeth such a present Sentence. He must also direct the way how the true Christ may shed the bloud of the false Christs. When Mr Cotton hath done this faith-

fully and impartially (according to his Conscience and present Judgement) what Reader will not at first view fee rifing up from fuch Premises these foure Concluhons?

First, Amongst so many Christs extant (that is visible Christs Head and Body) in the Christian Antichristian World, there can but One Christ be found to be true.

Secondly, That Christ which Mr Cotton professeth (according to his Conscience) will be He.

Thirdly, All fuch Christs as are extant, beside M^r Cottons, Head and Body, ought impartially to be put to Death, as false, counterfeit, blasphemous, &c.

Fourthly, Such as embrace his Christ, that is, be of his Church and Conscience, are bound (if they once get power in their hands) to pursue with fire and fword, and to shed the bloud of all the false Christs, that is, the severall forts of false or Antichristian Worshippers.

Peace. Oh how wife and Righteous is the Lord, in letting loofe the Wolfe and Lyon (persecutors and Hunters) upon his Sheepe and People, that by their

owne painfull sence of such bloudie violence and crueltie, he may graciously purge out the Malignant venemous Humours of such fowle Antichristian and bloudie Doctrines? But to the next, the King of Bohemia his faying. [189] Whereas it was faid that in this Kings Speech Mr Cotton had passed by that

Bohemia Foundation in Grace and Nature, to wit, that Conscience ought not to be violated or forced, and that fuch forcing is no other then a Spirituall Rape.

Mr Cotton replyes, It was not passed by, but pre-

King of

"vented in stating the Question, where it was said, It is not lawfull to Censure any, no not for Errour in Fundamentall Points of Doctrine or Worship, till the Conscience of the offendour be first convinced (out of the Word of God) of the dangerous Errour of his way, and then if he will persist, it is not out of Conscience, but against his Conscience, as the Apostle sayth, (Tit. 3. 11.) and so he is not persecuted for cause of Conscience, but for sinning against his Conscience.

Truth. I answer, the forcing of a Woman, that is, the violent Acting of uncleannesse upon her bodie Spirituall against her will, we count a Rape: By Proportion Rapes. that is a Spirituall or Soule-rape, which is a forcing of the Conscience of any Person, to Acts of Worship, which the Scripture entitles by the name of the Marriage bed, Cant. 1.

This forcing of Conscience was in an high measure the branded sinne of that great typicall Machiavel Jeroboam, who made Israel to Worship before the Golden Calves: And this is the abominable practice of the Second Beast, who compells all to take the Marke of the sirst Beast, and this is the sinne of (the mysticall Ammon) the Princes of Europe, and of the Antichristian World, those mysticall effeminate Ababs, who give their power to the Beast, themselves (together with that Man of Sinne and Filthinesse (the Pope) Practicing most odious spirituall uncleannesse upon the Consciences of the Nations of the Earth.

2. Peace. Deare Truth, who knowes not whose voyce and Song this is, but that, of all the bloudie

All perse- Bonners, Gardiners, and most devouring persecutors tumeliously that ever have or shall legally in way and pretence of Justice, persecute. You pretend Conscience that objett against you dare not come to Church because of Conscience, Conscience.

that so to sweare, submit, subscribe, or conforme, is against your Conscience, that you are persecuted for your Conscience, and forced against your Conscience.

Truth. Indeed, what is this before the flaming eyes of Christ, but as (Amnon-like in the type) some Amnon his lustfull Ravisher deales [190] with a beautifull

ravishing Woman, first using all subtle Arguments and gentle of Tamar, perswasions, to allure unto their spirituall Lust and Filthinesse, and where the Conscience freely cannot yeeld to fuch Lust and Folly (as Tamar faid to Amnon) then a forcing it by Penalties, Penall Lawes and Statutes? Yea, what is this but more filthy and abominable then is commonly practiced against ravished Women, to wit, a perswading Conscience that it is obstinate, obstinate against its knowledge, that a man might lawfully have yeelded, that he is convinced of the lawfulnesse of the AET, and therefore may justly be punished for repelling such Arguments, and refisting such perswasions against the Conviction of his owne Conscience.

3. Peace. It is a common Question, made by most, who shall be Judge of this Convicted Conscience; shall the lustfull Ravisher (the Persecutor) be Judge? Will the burning Rage of his Spirituall Filthinesse and Antichristian Beastialitie cause no shaking of the Conscience scales of Justice? And will Mr Cotton indeed (except he fuspend them) have all the Civill Magistrates, or Civill States, or Generall Assemblies, or Courts of

A Query, who shall judge, whether be convict.

People in the World (according to their feverall Confitutions) fit Judges o're Conscience, to wit, when the poore ravished Consciences of Men are convinced.

Truth. What is this, but (in truth) to submit the Soules and Consciences of the Saints (yea the Conscience of the Lord Jesus in them,) unto the World that lyes in wickednesse (and to the Devill in it) out of which God hath chosen; but few, that are wise, or that are Great, Rich, or Noble.

4. And to end this Passage, what is this, but to destroy that distinction of a true and false Conscience, which the holy Spirit expressely maketh, telling (2 Thessal. 2. [11.12.]) of Antichristians that make Conscience of Lyes, believing them conscientiously for Truths. What is it now to force a Papist to Church, but a Rape. a Soule-Rape? he comes to Church, that is, comes to Churchthat Worship, which his Conscience tells him is false, Papists and and this to save his Estate, Credit, &c. What is this also ravin a Papist, but a yeelding unwillingly to be forced ished. and ravished? Take an instance of holy Cranmer, and many other faithfull Witnesses of the truth of Jesus, who being forced or ravished by terrour of Death, subscribed, abjured, went to Masse, but yet against their Wills and Consciences. In both these Instances of Papist and Protestant, Mr Cotton must confesse [191] a Soule-Ravishment; for, the Conscience of a Papist is not convinced that it is his Dutie to worship God by the English common Prayer-Booke, or Directorie, &c. And the Consciences of many are not convinced but that it is their finne to come at either the Papists or common Protestants Worship. So both Papist and Protestant are forced and ravished

by force of Armes, (as a Woman by a Lustfull Rav-

isher) against their Soules and Consciences.

Peace. Againe, in that King of Bohemia's Speech Mr Cotton passed by that most true and lamentable experience of all Ages, to wit, that persecution, for cause of Conscience, hath ever proved pernicious, and hath been the cause of great Alterations and changes in States and Kingdomes. To this Mr Cotton replyes, No experience in any Age did ever prove it pernicious to punish Seducing Apostates, after due Conviction of the Errour of their way: And he asks, wherein did the burning of Servetus prove pernicious to Geneva, or the just Execution of many Popish Priests to Queene Elizabeth, or the English State?

Truth. I answer, though no Historie did expresse what horrible and pernicious mischiefes the persecuting of the Arians and others caused in the World: yet is it lamentably sufficient to the Point, that all Ages testifie (and I had almost said all Nations) how pernicious this Doctrine hath been in raising the devouring slames of Fire and Sword, about Hereticks,

Apostates, Idolaters, Blasphemers, &c.

Peace. Later Times have rendred the observation of that King most lamentably true, in the many great Desolations, in Germany, Poland, Hungaria, Transilvania, Bohemia, France, England, Scotland, Ireland, Low Countries (not to speake of the mighty warres between those dreadfull Monarchies of the Turkes and Persians, and other Nations) to the Flames whereof although other causes have intermingled, the Matters of Heresie, Blasphemie, Idolatrie, &c. have been the chiefest sparkes and Bellowes.

Wars for Religion. Truth. It is true (as M^r Cotton fayth,) it hath pleased the God of Heaven to spare some particular places, and to preserve wonderfully for his Name and Mercy sake, Geneva, England, &c. &c. When they have been besieged and invaded: Yet M^r Cotton confesseth, that Queene Elizabeth by that course had like to have fired the Christian World in Combustion, which though it [192] pleased God to prevent, yet Thebloudie later times have shewen how pernicious this Doctrine Guiltie of hath proved unto England, Scotland, Ireland, &c. in all the the slaughter of so many hundreth thousand Papists bloud of and Protestants, upon the very point (principally) of Papists and Heresie, Idolatrie, &c.

Peace. To end this Chapter: To that observation spile. that Persecution for cause of Conscience was practiced most in England, and such places where Poperie reignes, implying that fuch practices proceed from the great Whore, and her Daughters: Mr Cotton replyes, it is no marvaile he passed by this observation in the Kings speech, for it was not the Speech of the King, but of the Prisoner, and it was not the persecuting of Antichristians, but of Nicknamed Puritants, and of them too without Conviction of the Errour of their way: He addeth that he could never fee "Warrant to call that Church an Whore, that wor-"shipped the true God onely in the name of Yesus, "and depended on him alone for Righteousnesse and "Salvation, and that it is (at least) a base part of a "childe to call his Mother whore, who bred him and "bred him to know no other Father, but her lawfull "Husband the Lord Jesus Christ

¹ The Powring out of the Seven Vials, &c. p. 7. See Pub. Narr. Club, iii. 189.

Truth. Whether the Observation was the Kings, or the Prisoners, yet it was passed by: And if those Puritants or Protestants persecuted, were not con-The strong-vinced, Himselfe (as he here sayth) never saw Warest Arme rant, that is, was convinced, for to call such a Church & fword as he here describeth, an Whore, yet not a sew of the ordina- as he here describeth, and wort, yet not a new of rie Judge his opposites will say, and that aloud, that He and of the Con-they were or might have been convinced, what ever viction of He or they themselves thought. The truth is, the carnall Sword is commonly the Judge of the conviction or obstinacie of all supposed Hereticks. Hence the faithfull Witnesses of Christ, Cranmer, Ridley, Latimer, had not a word to fay in the Disputations at Oxford: Hence the Non-conformifts were cryed out as obstinate Men, abundantly convinced by the Writings of Whitgift and others: And so in the Conference before King James at Hampton Court, &c.' But concerning the Church of England, whether a daughter or no of the Great Whore of Rome, It is

A Disputation was held at Oxford, April 16, 18, 1554, and Cranmer, Ridley and Latimer, were by warrant of Queen Mary removed from the Tower to Oxford to defend the doctrine of the Reformers. Fox reports it in full. Book of Martyrs, iii. 36-70.

The Conference was held at Hampton Court, January 14, 16, 18, 1604. Only four Puritan ministers appeared against the King, nine bishops and as many more dignitaries of the church. The King closed it, saying, "I will have none of this arguing. Therefore let them conform, and that quickly too, or they shall hear of it. The bishops will give them some time, but if they are of

an obstinate and turbulent spirit, I will have them enforced into conformity." Neal, Hist. of Puritans, i. 233.

Says Mr. Hallam, "In the accounts that we read of this meeting we are alternately struck with wonder at the indecent and partial behaviour of the King, and at the abject baseness of the bishops, mixed, according to the custom of servile natures, with insolence toward their opponents. It was easy for a monarch and eighteen churchmen to claim the victory, be the merits of their dispute what they might, over four abashed and intimidated adversaries." Const. History, 173.

not here seasonable to repeate what the Witnesses of Touching Christ to Bonds, Banishments, and Death (whom Mr all Church Cotton here calls the rigid Seperation) have alledged of Engin this case. I thinke it here sufficient to say two land.

[193] things. First, Mr Cotton himselfe is thought to believe that it is not a profession of words containing many fundamentall Doctrines that makes a people a true Church, who professing to know God, yet in Reall deworkes deny him; notwithstanding that amongst nying, the them by Gods gracious Dispensation much good may greatest dethem by Gods gracious Dispensation much good may greatest details.

2. Mr Cotton himselfe will not say that ever Christ Jesus. Jesus was married to a Nationall Church, which all men know the Church of England ever was, and Mr Cotton elsewhere acknowledgeth (as Nationall) to be none of Christs, but onely Churches Congregationall.

Exam: of Chap. 60. Concerning the Romane Emperours, which did or did not persecute.

Peace. WHereas it was answered, that Godly Persons (as some Godly Emperours) might doe evill, to wit, in persecuting: And ungodly Emperours in not persecuting, might doe well, &c. Mr Cotton replyes, This begs the Question, to say that Kings alledged by the Prisoner did that which was good, but Kings alledged by Mr Cotton (though better persons) did that which was Evill.

Truth. I think M^r Cotton mistakes the poore Prifoner if he conceives him to have argued from the Number, or (by way of comparison) the Qualitie or Goodnesse of the Kings. I am sure he mistaketh the Discusser, who argues neither from their Persons, nor Number, nor Practices, but from the waight of their Speeches, qualified onely with the consideration of their State: Their Speeches Mr Cotton passed by, but now hath waighed, though not so fully as it may please God to cause Himselfe, or others to doe hereafter.

Peace. I conceive it to be a further mistake, to thinke the Discusser accounted the Persons alledged by M^r Cotton better Persons then those alledged by the Prisoner.

Truth. The Discusser compared them not, but desired that their Speeches and Arguments might have their just and due waight, and then I believe it will be found, not a begging, but a winning of the Question, even from the Testimonie of some Kings themselves.

194] Chap. 61. replying to Chap. 64. Examined.

Peace. In this Chapter God is pleased to leave Mr Cotton to fall into two Evills, then which (ordinarily) greater cannot be among the fonnes of Men: I speake not of the Aggravations of malice and obstinacie, which I hope the most gracious Lord will keepe him from, but of the sinnes themselves in themselves: The One is monstrous Blasphemie and abominable profanation of the most holy Name of his most High and holy Maker, &c. The second

extreamest Crueltie and Tyrannie against Men his fellow Creatures.

For the first, after a new refined fashion and dress, Two bigh he projects how to turne this whole Dunghill of the Transgrescorrupt and rotten World, into a most sweet and fra-ed against grant Garden of the Church, or Dove of Christ.

Mr Cot-

For the second, he contents not Himselse with ton. the Severitie and Crueltie of former times exercised by the Emperours professing the Name of Christ, against such, whom they reputed Hereticks, but blames them for applying too savourable and gentle Medicines of Exile and Banishment, and in plaine tearmes he sayth, It had been better they had put them to death.

Truth. Your observation (sweet Peace) is full of pietie and Mercy: It is most true, that a private opinion, or an AEt of Antichristianisme and Idolatrie, like a dead slie, may cause a sweet pot of Christian Oyntment, to yeeld a stincking favour, but such a Doctrine, of such a generall Nature and extent, as reaches to all men, to all the World (in my apprehension) should cause Men to seare and tremble at such Rocks, against which such Gallant vessels may strike, and split, if the most boly and jealous God, be pleased a little to withdraw his holy hand from the steering of them.

Peace. Let me (Deare Truth) summe up the Heads, to which I shall request your Consideration.

It is true (fayth M^r Cotton) when God advanced Constantine and other Christian Emperours to fit on Touching the Throne, the Church soone became a Wildernesse, mane Emurand he also seemeth to consent that the unknowing perours

practices in Religious Affaires.

"zeale of Constantine and other good Emperours did "more hurt to Christianitie, then the raging fury of 195] "bloudie Neroes: But withall he addeth that "their unknowing zeale did not lye in punishing noto-"rious Hereticks, Seducers, &c. And he fayth, that "the Church never had hurt by fuch punishments. "affirmeth that it is no Solleci/me in Religion for the "whole World to become Christian: that the World "became Antichristian by the tolleration of Princes, "and their advancing of Church affaires, together "with the unwatchfullnesse of such being advanced: "that if the World had renounced Paganisme, and "professed Christ to be the Sonne of God, but yet "had been kept from the Fellowship of the Church "till they had approved their profession by a sincere "conversation, it had been no Sollecisme, &c.

Further, He fayth, the Christian Emperours did "permit Hereticks to live in the field of the World, "that they feldome or never put them to Death for "hereticall pravitie (though it had been better (fayth "he) they had fo done with fome of them, but onely "expelled them from populous Cities and Countries, "where the Gangrene might spread, &c.

Christs Garden gaines by violent Stormes, and looseth by sweete

Truth. You have well fummd up (Sweet Peace) I shall briefly touch these Heads, with Gods assistance; and first concerning the zeale of the Romane Emper-It is confest by M' Cotton, that upon the good ours. Emperours coming to the Throne, the Church soone Sunsbines. became a Wildernesse, and that was a greater hurt and mischiefe then ever befell the Saints and Churches under the fierie persecution of the most bloudie Neroes; furely fuch zeale that brought forth fuch fruit to Chriftianitie might seeme justly to be suspected not to be kindled from Heaven, but from Men.

2. It seemes not reasonable to the weakest understanding, nor suitable to the wisdome and constant The Rocare and love of Christ Jesus to his Wise and Spouse mane Emperours in his absence, that the Romane Emperours should be such Godly Persons, and that also neither by Christ Jesus nor his Apostles or Messengers the least word should be directed to them, when, as yet, they were extant, in Christs and his Messengers times; and (by the bloudie Tenent) must be supposed invested with so high a calling too, so high a worke and dutie, as higher is not to be performed in the whole World (and that Ex Officio) to wit, the Establishing, Governing, Reforming, &c. the Church, the Spouse, and Kingdome of Christ Jesus.

196] Peace. 2. The Church and Servants of Christ had great hurt (notwithstanding M^r Cottons contrary The Arribeliefe) by the Emperours persecuting, of whom they ans persecuted and judged hereticall, partly in that the Arrians were persecuthardned by their sufferings, and Arrianisme increased ing. by the sufferings of the professours of it; as also that the Christians were more severely persecuted (as hath often also come to passe (in the Interchanges between the Papist and the Protestant) when the Arrians came to weare the Sword, and the Orthodox Chris-

Truth. 3. But that the whole World that wonders after and worthippeth the Beast, should yet possibly be of the small Number, that follow the Lambe, and stand opposite to the Beast, on her, that follow the Lambe, and stand opposite to the Beast, on Mount

tians were under Hatches.

Zion: That the World upon whom the vialls of plagues and vengeance are to be powred according to the infallible Prophecies (not to speak of the World The great from other Scriptures) that this whole World (I fay) Difference should be brought into such an Onenes with Christ this World Jesus, seemes so crosse to the fundamentall Enmitie and Christ. between Christs Seede and the Serpents, to the priviledges of the Saints, to the puritie of Christ, to the streame of Scripture, and in particular to the sweete last Will and Testament of the Lord Jesus, and the nature of his particular Flocks, &c. That I cannot wonder fufficiently, how any man professing but a small Knowledge of the Mysteries and Kingdome of Christ Jesus, should be so vailed, so obscured, so to write of the state of Christs Church and the World, as Mr Cotton doth?

Peace. Christ Jesus (Blessed Truth) gave not thankes to his most holy, most wise Father in vaine, for hiding from Wise and Prudent, and opening to Babes and Sucklings.

A Christianitie
strange
from
Christ.

Truth. 4. But further, Such a Conversion of People from Idolatrie to Christianitie, as fits them to be professiours of the Sonne of God, but yet not fits them for the Fellowship of Christians in Church State, I finde not in the Testament of Christ Jesus. Surely the Conversion of the Thessalanians was not such, 2 [1] Thessalanians of the Interpolation of the Thessalanians from Idolls, but to serve the living and true God, which service of God in Christ no Soule uprightly in love with Christ Jesus, but (in its measure) longs after, as vehemently and cordially as ever chast Spouse after her dearest earthly Husbands presence and Enjoyment, Cant. 1.

Peace. Gods Spirit (in John) describes one Difference, &c. [197] between the true Spirit and Professions, and the false, to wit, that such as acknowledge (that is truely as I conceive) Christ Jesus to become in the sless, are borne of God.

Truth. Yea therefore consequently such a Spirit cannot be of Jesus, that makes such a profession of Antichris-Christ Jesus as the Devills themselves may make, tian Christand (even for want of Regeneration and Personall tianitie. Grace,) the professours are not fit for the Fellowship of the true Christian Worship, and Worshippers.

5. But lastly, if M' Cotton, or any of his bloudie Judgement woare the Imperiall Crowne of the Worlds Majestie, what slaughters shall we imagine the World should heare and feele? Whether would such sierie zeale transport Men? Yea what an Earthly Dunghill Religion and Worship should the most High God be served with, sit onely for the Dunghill Gods and Goddesses, whom all Asia (as the Towne-clarke speakes) and the World worshippeth. [Acts 19. 27.]

Peace. If the Report of Mr Cottons interpreting that Scripture of Serving God with all our Might, Thebloudie &c. be true, to wit, of employing our Civill Armes Tenent and Forces to the utmost, and that against other universall Peoples professing Idolatrie and Antichristianisme: Conquest of His Conscience (as I conceive) must needs force on the whole and presse after, an universall Conquest of all Consciences, and under that (like those bloudie Spaniards, Turkes and Popes) lay under that faire cloake, the Rule and Dominion over all the Nations of the Earth.

Truth. But may not M^r Cotton better listen to the Thebloudie voyce of the Lord Jesus, saying to him and such of its colours.

his bloudie Tenent, You know not of what Spirit you are of: Were the Emperours too favourable (as Mr Cotton fayth) in but Banishing? How keene a Sword would Mr Cotton draw against so many Millions of Gangreene Soules throughout the Turkish and the Popish World?

Peace. Oh, how farre different would M^r Cottons Sword be from the Sword of the Spirit of God, proceeding from the Mouth of Christ Jesus, yet sharpe enough with two edges, piercing between Soule and

Spirit, &c.

Truth. Yea how farre different from the Meeke Spirit of the Lambe of God, who came not to deftroy Mens lives, but to fave them, yea how different from the former meeke and noted gentle [198] Temper of M^r Cottons own Spirit, now over-heat and enflamed by his unmercifull and bloudie Tenent?

Exam: of Chap. 62. replying to Chap. 65.

Peace. WHen M^r Cotton was justly observed to use the Language of Lyon-like persecution in these words, "[More and greater Princes "then these you mention have not tollerated Here-"ticks and Schismaticks, notwithstanding their pre-"tence of Conscience, and arrogating the Crowne of "Martyrdome to their suffrings] He desendeth such Language by the Scripture Freedome in such Tearmes against Sinners, which sayth he, the Discusser acknowledgeth.

Truth. In holy Scripture are many Expressions full No Booke of Holinesse, Gravitie, Love, Meeknesse, &c. which yet or Writing are wrested by us poore Men to unholy and unchristian abused as Ends and purposes. How many wofully pervert many the holy grave and heavenly Passages and Expressions of holy Writing Scripture to base and filthy Jeasting? How many ure of from some sharp Expressions of Christ Jesus and Paul God is. (in cases) take licence to raile and call Men all to naught, in Wrath, Revenge, and Passion? And how many out of pride and false zeale trampling upon the Heads and Consciences of all Men, are ready (not in an holy Meeke and Christian way but) in a Pharifaicall, Bishop-like and Pope-like way, to roare and The Lanthunder out against Gods meekest Servants the odious guage of tearmes of Hereticks, Schismaticks, Blasphemers, Se-perfecuducers, &c. Which tearmes though used in holy Scripture, yet never in such a way, as commonly and constantly the bloudie and persecuting expresse themfelves in.

Peace. But what or whom meanes M^r Cotton in this passage, what Language have they learned, who in point of worship have left Zion, but not the Gates and Suburbes of Babylon, for they set up Bull-warkes of Impunitie to secure them.

Truth. Surely M¹ Cotton knowes that none that plead against the Civill Power and Weapons in Spirituall Matters, but they also maintaine, that, there ought to be in vigorous use the Spirituall and two edged Sword that comes forth of Christs Mouth (not for the Impunitie but) for the Ruine and Destruction of all Babells Brats and Abominations.

199] Peace. M¹ Cotton spends many lines, and quotes

Austin to prove, that Julians End of tollerating Herefie to grow, was to choake Christianitie.

Julian bis Tolleration.

Truth. What ever were Julians End, yet I deny that Tolleration of the weedes of Herefie and blafphemous Religion (Paganish, Turkish, Yewish, Popish) in the field of the Civill State and World, hath power to choake the vitalls of Christianitie in the Garden or Bodie the Church of Christ Jesus. And concerning Infection, It is to be observed that

Touching

Infection of when the holy Scriptures speakes by the Similitudes trine, &c. of Leaven, Gangrene, or Poysonfull weedes, of Wolves, or scabbed sheepe, &c. it is commonly with respect to fuch Evills got in among the Saints and Churches, the Flocks and Gardens of Christ, where such Leaven, weedes, &c. tollerated may spread and infect: But what is this to the Lyons, Beares, or Wolves, not to be fuffered in the Wildernesse, or Swine, or Dogs, in the common high wayes; or weedes in the Common or Forest, which all may be, and yet the Garden, Body, and Flock of Christ be pure and fafe from such Infection.

Peace. One pallage more is very Confiderable. former Discourse about the Tares M' Cotton was large in proving the permission of weedes, even in the Church of Christ, and that untill Christs Comming, and that after they be discovered to be Hypocrites.

Hypocrites in the Church, but not in

Truth. O what a Distance is between that Doctrine tollerated and this here? There the Tares must not be touched in the Garden of the Church, here they must not be fuffred abroad in the field of the World, for feare of the World choaking the good plants in the Garden of Christ. Who can finde out how these Doctrines suit with Godlinesse, with Reason, or Themselves?

Peace. But now you speake of fuiting: It is (sayth M' Cotton) (for a close) a plaine Contradiction of the Discussers former Speech to say, that persecuting of others was a meanes of choaking Christianitie, whereas he had said, that Constantines unknowing zeale did more hurt to Christs Kingdome, then the raging surie of the most bloudie Neroes.

Truth. Let the words be well weighed, and no such Affirmation will be found: The words are; "[It was not when Christians lodged in cold Prisons, "but in Downe Beds of Ease, and [200] persecuted "others.] The Discusser made not persecution to be a meanes of choaking Christianitie, but attributes the Losse of Christians Life and Love, to those Beds of their abused Sweete prosperitie.

2. If he had made persecution a meanes to choake Christianitie, it had been the persecution of Christians among Themselves, and not the persecution of bloudie Neroes: Which yet if it had been so, it might yet be no Contradiction, for Neroes persecution might doe hurt, although Constantines unknowing zeale might doe much more.

Exam: of Chap. 63. replying to Chap. 66.

Peace. MAster Cotton here being understood to fmile on Q: Elizabeth for persecuting the Papists, and to frowne on K: James for persecuting the (so named) Puritans, he denies neither, but insists onely upon the Number, that as many and

as great Princes are against Tolleration as for it, and in particular Q: Elizabeth and K: James.

Truth. I say (as before) I should never use an Argument from the Number of Princes (no more then from the Number of any other men) for any truth of Christ Jesus: Who as he was not pleased himselfe to be borne of the sons of Nobles, so hath he not chosen many Nobles and Wise men of this World to be borne of him: Yet 2. If that be his Argument, he hath not fatisfied, in naming thefe two, for more were named by the Prisoner, and befides one of these Witnesses, K: James abundantly declared himselfe, not onely against persecuting of Papists, but against all persecution in generall, what ever otherwise or afterwards his practices were against fome Persons, as M^r Cotton too truely alledgeth.

Touching cution of and 2: Elizabeth.

Truth. In the next Passage the Discusser having the Perse- objected that both Q: Elizabeth and K: James did K: James persecute according to their Confciences, and arguing why should the one (namely) K: James be more blamed for persecuting according to his Conscience, then Q: Elizabeth for persecuting according to hers: M' Cotton distinguisheth of Consciences: The Queenes fayth he, was rightly informed, but the Kings was not. When it was replyed, [201] that either K: James, and fuch Princes, whose Consciences (according to M' Cottons Conscience) are ill informed, must act according to their Consciences, or else they want the Qualification and Fitnes for such places: M' Cotton answers two Things.

> First, that such Qualifications are not Essential, but Integrall.

Secondly, That such Princes must forbeare all Civill Censures in matters of Religion untill they be better informed.

Truth. It is most true as Mr Cotton sayth, if we speake of the right of Succession, a childe may be a Lawfull King (as K. James himselfe was being but a yeare old) But if we speake of the Qualifications of the minde, by which a King is enabled to rule his State (as is supposed Ecclefiasticall and Civill, and to judge under Christ Jesus in all Causes Ecclesiasticall as well as Civill: Surely, he that knowes not which is the true Church, true Ministrie, true Ordinances; yea and persecutes the true Church, Ministrie, and Worship, what ever his Qualifications be for the Gov- Touching ernment of the Civill State, yet can it never be made the Qualigood that he is furnished with any Essentiall Qualifi- Princes. cation for the Spirituall Administration, any more then He that undertakes to be a Guide, and yet is blinde, and never fet foote in the way, and knowes not the true from the false: Or to be a Captaine Generall, yea or but a Shepheard, &c. 2. Beside, Christ Jesus never calld any person to any Employment of his, to any Worke, whom he inables not in a Measure proportionably, &c.

Peace. In such cases (sayth M^r Cotton) Princes are called to suspend and forbeare all Execution of Civill Censures in the matters of Religion, till they be better informed, least they doe persecute the Son of God in stead of the Son of Perdition.

orowned at Sterling, July 29, as James WI., of Scotland, being but little more 16, 1567, was forced to refign her crown in favor of her fon, July 24; and he was Froude, History of England, ix. 142.

Truth. I answer: First, Then Mr Cotton hath cut off K: James from acting, though so long esteemed and fworne Supreame in all Caufes Ecclefiasticall.

Touching Magistrates suspending of Religion.

Secondly, I aske, how many shall forbeare, and how long, for evident then it is that most (beyond all comparison) of all the Princes and Magistrates in the from acting World, must not meddle with this pretended chiefe part in matters of their Dutie and Office, and that (if they convert not) for the whole Course and Race of their Life: In particular, that no Pagan Magistrate (of all the ten thousands [202] in the World, no Persian, Turkish, Popish, nor Protestant (if Prelaticall or Presbyterian,) ought to exercise any of this High and Glorious Power, but onely such Princes and Magistrates as are of Mr Cottons Conscience; for otherwise what Prince in the world more learned King in his time then King James, yet was not he of M' Cottons Conscience.

Monstrous

Peace. Deare Truth: The fall of this partialitie is partialitie. so apparent, and withall so fowle, that I thinke it impossible, but ere long it must needs be condemned by Men on Earth, as doubtless it is abhord by the most boly and impartiall God, and his holy Angells in Heaven: Upon this occasion I call to minde that famous AET of the so greatly renowned Constantine, who in his first wearing of the Diademe, put forth (his Colleauge Licinius concurring also) a famous and most solemne Charter and Edict, that no man throughout the whole *Empire* should be constrained in his Religion.

Constantines Editt.

> Truth. Mr Cotton (according to his proviso of sufpension) must doubtles applaud Constantine for this his Forbearance untill he were better informed, whereas

afterward his Ediets against Arrius and Arrianisme, testifie his practice to the contrary. But he that shall reade seriously in Gods presence that sirst Ediet of Constantine and Licinius, will there sinde Constantine to use such Arguments, as might for ever have caused him to have sorbore persecution, to have still suspended, to have gratisted the Subjects of all his Empire with Liberitie and Freedome in the Point of Worship and Religion.

But I will End this Passage with this Querie; If Christ Jesus have left such Power with the Civill Foule im-Rulers of the World, Kingdomes, and Countries, of or putations for the Establishing, Governing, and Reforming his Christ Church, what is become of his Care and Love, Wis-Jesus dome and Faithfulnesse, since in all Ages (since he left the Earth) for the generall, beyond all exception, he hath left her destitute of such qualified Princes and Governours, and in the Course of his Providence surnished her with such, whom he knew would be, and all men finde as sit, as Wolves to protect and seede his Sheepe and People.

class with Porphyry, the antagonist of Christianity, orders their writings to be burned, no penalty of death even being threatened against those who should be detected in any clandestine attempt to preserve these writings." Neander, Church Hist., ii. 13. 378.

Reference is made in note p. 6. supra, to the edict of toleration issued by Constantine and Licinius in 312. This recognized "universal and unconditional freedom and liberty of conscience." But a dozen years later, after the council of Nice, he issued an edict "in which he places Arius in the same

203] Exam: of Chap. 64. replying to Chap. 67.

Peace. WHen it was questioned, what good to the Soules or Bodies of their Subjects did those Princes bring in persecuting! Mr Cotton produceth a good fivefold that is brought to Princes and Subjects by the due punishment of Apostates, Seducers, Idolaters, and Blasphemers.

Truth. Let all that feare God and M^r Cotton himfelfe be perswaded to observe, whether under this faire cloake of punishing these and these spiritual sinners, he maintaine not strongly (what elsewhere he denies) to wit, Persecution for cause of Conscience. But we know the Evasion. It is not for Apostatizing, seducing out of Conscience, but after Conviction, against their Conscience, &c.

Unchristian Tribunals. Peace. You have before satisfied me (besides other Passages) with this one, that to this End of discerning the poore Hereticks sinning against his Conscience, the Civill State, the Earth, the World must necessarily Erect its Tribunall, to judge not onely Civill Things, but even the Heart and Conscience also; but now to M' Cottons sive-fold good.

First (sayth he) it puts away Evill from the People, by cutting off a Gangrene which would spread to further ungodlinesse, Deut. 13. 5. 2 Tim. 2. 1. 6. 7. 13.

Dent. 13. Truth. I answer, these Scriptures (though pure 5. & 2 and holy in their places, yet) are here coupled to-Tim. 2. gether as Linsey, Wollsey, contrary to the Law. christianly Deut. 13. which concerns the typicall Nationall conjoyned. Church, using Nationall & temporal Weapons: The 2 Tim. 2. concernes the Particular Congregations or Churches of Christians, using onely the Sword of Gods Spirit, the Word of God, &c.

Beside, Deut. 13. concerned such a People whom the Lord brought forth of Ægypt with Miracles, into Canaan, &c. Let any such People be now produced, excepting the Christian (particular) Churches. Why doth Mr Cotton then alledge this Scripture so frequently, and in these sive Reasons brings two from hence; This the first; and the Third, to wit, that all the People may heare and feare, &c. which is alone made good in the Antitype or Christian Church; according to that 1 Tim. 5. 20. Rebuke them that sinne openly, that others may learne to feare.

204] 2. Peace. Mr Cotton mentioneth a second good, which is driving away Wolves from worrying and scattering the Sheepe of Christ.

Truth. This was largely answered in discoursing the nature of mysticall or spirituall Wolves, upon that very place which he quotes, Acts 20.' From whence it may evidently appeare that from the literall urging of such mysticall Scriptures, all Peoples and Nations are enforced (and that Conscientiously) like Wolves and Lyons to teare and devoure each other.

3. Peace. M^r Cotton addes, that Punishments are wholesome Medicines to such as are curable of such Evills, Zach. 13. 4, 5, 6.

Truth. I answer; All the holy Appointments of God are most powerfull (in their severall respective feasons, and manner of Dispensations, to his owne most holy Ends and purposes, &c. The Materiall

Bloudy Tenent, 67, Pub. Narr. Club, iii. 141.

Nationall Sword in the Nationall Church of Israel before Christ: and the Spirituall Sword, in the spirituall and Christian Church since his comming to abolish those shadowes.

As it was therefore in vaine to have cut off or

Touching Excommunication

Excommunicated (piritually in that Nationall State: So is it in vaine to use the materiall or carnall Sword in Ifrael. in the *spirituall*. Wherefore (according to this place of Zach.) a true penitent will bleffe God for the Wounds of Friends and Lovers (faithfull and sharpe dealing) and for Deliverance from the Kiffe of deceitful flatterie: But what is this to prove (that which is fo much denied) to wit, Corporall Death or Wounds now to be inflicted upon false Teachers in these times of the Gospel, and that in all parts and Nations of the World.

> 4. Peace. The punishment, fayth M' Cotton, executed upon false Prophets and seducing Teachers, doe bring downe Showres of Gods bleffing upon the Civill State, 1 King. 18. 40, 41.

Truth. If that Nationall State of Israel, and that Anf: Nationall or Corporeall killing of fo many hundreth false Prophets, and that literall drouth and literall showres of Raine and plentie were figures of no other Prophets and flaughters, drouth and showers, but literall, materiall, and corporeall, (now fince the Body and Substance Christ Jesus is come): What should hinder but that those Priests of Israel, and Sacrifices, and Temple, and Nationall Church should all be in force, for our Imitation, literally, the one as well as the other?

205 Peace. I cannot possibly conceive but that (all

being of the same Nature,) the one is Typicall as well as the other, and that they must flourish and be glorious (as Gods Ordinances,) or vanish and disappeare (giving place to brighter dispensations) at the arising of Christ Jesus the Son of Righteousnesse.

Truth. Hence false Apostles, false Teachers, false Spirituall Prophets, are Spiritually cut off, Revel. 2. [2.] 2 Pet. Blessings 2. [1.] Gal. 4. [1.9.] And spirituall shownes of Blessings of lings descend upon the Israel of God; for although types of corporeall Blessings of Food and Raiment and plentie, Corporall are Gods blessings, yet principally under the Gospel Christ. God blesseth his Israel, the Antitype with spirituall Blessings, Eph. 1. [3.] Houses, Lands, Fathers, Mothers, Children, &c. with persecution, Mark. 10. [29. 30.]

Peace. Me thinks (Deare Truth) If Christ Jesus Great had appointed such punishments, such executions, lit-oversight erall, in the Christian Church, he would also have Christ appointed Offices and Officers suitable and proper for Jesus. such Ends and purposes, such punishments, such executions.

Truth. It cannot otherwise with Reason and com-If civill mon prudence be supposed, but that, if Christ Jesus punishman appointed (which we finde not in his holy Test-spirituall tament) holy and Christian Magistrates for those great offences: decrees and sentences, wee should also have read of his they must holy Constables, holy Sergeants, holy Prisons, holy by boly Stocks, holy Whipping Posts, holy Gibbets, and holy and Christian In-Tyburnes; together also with holy Hangmen, the struments spiritual Instruments and Officers of Christ Jesus, for and Offithe Executions of his holy punishments upon Apostates, Hereticks, Blasphemers, Idolaters, Seducers, &c.

5. Peace. Gods Justice (fayth Mr Cotton) is hon-

oured in the Execution of such Judgements, Revel. 16. 5, 6.

1. Truth. I have (to my understanding) formerly shewed Mr Cottons mistake in his expounding of this third Violl, and have prefented an Exposition more agreeable with the scope of this Prophecie.

Peace. 2. God was honoured in all his Judgements which the Tyrants of the World have executed, (the Babylonian, Persian, Grecian, Romane) yet not by way of Law and Ordinance, but in the way of his holy

providence and just permission.

3. Truth. Yea the Witnesses of Jesus, by the two-edged Sword of God in their Mouths, execute Gods Judgments, to the vindicating [206] of Gods Glory, and their Innocencie, (Revel. 11.) although

they used no carnall Weapons.

4. The holy Name of God is much dishonoured and prophaned, when the Inventions of Men are set up, against his holy Appointments, and when the Sword of Steele (in spirituall cases) is drawen in stead of the spirituall Sword, proceeding out of the Mouth of Christ Jesus in his servants Testimonie. worship, is but vaine or idle worship (Mark 7. [7.]) and fuch is the carnall Sword and Executions of it.

Peace. Whereas it was observed, that Mr Cotton acknowledged that Queene Elizabeth had well neere fired all Europe, by fuch Executions, M' Cotton answers, God bore witnesse to his Truth in Deliverance: And when it was replyed, that Successe doth not prove causes true, Mr Cotton answers, yes; Psal. 1. 3, 4. Fer. 22. 15, 16, 17.

Truth. I reply, Temporall prosperitie, successe, &c.

A true Christ, a true Sword; a false Christ, a false Sword.

were proper in that Tempora'. and Civill State, of that Nationall Church, and spiritual Blessing and prosperitie proper in the Gospel now, Ephes. 1. [3.]

Peace. 2. It was answered that God had given victorie to the Papists, especially against the Waldenses (and the Beast makes warre against the Witnesses, Revel. 11. [3.] and overcomes them, &c.) Mr Cotton herein first observeth a Contradiction, in the words, to wit, that the Papists ever had the victorie, and yet their successes hath been various.

Truth. I reply; the words are not that the Papifts had ever the Victory, but that they ever had both Victory and Dominion; which words may be true, although that the Event were sometimes various.

2. Peace. Againe (sayth M' Cotton) Queene Elizabeth ever had the Victorie against the Papists.

Truth. I answer; Many gracious Deliverances God Q: Elizavouchsafed to Q: Elizabeth, yet sometimes her Armies beth her prospered not against the Papists, as in that samous against the Expedition of Essex, Drake and Norris (though in a Papists. most righteous cause,) against the Papists of Spaine and Portugall, as also against the Papists in Ireland and the Low Countries, at sometimes.

2. Grant not onely Deliverances, but Victories and

In 1589 an expedition started from England under the command of Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Norris, to help Don Antonio to the throne of Portugal. They first made an assault upon Groine in order to break up a Spanish armament which was preparing there. Here they were joined by the Earl of Essex, then only twenty-two years old, and proceeded to the coast of

Portugal. The expedition was unfuccessful and returned to England, half of the adventurers having perished.

In 1599, Effex was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and proceeded thither to reduce the rebels. But his expensive expedition came to a miserable iffue and he returned to England. Hume, Hist. of Eng., v: 362. 420.

Successe, Her cause (how ever intermingled) was civill Defence of her [207] Kingdome, against Invation and Ambition, Dominion and Conquest, by practices of Tyrannie and oppression, both against the English and the Hollanders (especially) as appeared by the horrible Exactions, Outrages, Murthers and Slaughters committed upon them by D'Alva the King of Spaines Generall.

Peace. But although the Papists (fayth Mr Cotton) fought with various successe, yet it is Gods manner to nurture his *People* with some crosses, to teach them

not to fight in their owne strength, &c.

Truth. Yea and it might also teach them not to fight but with Christs Weapons in Christs Cause; who hath said, That all that take the Sword, that is, (as I conceive) in Christs cause, shall perish by it, Matth. 26. 52.

the Waldenses.

3. Peace. Concerning the Walldenses Mr Cotton Warres of fayth, They never lost Victorie, but when they complied with the Papists, and trusted more to their false pretences, then to the Lord. And he adds, that it is not true, that the finall successe of Victorie fell to the Papists, to the utter extirpation of those Walldenfes; for fayth he, those Witnesses were not extirpated but dispersed.

Truth. For their Complying with Papifts, alas, what can Gods little flock, his two Witnesses doe with carnall weapons, unlesse affished by carnall Men, to whom this carnall course causeth them to bow downe, dissemble, lye, &c. as holy David with Achish and his *Philistims*.

2. For the Successe it is evident that the Waldenses

and their Adherents, were so deseated by the Popes Armies, that in respect of any power to resist, the Armies of the Waldenses were wholly extirpated, although it is true (through Gods o're-powring hand) the Truths of Christ (which the holy Waldensian Witnesses testified) were more and more propagated by their Dispersions, Christ Jesus gaines Acts 8. & more by preaching his Truth in a slying persecuted in dispersion, then by sighting on Horsbacke with carnall weapons in carnall companies, &c.

4. Peace. But, whereas it was observed from Daniell and John their Prophecies, that Antichrist was foretold to obtaine great successe against Christ Jesus, for a time determined: Mr Cotton sayth, Not against Christ Jesus, but his Servants, and that either in Suffring for his Truth, or when they ill handled his Cause.

208] Truth. Be it so, yet the Prophesies were true, and truely were fulfilled, and it is Gods Counsell that for the time appointed, Christ Jesus in his Truths and Servants is despised, Psal. 89. &c. How can then temporall victorie and prosperitie be expected by Christs followers for Christs Cause, or the temporall Sword be an Ordinance for Christs spirituall Kingdome and Worship?

5. Peace. Now lastly, when the weapons of the Christian Saints Victories were mentioned three; (Revel. 12.) weapons.

1. Christs Bloud. 2. The Word of their Testimonie.

3. Their owne Bloud: Mr Cotton answers; this is true in private Christians: But (sayth he) the Sword of Gideon, the publike Magistrate is the Lords Sword, &c. when drawen out for Gods cause and Worship,

according to God, is Victorious, Revel. 17. with Revel. 19. 14. 19, 20.

Christs Sword.

Truth. I answer; Gideons Sword (if well examined) will be found a Figure of that sharpe Sword of that great Captaine and Generall Christ Jesus. This Sword comes forth of his Mouth in the Preachings and Writings of his Servants: other fword we never finde he used in all his Battells against all his Adversaries: yea even against the Devill himselfe and his Instruments.

Christs Warres and Victoel. 17.

Peace. Yea, those very Victories of the Saints. Revel. 19. are expressely won with that Sword ries, Rev. which comes forth of his Mouth: And his owne white Horse, and the Horses of his Followers, and the white Linnen with which they are clothed, cannot with any shew of Christian Reason hould forth the carnall preparation of white Horses, (literally) Guns, Swords, &c. But of the Word of Meeknesse, Innocencie and Righteousnesse (which is interpreted the Fine Linnen, vers. 8.

Gideons call.

Truth. To shut up this Chapter, Gideons Armie and Artillerie and Victorie, cannot be type of such Materiall Armies, Artillerie, and Victories, but of a Spirituall Armie, fighting with the Light and Testimonie of Gods Truth openly proclaimed, and the chearefull breaking of the earthen Vessells of their Bodies for Christs Cause, when in conclusion, the Antichristian Midianites (by their Divisions and Combustions) run their Swords in each others Bowells, with mutuall flaughters and Destructions; as woefull experiences hath declared.

209] Exam: of Chap. 65. replying to Chap. 68.

Peace. Rom the Argument of the Testimonie of Kings and Princes concerning persecution for matters of Religion in their Kingdomes and Dominions, the Prisoner descended to the Argument from ancient Writers: unto some of which sayth the Discusser, the Answerer pleaseth to make Answer: Unto this Mr Cotton replyes; As if any of them were omitted, or as if all of them were not answered: Compare the Prisoners Letter and mine together, and see if I have balked any one of them.

Truth. Mr Cotton would here infinuate a false Charge: I have compared the Prisoners Letter, and the Answer, and although Mr Cotton hath said something to some-thing, which every one of them spake: Yet he that impartially will view the Passages shall sinde, that although in strictnesse of Gammar Rules, he may not be said to omit to say some thing to each of them, yet in respect of Matter and Argument, he hath toucht but some, and that but lightly, as the Candle of Examination will make it appeare.

Peace. Hilarius words in the Letter are these:

[&]quot;The Christian Church doth not persecute, but is The Christian persecuted: and lamentable it is to see the great tian Church "folly of these Times, and to sigh at the foolish doth not opinion of this World, in that Men thinke by persecute,

[&]quot;humane ayde to helpe God, and with worldly pompe but is per-"and power to undertake to defend the Christian"

[&]quot;Church: I aske you Bishops, what helpe used the

[&]quot; Apoliles in the publishing of the Gospel? With the

"ayde of what power did they Preach Christ, and "convert the Heathen from their Idolatrie to God? "When they were in prisons, and lay in chaines, did "they praise or give thankes to God for any Digni-"ties or Graces and Favours received from the Court? "Or doe you thinke that Paul went about with Re-"gall Mandates or Kingly Authoritie, to gather and "and establish the Church of Christ? Sought he pro-"tection from Nero, Vespatian, &c? The Apostles "wrought with their own hands for their Mainten-"ance, travelled by Land, and wandred from Towne "to Citie to preach Christ: Yea the more they were "forbidden, the more they taught and preached "Christ: But now alas Humane belpe must assign and "and protect the Faith, and give countenance to it, 210] "and by vaine and worldly Honours doe men "feeke to defend the Church of Christ, as if he by "his power were unable to performe it.

Truth. How many goulden heavenly Sentences (like so many precious Jewells) are treasured up, in the Cabinet of this holy Testimonie of Hilarius? And yet, but some of them, nay onely one of them doth M¹ Cotton choose to answer, to wit, this, The Christian Church doth not persecute, but is persecuted.

Truth. Deare Peace, Each inch and shread of beavenly Gold is precious, forget not therefore the Addition in the Letter, Hilarie against the Arrians worldly "thus: The Church which formerly by enduring glory and "miserie and Imprisonment, was knowne to be the persecution "true Church, doth now terriste others by Imprison-characters"

of the false "ment, Banishment, and Miserie, and boasteth that Church. "shee is highly esteemed of the World, whereas the

"true Church cannot but be hated of the same. In which and other Passages of Hilarius M' Cotton might see as in a Glasse, the soule spots of his owne and New Englands face, in a most lively Testimonie against both bloudie Tenents and practices.

Peace. To close upon the Point: M' Cotton sayth, He cannot make it a marke of a Christian Church to be persecuted, for (Acts 9 31.) the Churches had rest, &c. Nor a marke of a false Church to persecute; for, Asa persecuted the Prophet (2 Chron. 16. 10.) Acts 7. 51. the true Church persecuted the Prophets.

Truth. When the Scripture or common Reason speakes of a common marke or Character, proper to one they deny not; but in an AET, or unusuall cases that Marke or Character may be worne by the Con-The sins of traries. Noah was drunk; Abraham lyes; David Gods chilcommits Adulterie: yet lying, drunkennesse and whoredome were not their ordinarie Characters, but the Markes of the common Lyars, Drunkards and Adulterers of this World: David stobb Uriah with his Pen, and Asa imprisoned the Prophet; yet these AETs were not their ordinarie Badges, but rather Spots or Blemishes, Warts, or Scabs, which grew on and were cast off (like Pauls Viper) without the note of a constant marke or character.

It is the propertie of Fire to ascend, and Water to descend, yet the Scripture relates of the descending of Fire, and the ascending of Water, which takes not away the ordinarie Nature of the [211] marke and character of Fires ascending, and Waters descending the Hills and Mountaines.

An arrant Whore is not alwayes in actuall Whore-

dome and Bloud, though both are her Markes and Di/positions: A chast wife or Virgin abhorres both, and yet by force or great Temptation, may be vanquished (as Bathsheba) which afterwards the Teares of godly Sorrow and Repentance wash away.

Peace. Yea but, the Question is (sayth Mr Cotton) whether Magistrates may not punish arrogant Here-

ticks and Seducers?

Christs

Truth. In all ages God hath permitted, Goulden Witnesses. Images (like Nebuchadnezzars) to be set up, I say State Worships and Religions! And he hath also provided his Witnesses to testifie his Truth against such Abominations: Such Witnesses dissenting, Non-conforming, and refusing to come to the Common Assemblies of fuch Worshippers (to come to Church in plaine English) to yeeld Conformitie, to Subscribe, to Sweare, &c. are commonly cryed downe for Hereticks, Schismat-And if they open their Lips in defence of their owne Conscience, and profession of Gods Truth! Seducers, Seducers, Blasphemers, Blasphemers.

2. Peace. But 2. fayth Mr Cotton) it is another begging of the Question, to take it for granted, that it is a marke of no true Church to procure the Civill punishment of incorrigible, obstinate Hereticks and

Seducers.

Truth. I intend by a marke or character, an inbred constant disposition, put forth in a constant and ordinarie practice: And then I dare challenge Mr Cotton to produce any true Church of Christ, eyther in Scripture or Historie, that did ordinarily and constantly professe and practice to stirre up the Civill Magistrate against such whom they judged incorrigible obstinate Hereticks and Seducers.

A true Wife of Christ no persecut-

Peace. That which follows is full of Wonder and Astonishment, for Mr Cotton confessing the Christian Church doth not persecute, that is (fayth he) persecute in Excommunicating the Heretick) it was replyed; this Touching is but an Evasion, for who denies Power to Christs what it is. Church to Excommunicate? or who understands by Excommunication, persecution for Conscience? M' Cotton answers; the Prisoner did not expresse himselfe, what persecution he meant, and also since false Excommunication is a great persecution, and so Christ Jesus himselfe esteemes of it, Luk. 21. 22. 212 Truth. I have formerly and must againe appeale to the nature of the word, commonly used and taken, and aske, if persecution properly so taken be not a corporeall violence, or bunting for Religion and Conscience sake! And then halfe an eye will fee through this poore and thin excuse and covering, notwithstanding that false excommunication be a spirituall persecution, and the abuse of the spiritual Sword be also deeper and fouler then the abuse of the civill and materiall.

Peace. To this (upon the Point) M^r Cotton confented, to wit, that Hilarius complaint, speaketh not to Excommunication, but civill censures, and therefore answers, first by proportion that excommunication of an Heretick is no persecution, and therefore by proportion neither is the civill punishment of an Heretick, persecution. By concession of Hilaries words, that the Apostles did not, and we may not propagate Religion by the Sword.

Truth. The Question with Hilarie was not whether a true Church did persecute an Heretick, Idolater, Blas-

phemer, &c. but whether a true Church persecuted at between a civill and State.

Difference all by civill censures: Now there being two States, the Civill or Corporeall and the Ecclefiasticall or spirspirituall ituall: There are consequently two sorts of Lawes, two forts of Transgressions, two forts of punishments, to wit, Civill and Spirituall, and there must of necesfitie be two forts of false or corrupt punishments, which are not just punishments, but oppressions, persecutions or buntings, to wit, the Civill persecution and the spirituall: Now M' Cotton (confounding Heaven and Earth together) deceives himselfe and others by a notion of spirituall perfecution, to wit, by Excommunication, contrary to Hilaries scope, and the scope of this whole Dispute and Controverse.

I may illustrate it thus: Some Tutours of Kings Children, not being authorized to correct the Bodies of fuch young Princes, are faid fometimes (not without some desert) to correct the Bodies of Inferiours (the young Princes Favourites,) by which the minds

ments.

The nature of such young Princes smarted sufficiently, if not exof spiritu- ceedingly. I parallell not the similitude in all respects, but to illustrate the difference and distinction, between a spirituall punishment of the minde, and spirit, soule and affections, with which Christ Jesus hath furnished his Churches: and that Civill or corporall punishment, which he never gave them power to inflict (unlesse in miraculous dispensation) over the Bodies of any, directly or indirectly by Themselves or others.

212] Peace. It is an everlasting Truth; Rightly diftinguish, rightly Teach: but let us view Mr Cottons Second Answer, He grants that the Christian Religion was not, nor is not to be propagated by the Sword.

Truth. Then let Heaven and Earth judge, if Mr Cotton may not (in this case) out of his owne mouth be judged, since in this whole Discourse he sets the visible Headship of Christ Jesus (that golden Head, Cant. 5. [11.]) over the Church and all her Officers, The nature Doctrines and Practices, (in the power of Correcting, of Christs Reforming, &c.) on the shoulders of the Civill State, spirituals the Ministers and Officers thereof: provided that ment. they execute not this Headship or Government, except they be able to judge, that is, (in English) provided they be of his Conscience and Judgement, and so consequently will judge and execute, according to the Clergies (though implicite) decree and sentence.

Peace. It is not much unlike that M^r Cotton The Civill affirmeth in the words following: for although he Powers and Officonfesseth it is not proper for Christian Churches to cers the inflict Civill punishments by Themselves, yet makes he Clergies (as all Popes and Popish persecutours have done) the Execution-Magistrates and Civill powers, their servants and slaves for execution. &c.

Truth. This M^r Cotton covers over with this Similitude, saying that although it is not proper for Lambes to teare Wolves, yet if they were reasonable they would run to their Shepheards to send out their Dogs after them.

Now under this fine Paint and vizard of Lambelike dispositions of Shepheards, the Bishops, Presbyterians, and Independents, may render the Civill Magistrates not as Shepheards, but no other, upon the point and in plaine English, then their servants and Executioners, to punish such on whom the Clergie first have past their Sentence. The bloudie Papists have com-

monly used to persecute Christ Jesus formally and judicially, delivering over Christ Jesus (in his Servants,) orderly to Pontius Pilate, the Secular Power. The Protestant persecutors use a finer vaile (every ugly vizard will not fo deceive) for though they practice not so above boord, in respect of a formall and judiciall delivering of Christ (the Heretick) unto their Shepheard Pontius Pilate the Secular power, yet they doe it, and doe it as substantially and fully by preaching and chalking out to their fervants the Magistrates, [214] their task, I say, as fully as ever the bloudie Popes, the Bishops, or their Chancellours did

Peace. But why (fayth Mr Cotton) should a Christian Church spare an Idolater, tempting of her now, any more then the eye of an holy Israelite was to spare the like Tempters in the dayes of old, Deut.

Truth. Mr Cotton cannot get over this block, though

13. 3?

it be but a shadow, yea the shadow of a shadow, abolished by Christ Jesus: Mr Cotton a little before grants Spirituall that the power of spirituall chaines far exceeds the power of materiail, and if so how cleere is it, that the spirituall impartialitie and severitie of a Virgin Israelite now, is incomparablie sharper and more dreadfull, by putting spiritually to Death such as Tempt them from rall before the Lord their God, who hath brought them forth bis coming of Ægypt into spirituall Canaan, then the impartialitie and severitie of any literall Israelite, against such as tempted them from the Lord, who in a Type had brought them forth of materiall Ægypt into materiall Canaan?

Judgeterrible snce Christ,

I adde (sweete *Peace*) to end this Chapter, If the *Father* of *Lights* graciously please to open a *crevis* of *Light* to that (otherwise) excellent and piercing eye of M^r Cotton in this Controversie, he will confesse concerning this cutting off in Israel these two things.

First, that the cutting off in material Israel, was by Swords, Stones, &c. a cutting off from the holy Land, and a casting out of Gods sight, which cutting off God executed either by legal Judgement and Sentence among Themselves, or by surious hand of persecutours and oppressours, slaughtering or captivating that People.

Secondly, That there is no other cutting off in The cutthe Gospel, but by the spirituall Sword of the Wordting off or & Ordinances of Christ, or the violent hand of Op-nicating pressours, Antichristians, &c. carrying Gods Israel from the captive into mysticall Babylon, or Ægypt of false Wor-boly Land ship, or worldly corruption, which is ten thousand-fold figurative more terrible and dreadfull, then the literall and ma-and typiteriall Captivitie of Israel.

²¹⁵ Exam: of Chap. 66. replying to Chap. 69.

Peace. Here M^r Cotton complaines of wrong, in that the Discusser chargeth him to plead for persecution, and yet confesseth that he agrees with Hilarie.

Truth. M^r Cotton indeed agrees with Hilarie in generall profession, that the Gospel is not to be propagated by Sword, but in particulars he affirmes, the Blasphemer, the Idolater, the Heretick, the Seducer

straint.

is to be tersecuted. In the generall he faith, the Magistrate may not constraine any to believe & professe the Truth, yet in particulars; thus far saith he, A twofold a man may be constrained by the Magistrates withway of con-drawing Countenance and Favour, Incouragement and Employment from him, which affirming, what doth he else but affirme that he may be constrained, de-

posed, punished, that is, persecuted.

Peace. Indeed such kinde of punishment, as to displace men, to keepe them out from all offices, or places of Trust and Credit (because of difference of Conscience) may prove in the particular a greater affliction and punishment, then a Censure, a Fine, Imprisonment, yea sometimes more bitter to some Spirits then Death it selfe.

Truth. Yea and Mr Cottons ground is both unsafe and darke, and needs a candle of Light to discover the bottome and compasse of it: Such, faith he, as walke not according to their Light, are neither true fervants to God nor Man, but

What it is to walke according to a mans Light.

First, what meanes here Mr Cotton by Light? Light in this fence is commonly taken two wayes.

First, For that is Light indeed, to wit, the precious Light of Gods revealed will.

Secondly, That which so appeares to be, to a mans minde and Conscience, but may be a falshood, a lye, a mistake, and darknesse. Mr Cotton had done well to have distinguished, for (before) he blamed King James for walking according to his Light: and although (upon the point) he makes the Civill Magistrates in all parts of the World, the Heads, Protectours, and Governours of Christs Church; yet if the eyes of these Heads see not by his Light, he cuts off these Heads, sorbidding them to act as Heads, and to walke according to their Light, they must (as [216] often he tells us) suspend, untill they have Light, &c.

- 2. Peace. Beside, it comes oft to passe, that the Conviction Light which shines by preaching or practice of others, sufficient although it be a meane sufficient to convince, if God in it selfe: please to blesse it, yet until the Consciences of men or to the be convinced of the Light of it, I judge it cannot partie essisting properly be said to be the Light of their Consciences, nor they to sin against the Light of their Consciences.
- 3. Truth. Yea, and there is a morall vertue, a morall fidelitie, abilitie and honestie, which other men (beside Church-members) are, by good nature and education, by good Lawes and good examples nourished and trained up in, that Civill places of Trust and Credit need not to be Monopolized into the hands of Church-Members (who sometimes are not sitted for them) and all others deprived and despoiled of their naturall & Civill Rights and Liberties.

Peace. But what fay you (Deare Truth) to M^r Cottons Apologie for New England (for as for conftraint in old he is filent) he fayth he knowes not of any conftraint upon any to come to Church, to pay Church Duties, and fayth it is not so in his Towne.

Truth. If M^r Cotton be forgetfull, fure he can hardly be ignorant of the Lawes and Penalties extant in New England that are (or if repealed have been) against such as absent Themselves from Church Morning and Evening, and for Non-payment of Church-Duties, although no Members.

Touching the new English Ministers.

For a Freedome of Not paying in his Towne, it is to the Main- their commendation and Gods praise, who hath shewed him and others more of his holy Truth: Yet who can be ignorant of the Sessiments upon all in other Townes, of the many Suits and Sentences in Courts (for Non-payment of Church-Duties) even against fuch as are no Church Members? Of the Motions and pleadings of some (not the meanest of their Ministers) for Tithes? And how ever for my part I beleeve Mr Cotton ingeniously willing, that none be forced expressly to pay to his Maintenance, yet I question whether he would work if he were not well payd: And I could relate also what is commonly reported abroad, to wit, that the rich Merchants and people of Boston would never give so freely, if they were forced, yet now they are forced to give for shame (I take it) in the Publike Congregation.

" Whereas complainte hath bene made to this Court that dyvers persons within this jurisdiction doe usually absent themfelves from church meetings upon the Lords day, power is therefore given to any two Assistants to heare and sensure, either by ffyne or imprisonment (at their discrecon) all misdemeanors of that kinde committed by any inhabitant within this jurisdiction." March, 1634-5. Col. Records, i. 140.

"And withall it is also ordered, that every fuch inhabitant who shall not voluntarily contribute, proportionably to his ability, with other freemen of the same towne, to all common charges, as well for upholding the ordinances in the churches as otherwise, shall be compelled thereto by affessment and distress to be

levied by the cunstable &c." Sept. 6, 1638. Mass. Col. Records, i. 240.

Nov. 4, 1646, a similar order was passed by the General Court requiring attendance upon "ye ministery of the word upon ye Lords dayes and upon fuch publike faits dayes and dayes of thankfgiving as are to be generally held by ye appointment of authority" and for every absence the offender was to forfeit five shillings. Mass. Col. Rec., ii. 178.

We have Winthrop's testimony that Cotton promoted "a freedome of not paying in his towne." He fays under date of May 2, 1639, "Mr. Cotton preaching out of the 8 of Kings, 8, taught, that when magistrates are forced to provide for the maintenance of min-

217 The Indians of this Countrie have a Way calld Nanówwe, or Giving their Commodities freely, by which they get better bargaines, then if they stood stiffly on their Tearmes of Anagusbento, or Trading: And when not fatisfied to the utmost, they grudge, revile, &c. It cannot be, but that to fuch Deceitfulnesse of Heart Mr Cotton is subject as well as others, though Love bids me, and others, to hope the best.

Peace. The close of this Chapter seemes strange of propaand wonderfull, for M' Cotton acknowledged that gating Re-Propagation of Religion ought not to be by the the Sword. "Sword, and yet instantly againe maintaines he the "use of the Sword when persons (which then must "be judged by the Civill State) blaspheme the true "God and the true Religion, and also seduce others to "damnable Heresie and Idolatrie: But this (sayth he) "is not the Propagation of Religion, but the preferv-

"ing of it, and if it doe conduce to Propagation, it

is onely Removendo probibens.

Truth. What is this Removendo prohibens, but as

isters, etc., then the churches are in a declining condition. Then he showed that the minister's maintenance should be by voluntary contribution, not by lands, or revenues, or tithes, etc.; for these have always been accompanied with pride, contention and floth, etc." New England, i. 355.

But Winthrop makes another statement which does not agree altogether with Cotton's unqualified affertion, "least of all do I know that any are constrayned to pay church-duties in New England." He says in 1642, "The churches held a different course in raising the ministers' maintenance. Some did it by way of taxation, which was very offensive to fome." New England, ii. 112. Cf. Lechford, Plain Dealing, 19.

" "They are marvellous subtle in their Bargaines to fave a penny. They will often confess for their own ends, that the English are richer and wifer and valianter them themselves; yet it is for their owne ends, and therefore they add Nanoue, give me this or that, a disease which they are generally infected with." Williams, Key, &c., 156. Pub. Narr. Club, i. 243.

the weeding of a Field or Garden? And every Husbandman will fay, that the end of fuch his work, is the propagation and increase of his graine and fruit, as well as the making of his fence, and planting and fowing of his Field or Garden: What therefore is this Confession, (though with this Distinction) but in truth an acknowledgement of what in Words and Tearmes, he yet denies (with Hilaire) to wit, a propagating of Christian Religion and Truth by the Civill Sword?

2. Besides it is the same band and power that plucks up the weedes, and plants the Corne, and confequently, that same band and Sword that destroyes the Heretick, may make the Christian, &c.

Exam: of Chap. 67. replying to Chap. 70.

Peace. Oncerning Tertullians speech, and especially that Branch, to wit, that [By the Law of naturall equitie, Men are not to be compelled to any Religion, but permitted to believe or not believe at all Mr Cotton answers, that they doe permit the Indians, but it will not therefore be fafe to tollerate the publicke Worship of Devills or Idolls. The Discuster replied, [218] that they doe permit the Indians in their Paganish Worship, and therefore were partiall New-Eng- to their Countrymen and others: Mr Cotton answers; that it is not true, that they doe so permit the Indians, what ever they may doe privately: That the Indians submit to the ten Commandments, and that fome of their Ministers have preached to them in English, which hath been interpreted: That one now

Touching the Indians of

preacheth in their owne Language: Further, That they permit ftrangers in their Worship. And for their Countrymen, for the most part that they worship God with them: They which are distant have Libertie of publike prayer and preaching, by such as themselves choose without disturbance.

Truth. Concerning the Indians, it is most true, that the Monahigganéucks, Mishawomêucks, Pawtuckséucks, and Cawsumséucks (who professe to submit to the English) continue in their publike Paganish Worship of Devills, I say openly and constantly.

Peace. Yea but (faith M^r Cotton) they have submitted to the ten Commandments.

Truth. I answer; the ten Commandments containe a Renunciation of all false Gods and Worships, and a Worshipping of the true God, according to his owne Institutions and Appointments, which their practice is as farre from, as Mid-night is from Mid-day.

as farre from, as Mid-night is from Mid-day. Worship2. To put men upon observations of Gods Worship, ping of
as Prayer, &c. before the Foundations of Repentance God and
from dead workes (their worshipping of Idolls, &c.) fore the
is as farre from the Order of Christ Jesus, and his soundation
Christian principles (whereof Repentance from dead of Repentworkes is the first) as the building of an House or nothing but
Palace, without the first Groundsell or Foundation Antichristian disorder.

The Monabigganéucks are the Narragansetts, which elsewhere he calls the Nanbigganeucks. The Mishawomeucks are probably what he calls in the Key the Massachuseucks, or Massachusetts. The Pawtusuckeucks are the Pawtuckets. The Cawsumseucks are "probably the Wampanoags or Pokanokets." Key, &c., 22. Pub. Narr. Club, i. 82. For Williams's derivation of the name Narraganfett, see his deposition, June 18, 1682. R. I. Col. Rec., i. 26.

² Williams fays in his Key, that he "could eafily have brought the countrey

Peace. M' Cotton therefore faith, they preach unto them.

Truth. I from my soule wish that all the Lords people in New England were Prophets, yea true Apostolicall Ministers or Preachers, truely surnished with Christs Abilities, and Christs Commission, to goe forth to convert and baptize the Nations, even these Wildest of the Nations of Adams Children: But Conversion of Nations M' Cotton sayth (upon Revel. 15.) untill the seaven plagues of the seaven Angells be fullfilled, will not be great.

to "keeping the Englishman's day of worship," but that I was perswaded, and am, that Gods way is first to turne a soule from its Idolls, both of heart, worship, and conversation, before it is capable of worship, to the true and living God. As also, that the two first Principles and Foundations of true Religion or Worship of the true God in Christ, are Repentance from dead workes, and Faith towards God, before the Dostrine of Baptisme or washing and the laying on of handes, which contains the Ordinances and Practises of worship." Key, &c., 130. Pub. Narr. Club, i. 160, 161.

1 Bloody Tenent Washed, 148. "Mr Cotton out of that in Revelations 15. none could enter_into the temple until, etc., delivered, that neither Jews nor any more of the Gentiles should be called until Antichrist were destroyed, viz. to a church estate, though here and there a proselyte." Wintbrop, ii. 36.

This is one of the reasons Lechford gives in 1641 why "there hath not been any sent forth by any Church to learne the native's language, or to instruct them in the Religion." "Some say out of

Rev. 15. last [verse], it is not probable that any nation more can be converted, til the calling of the Jews; till the seven plagues finished none was able to enter into the Temple, that is, the Christian Church, and the seventh viall is not yet poured forth." Plain Dealing, 21.

"Three things have made us thinke it is not yet time for God to worke. I. Because till the Jewes come in, there is a seale set upon the hearts of those people, as they thinke from some Apocalypticall places." The Day-Breaking, if not the Sun-Rising of the Gospell with the Indians in New England. (1647.) p. 15. 16. 3 Mass. Hist. Coll., iv. 15. This tract is asscribed to Eliot in this reprint of the Mass. Hist. Society. But there is internal evidence that it is not his. It is with more reason ascribed to Rev. John Wilson, of Boston. See Francis's Lise of Eliot, 346.

Williams in the next paragraph acknowledges this interpretation "to be very probable." In this same year, 1652, he writes: "We may see a great mistake as touching that great point of Conversion: There is a great breathing

This Interpretation I acknowledge to be very probable, so far as concernes any great Conversion of the Nations before the downfall of Antichrist, and in the meane season I commend the pious Endeavors of any (professing Ministery or not) to doe good to the Soules of all Men as We have opportunitie. But that any of the Ministers spoken of are surnished with true Apostolicall Commission (Matth. 28. [19. 20.]) I see not for these Reasons.

First, The Minister or Ministers, whom Mr Cotton Touching I conceive intends, professe an ordinarie Office in the preaching Church of Christ, which is cleerely distinct, yea and to the Inanother thing from the office of an Apostle, or one New-Englent forth to preach and baptize, Ephes. 4. [11.] & land. I Cor. 12. [28.]

Secondly, Such Churches as are invested with the power of Christ, and so authoriz'd to send forth, are seperate from the World, which many thousands of Gods people (dead and living) have seene just Reasons to deny those Churches so to be.

Thirdly, Were the Church true, and the Messenger or Apostle rightly sent forth with prayer and fasting, according to AE. 13. [3.] yet I believe that none of the Ministers of New England, nor any person in the whole Countrey is able to open the Mysteries of Christ Jesus in any proprietie of their speech or

in the fouls of Gods people after the Conversion of the English, Irish, Jewes, Indians, and blessed be God for those Breathings. Yet doubtlesse the first great worke is the bringing of the Saints out of Babel, or confused worships, and the downefall of the Papacie, after the witnesses

flaughtered. Hence it is probably conceived by some upon Revel. 15. that untill the vyals be powred forth upon Antichrist, the smoak so filleth the Temple, that no man, that is (Jew' of the Jewes or Gentiles) shall by conversion enter in." Hireling Ministry, p. 12.

Language, without which proprietie' it cannot be imagined that Christ Jesus sent forth his first Apostles or Messengers, and without which no people in the World are long willing to heare of difficult and heavenly matters. That none is so fitted;

First, The Natives themselves affirme, as I could

instance in many particulars.

Secondly, The Experience of the Discusser and of many others testifie how hard it is for any man to attaine a little proprietie of their Language in common things (so as to escape Derision amongst them) in many yeares, without abundance of conversing with them, in Eating, travelling and lodging with them, &c. which none of their Ministers (other affaires not permitting) ever could doe.²

Property, possession.

2 The "experience" of Williams in the study of the Indian language begun very early, even before his banishment. He says in 1677, speaking of his negociations with Canonicus and Miantinomi in 1634-5: "God was pleafed to give me a painful, patient spirit to lodge with them in their filthy, smokey holes, (even while I lived at Plymouth and Salem) to gain their tongue. I could debate with them (in a great measure) in their own language." Knowles, Memoir, 109. Of his experience in preaching to them, he fays, in 1643, "of later times (out of defire to attaine their Language) I have run through varieties of Intercourses with them Day and Night, &c. Many folemn discourses I have had with all forts of Nations of them, from one end of the Countrey to another (fo farre as opportunity, and the little Language I have could reach.)" Of their spiritual condition "from my selfe many hundreths of times, great numbers of them have heard with great delight, and great convictions."

Key, &c. Introduction and p. 123. Pub. Narr. Club, i. 85. 215.

In his Key he speaks of a " little additional discourse" which he had written on "that great point of their conversion" "because this is the great inquiry of all men what Indians have been converted? What have the English done in those parts? What hopes of the Indians receiving the knowledge of Christ?" Key, Introduction and Table. Pub. Narr. Club, i. 87. 281. This Discourse has This is to be not been discovered. regretted, as it would bring from his "experience" fome answer to "the great inquiry" which at that time had been awakened in England through the reprefentations of Winflow, the reports

Peace. There being no helpes of Art and learning amongst them, I see not how without constant use or a Miracle, any man is able to attaine to any proprietie of speech amongst them, even in common things. And without proprietie (as before) who knowes not how hardly all men (especially Barbarians) [220] are brought to heare matters of Heaven (so strange and Proprietie contrary to Nature) yea, even matters of the Earth, of Lanexcept profit and other worldly ends compell them to sugar necessary to standard and meaning?

Truth. 3. I may truely adde a third, an Instance of Christ in the booke of their Conversion, written by M^r Tho: Jesus to Shepheard, there M^r Eliot (the ablest amongst them any people. in the Indian Speech) promising an old Indian a suit of Cloths, the man (sayth the relation) not well understanding M^r Eliots speech, asked another In-

dian what Mr Eliot faid.

of Eliot's labors made by Wilson, (The Day-Breaking), and Shepard, (The Clear Sun-shine), as well as by the organization of The Society for the Promoting and Propagating of the Gospel of Jesus Christ in New England. Quotations are made from it in Baylies' Diffuasive (1645). See Mr. Trumbull's note, Pub. Narr. Club, i. 220. In these he declares that he could have easily converted all the natives to an outward observance of Christianity. But this, as he fays above, is "farre from the Order of Christ Jesus and his Christian principles (whereof Repentance from dead workes is the first)." This may subtract a little from the force of the imputation cast upon him by one of Shepard's stories. fays Eliot asked a Narragansett Sachem

"why they did not learn of Mr. Williams who had lived among them divers years? and he foberly answered that they did not care to learn of him, because hee is no good man but goes and workes upon the Sabbath day." Clear Sun-spine, p. 31.

"Mr. Eliot told him that because he brought his wife and all his children constantly to the lecture, that he would therefore bestow some clothes upon him, (it being now winter and the old man naked:) which promise he not certainly understanding the meaning of, asked therefore of another Indian (who is Mr. Eliot's servant and very hopefull) what it was that Mr. Eliot promised him." Shepard, Clear Sun-spine, 12. 3 Mass. Hist. Coll., iv. 46.

Peace. Me thinks, the Native not understanding such a common and wellcome promise of cloths upon Gift, would farre more hardly understand M^r Eliots preaching of the garment of Righteousnesse Christ Jesus, unto which Men mutually turne the deafe Eare, &c.

Truth. Neither you (sweet Peace) nor I Expresse thus much to dampe M^r Eliot or any from doing all the good they can, whiles opportunitie lasts in any truely Christian way, but to shew how great that mistake is, that pretends such a true preaching of Christ Jesus to them in their owne Language.

Peace. But to proceed, in the next Passage Mr Cotton affirmes their Impartialitie in permitting others as well as the Indians.

Truth. I answer; it is one thing to connive at a ftrange Papist in private devotions on shoare, or in their vessells at Anchor, &c. Another thing to permit Papists, Jewes, Turkes, &c. the free and constant Exercise of their Religion and Worship, in their respective Orders and Assemblies, were such Inhabitants amongst them.

Peace. Doubtlesse the bloudie Tenent cannot permit this Libertie, neither to the Papists, Jewes, Turkes, &c. nor to the Indians, nor doth their practice toward their Countrymen hould forth a shew of such a freedome or permission.

Truth. I wonder why M^r Cotton writes, that the most part of the English worship God with them, and the rest absent have Libertie to choose their Preachers! Since M^r Cotton knowes the Petition and Petitions that have been presented for Libertie of

Conscience in New England, and he cannot but also know the Imprisoning and Fining of some of the Petitioners, &c.

221] Peace. It may be M^r Cotton will use the common objection, that some part of their Petition tended to Disturbance in Civill Things.

Truth. Some of their Petitions were purely for Conscience Libertie of Conscience, which some in Office, both in to God in Church and State savoured, as is reported, if not pro-close Prismoted. If others or some part of them might be oner in judged offensive against Lawes made, yet why then have England, and hath not the Libertie of their Conscience (in point of no Peti-Worship) been granted to them? When they have tioner could complained (amongst other Passages) that they have Libertie. been forced to stay the baptizing of other Mens children, while their owne might not be admitted, and therefore earnestly sued for Ministers and Congregations after their owne free choice and Consciences, which have ever been denyed to them.

Peace. It is said, that their Ministers being confulted with, utterly denied to yeeld to any such Libertie.

Truth. They might justly feare, that if such a window were opened (as once Bishop Gardiner spake in another case) that the New English Congregations and Churches would be as thin, as the Presbyterians complained theirs to have been, when the people once began to taste the Freedome and Libertie of their Consciences, from the slaves whip, &c.

Peace. In the next Passage, the Discusser having excepted against M^r Cottons distinguishing betweene Members of the Church, and such as have given

their names to Christ; M^r Cotton replies; they are not all one, and quotes, E/a. 65. 5, 6.

Publike Truth. Let the place be viewed, and that place marriage, will be found to speake of no such Difference: It or giving ones selse to speaks of the Lords promise to Eunuches and Stran-Christ. gers, laying hould on the Lords Covenant, and joyning themselves to the Lord, which I conceive Mr Cotton will not deny to be in a Church way; in which condition the Lord gives the Eunuches a name better then of Sonnes and Daughters.

Peace. In the next Passage Mr Cotton upon Tertullians speech, assirmes, that a salse Religion will hurt, because the Red Horse sollowes the White, &c. [Rev. 6. 2-8.]

Truth. I answer; Gods Judgements (by Warre, Famine, Pestilence) plagueing false Religions in his time (though after many hundreth yeares patience, as hath formerly been opened) is [222] one thing: and the present hurting or prositing of others, is another.

Peace. In the next place M^r Cotton takes offence that the Discusser should infinuate M^r Cotton to have a hand in the Modell of Church Government.

Truth. I answer; Mr Cottons words in the End of his Answer to the Prisoner, (where he speakes of this Treatise or Modell, sent to some of the Brethren of Salem) seemed to hould out the probabilitie of it. How ever Mr Cotton subscribeth to the rest of the Elders, (as he here sayth) their words being rightly understood.

Peace. Further, M' Cotton here affirmes, that the

Pub. Narr. Club, iii. 53. See also Editor's Preface, p. 8.

want of a Law for Religion in any State provokes the Wrath of God, as the want of a King in Ifrael, Judg. Judges 21. 25. ered.

Truth. This Scripture proves no more, but that the want of a King, Magistrate, Governour, or Civill Officer of Justice, provokes the Wrath of God, and endangereth the people, against which the Discusser never affirmed, but against their Kingly or Civill Authoritie in spirituals cases, since Christ Jesus abolished that Nationals Church.

Peace. But fayth Mr Cotton, the best Good of a Citie is Religion, and therefore there should be a Law for it.

Truth. To this I have spoken largely in discussing of that Modell, unto which I know not of any Reply yet made by Himselfe, or any of those worthy men whom he makes the Authours of it.

Peace. But further, whereas the Discusser had said Supreame that the weedes of the Wildernesse will not hurt the Authoritie Garden, nor poyson the Body, if not suffred to grow in walls. the Garden, nor taken into the Body, Mr Cotton grants that Christ hath ordained Gardiners for his Garden, and Physick and Physicians for his Body: Yet withall he makes the Civill Officers, to be as Supervisors, Superintendents, and consequently, Bishops, Governours, and Heads of the Church or Churches, and over the spiritual Officers of Christ Jesus.

Truth. What is this but to establish Henry the 8. a Spirituall Civill Magistrate, and Head of the Church, in the roome of the Pope? Contrary to which I have discoursed in the discussing of the Modell in the bloudie Tenent.

¹ Bloudy Tenent, 196. Pub. Narr. Club, iii. 344.

223] Peace. But what thinke you of Mr Cottons interpretation of Tertullians minde, to wit, that Tertullian should meane, that the Christian Religion would not hurt nor disturbe the Romane Civill State?

Tertullians Speech of one Religion, not burting or profiting another Confidered.

Truth. I conceive it cannot stand, for although it be true that the Christian Religion hurts no Civill State (but infinitly the contrary) yet Mr Cotton will not deny that the Christian Religion (not of it selfe, but through the corruption of the Civill State) may provoke a Civill State many wayes, and therefore Tertullian must meane other wayes, to wit, every Man must stand or fall in his owne Religion, and the Religion of one man will neither burt nor fave another: Therefore (to end this Passage) Tertullians words may not unfitly be thus applied: The Religion of the Protestants, if permitted by the Papists, will neither hurt nor profit the Presbyterians, if they permitted it: And the Religion and Worship of other Consciences in old or New England, will neither hurt nor profit the Independents, where the power of tollerating or not tollerating lies in the hands and power of the Independents.

Exam: of Chap. 68. replying to Chap. 71.

Peace. Here Mr Cotton urgeth two mistakes: First in the quoting of Jerome: secondly, in naming Tertullian for Jerome.

Truth. Possible it is, they are neither the mistakes of the Prisoner, nor Discusser, but either the Scribe or Printers may share with them; or if they were

their owne mistakes (although the Prisoner wrote in close prison in Newgate, and the Discusser in multitude of Distractions, yet) they are justly to be blamed for their least sleepines in the handling of the matters of the most High.

Peace. But, Jeromes words (faith Mr Cotton) imply more then a Jpirituall cutting off; Arius was but a Sparke, but because he was not speedily suppress, his Flame depopulated all the World, which [224] cannot be meant (sayth he) of cutting off by Excommunication, which proceeded against him once and twice.

Truth. I cannot be easily induced to believe that ferome intended to complaine of Constantine, who was not sparing at the first to put forth his temporall Arme and power against Arius: But this is certaine, his words are these, [Heresie must be cut off with the Sword of the Spirit: and the Scriptures quoted by him (I Cor. 5. Gal. 5.) as Mr Cotton yeeldeth] prove onely a spirituall cutting off: So that it seemes not rationall for ferome to run from the Spirituall Sword, about which he is now conversant, to the carnall and temporall Sword, of which those Scriptures (as Mr Cotton acknowledgeth) discourse not.

Peace. But let no man say (sayth Mr Cotton) that this "grant of his [That Heresie must be cut off by "the Sword of the Spirit] doth imply an absolute "sufficiencie in the Sword of the Spirit, to cut it downe "according to 2 Cor. 10. 4, 5. For though spirituals "Weapons be absolutely sufficient to the End for which "God hath appointed them, as hath been opened "above, to wit, for the conviction, and (if he belong "to God) for the conversion of the offendour, for the

tons and

Mr Ed-

wards

"mortifying of his flesh, and for the saving of his Soule, "and for the cleanfing of the Church from the Fel-"lowship of that Guilt: Yet if an Heretick will still continue obstinate, and persist in seducing, creepe into *Mr Cot- Houses, leade captive fillie Soules, and destroy the Faith of fome, it may be of many, such *Gangrenes would be cut off by another Sword, which in the hand of

Gangrenes the Magistrate is not borne in vaine. bave little

Truth. This answer of Mr Cotton lookes too too differd.1 like that Distinction of the bloudie Bishop against the poore Martyr or Witnes of Jesus (which Mr Fox mentioneth) The Scripture is sufficient for Salvation, Blasphemie against but not for Instruction: There is need of Tradition, the boly &c.2 The Sword of the Spirit (fayth Mr Cotton) is Scripture. absolutely sufficient, for these foure, to wit, the Conviction, Mortification, and Salvation of the offendour, the Heretick, yea, and for a fifth, for Expiation, and cleanfing of the Church from the Fellowship of that Guilt, but there is a fixth, to wit, Infection, and there the Sword of the Spirit is too weake, and the Sword of the Magistrate must helpe.

> Peace. What found and modest Reason can be (almost) [225] pretended, why the holy Ordinances, Appointments and provisions of the Lord Jesus (who

Thomas Edwards, Trinity College, Cambridge (1605), was first a clergyman of the Church of England. He became a Presbyterian in 1642. His Gangræna was published in three parts in 1645. It was extremely bitter against all toleration. Some account of it is given by Neal, Hift. of Puritans, ii. 37, 38. Milton stings him in his Sonnet "On the new Forcers of

Conscience under the Long Parliament," as "shallow Edwards." He retired to Holland foon after publishing this work, where he died. Wood, Fasti Oxonien-Ses, ii. 413.

² This is among the questions put to John Lambert in his examination before Archbishop Warham in 1538. Fox, Atts

and Monuments, ii. 331.

The true

is the Wisdome of the Father, whose is all power in Heaven and in Earth, and whose Heart is all on Fire with Love to his people) should be so weake in suppressing the Enemies of his Kingdome, that, all the Counsell, Order, and Power he hath lest in his Absedece, are not able to resist the Infection of salse Doctrine, without the helpe of the Powers of the World his professed Enemie, unto whom who so is a Friend (sayth John) [James iv: 4.] he cannot but be an Enemie unto God. Oh what should be the mysterie that the two-edged Sword of Gods mighty Spirit, is sufficient for Conviction, for Conversion, Mortification, Expiation, Salvation, but yet not powerfull enough against Infection?

Truth. There is written evidently, on the Fore-bead of this plea, as on the forehead of the great Whore (Revel. 17.) [5.] Mysterie. The Ægyptian Onions (as I may so speake) are full of Spirituall Infoldings, or Mysteries: One or two I shall briefly unfold or peele.

First, the Clergie (facrilegiously so called) in all Christ de-Ages since the Apostasie, have (like some proud and spised for daintie Servants) distain'd to serve a poore despised tie. Christ, a Carpenter, one that came at last to the Gallowes, &c. And therefore have they ever framed to Themselves rich and Lordly, pompous and Princely, temporall and Worldly Christs, instead of the true Lord Jesus Christ, the spirituall King of his Saints and people. And however it suits well the common End to retaine the Name of Christ (as the Lord Jesus prophesied many salse Christs should arise, and many should come in his Name, &c.) yet most sure it will

be found, that a temporall Crowne and Dignitie, Sword and Authoritie, Wealth and Prosperitie, is the White that most of those called Scholars, Ministers, Bishops, aime and levell at: How many thousand of them will readily subscribe to the pleas of the French Bishops against the Lord Peter, disputing before Philip the French King for temporall Jurisdiction, and Peters A base of two Swords in the hands of Christs Ministers.

A base esteeme of the Spirituall Sword,

Peace. Mr Cotton is not far off, for howsoever He and some will say with him, one Sword is enough for a Presbyter or Elder, enough for Conviction, Conversion, Mortification, Expiation, and Salvation, yet one Sword is not enough against Infection, and therefore it is needfull (though we are not of the opinion 226] of those French Prelates and others, that challenged to themselves the Sword of temporall jurisdiction into their owne hands, yet) it is needfull that it be at our call in the hands of our Executioners the Civill Magistrates.

Earthly Christs need earth ly supports.

Truth. It is impossible that temporal and worldly Christs should walke with the legs of a spiritual supportment, but as (in respect of outward Government) they spring from the Earth and the World, it is impossible I say but their Feeding and Aliment, Defence and Protection should be of the nature of the Root and Eliment from whence they arise.

Peace. It is objected, was the Church of the Jewes

¹ The centre of the target in archery was painted white. Shakespeare, *Taming* of the Shrew, v. 5.

part of the King, distinguishing between the temporal and ecclesiastical jurisdictions. The prelates made a long reply, which is to be found in Fox, Acts and Monuments, 1: 402-414.

² A Parliament was called by Philip the Fair at Paris, Dec. 15, 1309. Peter de Cugneriis opened the discussion on the

temporall that was affisted and protected with a temporall Sword?

Truth. The Spirit of God tels us (Heb. 8. & 10.) of a worldly Sanctuary, of a weake and old vanishing Covenant, to wit, a Nationall Covenant, and Ordinances of a Yewish Church.

Peace. It is againe faid how can the Discusser extoll the Sword of the Spirit only, and acknowledge no Churches.

Truth. Although the Discusser cannot to his Souls The state fatisfaction conclude any of the various and severall of Christianity forts of Churches extant to be those pure golden Can-during the dlesticks framed after the first patterne, Rev. 1. [12. reigne of 20.] Yet doth he acknowledge golden Candlesticks of Christ Jesus extant; those golden Olive trees and candlesticks, his Martyrs or Witnesses, standing before the Lord, and testifying his holy Truth during all the Reign of the Beast, Rev. 11. [4.] Hence, although we have not satisfaction that Luther or Calvin, or other precious Witnesses of Christ Jesus, erected Churches or Ministeries, after the first patterne (as they conceived they did) yet doth he affirm them to have been Prophets and witnesses against the Beast, and furnished sufficiently with spirituall Fire in their mouthes, mightily able to consume or humble their Eenemies, as Eliah did with the Captains sent out against him. [2 Kings 1: 10. I

ting ministry of the Apostles or Messengers to the Nations, or the Feeding and Nourishing Ministry of Pastors and Teachers, according to the first Institu-

I He fays in *The Hireling Ministry*, p. 4, that he "cannot yet in the holy prefence of God bring in the result of a satisfying discovery, that either the beget-

Peace. I will object no more, please you (Dear Truth) to passe on to the 2nd. viz. the Ministry of the Spirits pretended insufficiency against Infection: why should not the spiritual power of the Lord Jesus be powerful enough against creepers into Houses, against such as lead captive silly souls, against such as destroy the faith of some, &c. as well as in the first Churches and Assemblies, professing his holy name and worship?

Truth. Search his Will and Testament, and we find no other [227] but spiritual means prescribed and bequeathed by the Lord Jesus, to Paul to Peter, or

any of the holy Apostles or Messengers.

Peace. I must needs acknowledge that the poor fervants of Christ, for some hundereth of years after Constantines peace the departure of the Lord enjoyed no other power, a greater no other Sword nor Shield but spirituall, until it tryal and danger to pleased the Lord to try his children with Liberty and then 300 ease under Constantine (a soarer Tryall then besell years per-them in 300 years persecution) under which tempofecutions. rall protection, munificence and bounty of Constantine, together with his temporall Sword, drawne out against her spirituall enemies, the Church of Christ soon surfeited of the too much boney of worldly ease, author-

ity, profit, pleasure, &c.

Truth. Deare Peace, the second mistery is this. In all ages, the world hath been o'respread with the

tion of the Lord Jesus, are yet restored and extant. It may then be said, what is that Ministry that hath been extant since Luther and Calvin's time (especially what is that Ministry that hath been Instrumental in the hand of the Lord, to

the conversion of thousands?) I answer, The Ministry of Prophets or Witnesses, standing with Christ Jesus, against his great corrivall and competitour Antichrist. Revel. 10. 11." delusions and abominations of false worship, invented by Sathan and his Instruments in opposition to the Sathans pure worship of the God of Heaven: Against these two wayes the Lord Jesus hath not been wanting to stir up his ing the witnesses, servants and souldiers, fighting for their Candle of Christianity.

These witnesses, when Sathan hath not been able to vanquish and overcome them by disputing, writing, &c. (but hath ever lost that way) he hath been forced to run to the slesshly Armories of temporall weapons and punishments, and to fetch in the powers of the world; So hoping to dash out the Candle of Truth and break the candlesticks thereof the witnesses of Christ Jesus: This Sathan hath ever practiced one of these two wayes, sometimes by (pretended) legall tryals and executions of Justice, sometimes by most horrid and dreadfull murthers and massacres

Peace. Thus hath Christ Jesus indeed been vanquished, and driven out of this world by the powers of Cæsars, Kings and other earthly Governours and Rulers.

Truth. 'Tis a fresh and bleeding History of that famous disputation between the Cardinal and Prelates The of France and Beza with his protestant assistants under French Massacre Charles the 9th. And not long after that of that most must doe barbarous and horrible murther and massacre of about what their 30000 Innocents, to finish and compleat that victory disputawhich the pretended Disputation and spiritual arme tion could could never effect.'

The Colloquy or Conference of Poissy was held in 1561, at the beginning of the reign of Charles IX. The chiefs of the request of Calvin, and as his representa-

Pretended must be Convocations cald at London, and downe must disputes in Q. Maries these famous witnesses of Jesus, Cranmer, Ridley, Latidays, end-mer to dispute at Oxford[:] but faithful Philpot for ing in stery his free disputing in the Convocation at London, and Cranmer, Latimer and Ridley for not yeelding away the truth at Oxford, they must all feel the rage of the stery furnace, who bow not downe to the golden Image.

And (without offence of civill Authority, or difrespect against any mans person be it spoken) in the late great disputes between the Presbyterians and Independents at VVestminster; what a Tempest raised, what Earthquakes and Thunders cal'd for, from Earth and Heaven, ihat the second sword of the magistrate

The late Synodicall disputes.

(herein the *Presbiteriaus Servant* and *Executioner*) might effect that which all the *power* of the *pretended fword* of *Gods Spirit* was never able to reach to.² *Pea.* To proceed, M Cot. is greatly offended at

The first public conference was held September 9, and the last October The disputation was carried on chiefly between Cardinal de Tournon and Beza. Its refult was not altogether adverse to the Protestants. In January, 1562, an edict of toleration was issued, which gave them a protection before denied. The Massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day begun August 23d, 1572. "Le calcul le plus modérè, celui fait par de Thou, éléve le nombre des victims à près de trente mille." H. Martin, Histoire de France, xi. 278. Thuani Hist., iii. 145. For an account of the Colloquy of Poiffy, see Martin, Histoir, &c., xi. 74-79. Thuani Hist., ii. 117-127.

¹ Cranmer, Ridley and Latimer, were fent to a disputation at Oxford, April 10, 1554. John Philpot, of New College, Oxford, was Archdeacon of Winchester. October 18, 1553, a Disputation was held at Convocation-House, in London, in which Philpot took part. He was called to account by Gardiner, and was burned at Smithsield, December 18, 1555. He was of Williams's opinion in regard to "the baptizing of infants." Fox, Acts and Monuments, iii. 36-74, 16-24, 459-512.

16-24, 459-512.

The Presbyterian party in the West-minster Assembly, which was in an over-whelming majority, was against toleration, and called upon the magistrate to

this word: to wit [the Eye of the Answerer could never be so obscured, as to run to the Smiths-shop for a sword of Iron, and steel to help the Sword, of the Spirit; if the Sun of Ryghteousnes had pleased to shew him that a Nationall Church, &c.] And his A bloody anger breaths forth, first against all Hereticks thus: and most unchrist- If there be stones of the streets, the Magistrate need tian not run for a Sword from the Smiths shop, nor an speech. Halter from the Ropiers to punish an Heretick.

Truth. It is true, the warehouse of persecution is so abundantly filled with all sorts of bloody Instruments, besides Swords and Ropes, that the Primitive and Latter times have told us how many severall sorts of sorrows, pains and torments the servants of the living God, have felt by severall Instruments of Blood and Death, besides Ropes and Swords, &c. and all to punish (as Master Cotton sayth) the Heretick, the Heretick, Blasphemer, Seducer &c.

Peace. What is this Anger but Fury, Ira furor brevis est? And what weapons can be wanting to Fury, not the stones in the streets (saith Master Cotton) Furor armor ministrat, for the magistrate needs not (saith he) stay so long as to run to a Smiths-shop for a sword, or to the Ropiers for a halter, &c.

draw his fword against what were called "sectaries." At a later period the Presbyterians having a temporary majority in Parliament, showed their intolerant temper in passing an "Ordinance against Blasphemy and Heresy," which went so far as to instict the penalty of death on those who would not abjure certain proscribed errors of opinion. This act was passed May 2, 1648. Neal gives the sub-

stance of the Act, with a list of the herefies, and says it was "one of the most shocking laws I have met with in restraint of religious liberty, and shows that the governing Presbyterians would have made a terrible use of their power, had they been supported by the sword of the civil magistrate." Hist. of Puritans, ii. 79 Crosby, Hist. of Baptists, i. 199.

The rash fury and madnesse of perfecutors even against themselves.

Peace. O the mysteries of iniquitie and cozenage of fin, that a Lambe of Christ should thus roar out like a Lyon, and (as the speech may be construed by some) fo far as in him lies to provoke 229 the civill powers, yea the people in the streets to furious outrage, and not fo much as to attend proceedings in pretended legal Trials and executions, but in the madnesse of Barbarous murthers and massacres, and that even upon himselfe and the Independants in their meetings, &c.

Peace. But 2dly, he finds fault with the Discussers wit, for bringing fuch light conceits into grave difcourses and disputes about the holy things of God.

Truth. If there be anything favouring of wit in

the Discussors speech, let all men judge whether there be not a double, yea a treble portion in this of Master Cottons; I acknowledge, Non est major confufio quam serij & Joci. The Discusser dares not willingly to prophane the holy name of the most high with lightnes, no not with those fine turnings of wit which the word forbids, (έυτραπελία, Ephes. 5. [4.] which becomes not Christs schollars, but rather the fied, glori-giving of thanks: And yet there is an holy wit and pleasantnes in Samsons Riddle, in Jothams and Jesus his Parables, yea, and in Eliah his sharpe and cutting language, which cut as deep to their deluding consciences, as the *Knives* and *Lances* of their *Idolatrous* backs and bodies; Yet none of these were (as Mast. Cotton infinuates against the Discusser) for naming of Smiths-shop) playings with feathers, &c.

> But what thinke you of his confidence, touching his New-England Diana, to wit, that the

Pleafantnesse of wit sanctifies the giver.

Discusser will never be able to make it good: that the Church in New-England is implicitly, a Nationall and State Church?

Truth. His own words feem to prove it, for if it be a Church and not Churches of N. England, as else-The prewhere he speaks (and as the Scripture ordinarily particular speaks, the Churches of Judea, Galatia, &c.) it can-Churches not be no other but a Nationall, as the English-of N. E. Church, Scotch-Church, French-Church, &c. But post- a Nationall fibly it being a mistake, I answer, A Nation in the Church. common and large extent, I dare not call New-England, but thus, the feverall Plantations or Colonies of one Religion, or way of worship make up one Colonie or Province of English-men in this part or tract of America. I cannot thererefore call the Church of New-England (properly) a Nationall Church, but a Provincial Church, a State Church; cast into the mould of a Nationall Church, distinct into so many Parishes, I say not expresly and explicitly, but implicitly and fecretly, [230] which the fon of righteousnesse will at last reveal, as clearly and brightly in the eyes of all men, as the fun that shines at Noonday.

At present, I affirm (what ever are the pretences, pleas and coverings to the contrary) that that Church estate, that religion and worship went is commanded or permitted to be but one in a country, nation or province (as was the Jews religion in that typical land of Canan) that Church is not in the nature of the particular Churches of Christ, but in the nature of a Nationall or state Church: the nature of a particular Church of No per-Christ, is to be one, 2 or 3 (more or lesse) in Townes mission of

any Relig- or Cities (as in all the instances of the New-Testament, ion or worship but the nature of the State Church is when the whole but one in State is turn'd into a State Church in so many Par-N. E. is therefore are the ous & intolerable for any part of this City, state, &ce. Churches, not to attend the common worship of the City, sanctifie but a Nationall the holy times, and contribute to the holy Officers, and Church in to walke in another way, which is the generall state the mould and practise of New-England.

of them, &c. 2. That is a nationall and state Church where the Wherethe Civill power is constitued the Head thereof, to see Supream to the conforming or reforming of the Church, the in a truth or falsehood of the Churches, Ministries or min-

Church is istrations, ordinances, Doctrine, &c. Civill, the In the particular Churches of

In the particular Churches of Christ Jesus, wee Body cannot but be finde not a tittle of the power of the civill magistrate like the or civill sword in spirituall cases. It is impossible but head, and a Nationall and Civill head must be head of a Nationall make up but one all or State Church, which (upon the point is but a Civil or civill or temporall Church (like the head thereof) and National not a heavenly and spirituall: I say, a Civil or tempomixt Church, rall Church, subject to the changes of a changeable like the Court or Countrey, and the interpretings and expoundlewish Nationall ings of Scripture, to what the Court or Countrey is Church, subject to approve or disprove of. The purg-

ing a 3. It is a Nationall or State Church, where the Countrey opposite or gain-sayer, the pretended Heretick, Blassicks deplace, Sec. is some way or other punished, clares that put forth of the State or Countrey it selfe by death or Countrey banishment: whereas particular Churches put forth no ly or imfurther then from their particular societies, and the plicitly a National Church.

National Church.

- 4. That Church cannot be otherwise than a Nationall or [231] State Church, where the maintenance A State of the Worship, Priests and Officers, is a State main-Maintenance, provided by the care and power of the State, eth a State who (upon the point) payes their Ministers or Ser-Church. vants their wages; whereas the maintenance of the Worship and Officers of a particular Church, we finde by Christs Testament to be cared for sufficiently by Christs power, and meanes in his Church.
- 5. That Church is a Nationall or State Church, Synods af-whose whole Assemblies, in Synods, Councells, Pro-sembled by vinciall, Nationall, &c. If Mr Cotton can disprove Power, the truth and substance of these and other particu-prove the lars alledged, so farre as concernes the generall and of the same Body of the Countrey combined (whatsoever little Nature variation some particular Townes may make) the with the Discusser must acknowledge his Errour, but if Mr acts and Cotton cannot doe it, as I believe he cannot (what calls them. ever flourish a wit may pretend) the God of mercy

pardon what by M^r Cotton is done in Ignorance, and awaken him and others, who cause his people to goe astray; according to that of the Prophet; Their Shepheards cause this people to goe astray. [Jer. 50:6.]

Peace. O that all Gods sheepe in New England, and such as judge themselves their Shepheards, may truely judge themselves at the tribunall of their owne Conscience in the presence of the Lord, in the upright Examination of these particulars: But to leave New England, and to returne to the Land of Israel: I "should thinke (sayth Mr Cotton) not onely mine "eye obscured, but the sight of it utterly put out, if "I should conceive (as the Discusser doth) that the

"Nationall Church State of the Jewes did necessarily "call for fuch weapons to punish Heretiques more then "the Congregationall State of particular Churches doth "call for the same now in the dayes of the New "Testament.

Truth. It is a strange Speech to proceede from so knowing a Man, but let us ponder his Reasons in the

feare of God.

Peace. Was not (fayth Mr Cotton) the Nationall Church of the Jewes compleatly furnished with Spirituall Armour to defend it selfe, and oppose Men and Devills, as well as particular Churches of the New Testament? Had they not power to convince false Prophets, as Elijah did the Prophets of Baal? had they not power to separate Evill Doers from the Fellowship of [232] their Congregations? addeth, an uncleane Person, although he might not Enter into the Temple, with the rest of the Israelites to wor/hip the Lord, yet he was permitted to live in the Common-weale of Israel. Men uncircumcifed both in *Heart* and *Flesh*.

Touching the differthe Jewes and the Churches.

He addeth further, that the Nationall Church of Ifrael was powerfully able by the Sword of the Spirit tween the to defend it selfe, and to offend Men and Devills, for Church of which he quoteth, Zach. 4. 6. And he asketh, doth not the Discusser himselfe observe that time was, in Christian the Nationall Church of the Land of Canaan, when there was neither Carnall Sword nor Speare to be found, I Sam. 13. [19.]? And was not then the Nationall Church powerfully able by the Spirit of God to defend it selfe, and to offend Men and Devills as well as particular Churches now?

Truth. I answer: First, As much as the shadow of a Man falls short of a Man himselfe, so did all their Ordinances (which were but shadowes of spirituall things to come) fall short of that bright enjoyment of Christ Jesus, and spirituall and heavenly things in him, now brought to Light by Christ Jesus in the Gospel or New Testament.

2. Mr Cotton will never demonstrate that the putting forth, or Excommunicating of a person from the Church of God amongst them, was other then cutting off from the Land by Death, and the Civill Sword, the same being spiritually executed now in the Israel of God, 1 Cor. 5. Gal. 5. 12.

Thirdly, Although the Stranger uncircumcifed The holy might live amongst them, yet none of the Native Canaan a Israelites might so live, nor yet might the Stranger Nonesuch. prophane the holinesse of the Lord by labour on the Sabbath, which Mr Cotton will never prove ought A Figure of now to be kept by all Countries of the world, and tian. that under such Penalties, as was in the Land of Canaan, the holy Land: Nor that they had spirituall power sufficient to punish the willfull breach of any Morall or Ceremoniall dutie, without the helpe of the Carnall Sword, the contrary to which is plaine in the New Testament, I Cor. 5. 2 Cor. 10.

Fourthly, For the Scripture, Zach. 4. 6. Not by might nor Power, &c. The Prophet doth not here oppose the Spirit to might or power, so as to deny the use of Carnall weapons, might or power, which God had vouchsafed to them against all Enemies 233] within and without, but sheweth it to be the Ons of the work of Gods own finger or Spirit in the use of car-Jewes and

Christians nall meanes which they used for the raising of the compared. Materiall Temple and Civill defence of Themselves against all Opposers, Hinderers, &c. Whereas 2 Cor. 10. [4.] the Apostle flatly opposeth Spirituall Weapons against Carnall, and Mr Cotton will never prove that the Corinthians or any of the Saints of Christ, did enjoy other Weapons, in that sirst or the Ages next after, but onely the Spirituall Weapons and Artillery

which the Apostle mentioneth.

Lastly, To that of 1 Sam. 13. [19.] I answer, That No Speare when there was no Speare nor Sword in Israell, the nor Sword Israelites were not powerfully able to defend Themin Israel. selves against their Enemies, except that God was pleased extraordinarily to stirre up meanes of their preservation, as wee see in the case of Jonathan and his Armour-bearer against the Philistims. In like manner I believe that where the ordinary power of Gods hand in his holy Ordinances is withdrawen, it is his extraordinarie and immediate power that preserveth and supporteth his people against Men and Devills; as in particular, during the reigne of Antichrist in stirring up and supporting the two Witnesses.

Exam: of Chap. 69. replying to Chap. 72.

Touching the Testimony of Brentius.

Peace. IT is untrue, sayth Mr Cotton, that we restraine Men from Worship according to Conscience, or constraine them to Worship against Conscience, or that such is my Tenent or practice.

Truth. Notwithstanding Mr Cottons cloake, to wit, that they will not meddle with the Heretick before he hath sinned against his owne Conscience, and so persecute him onely for sinning against his owne Conscience, yet I earnestly beseech every Reader seriously to ponder the whole streame and series of Mr Cottons Discourse, Propositions, Affirmations, &c. through the whole booke, and he shall then be able to judge whether it be untrue that his Dostrine tends not to constraine, nor restraine Conscience.

234] 2. For the matter of fact, how can he with any Humilitie before the flaming eyes of the most

High, cry out, no fuch practice, when

First, Their Lawes cry out a Command under Pen-New-Engaltie for all to come to Church, though not to be to be ac-Members, which in truth (as hath been opened) is counted but a colour and visard, deceiving himselfe and others: persecutours. And a cruell Law is yet extant against Christ Jesus, mussled up under the hood or vaile of a Law against Anabaptistrie, &c. 1

Secondly, Their practice cryes, their Imprisonments, Finings, Whippings, Bahishments cry in the Eares of

"It is therefore ordered and decreed that wherefoever the ministry of the word is established according to the order of the Gospell through out this Jurisdiction, every person shall duely refort and attend thereunto respectively upon the Lords dayes &c; and if any person within this jurisdiction shall without just and necessary cause withdraw himself from hearing the publick ministry of the word, after due meanes of conviction used, he shall forseit for his absence from every such publick meeting 5 shillings." Mass.

Col. Records, iii. 78.

"It is ordered and agreed that if any person or persons within the jurisdiction shall either openly condemne or oppose the baptizing of infants, or go about secretly to induce others from the approbation or the use thereof, or shall appear to the Court wilfully and obstinately to continue therein after due time and means of conviction, every such person or persons shall be sentenced to banishment." Mass. Col. Records, ii. 85.

the Lord of Hosts, and the louder because of such unchristian figleave, cloakes, &c.

Peace. Let it be granted (fayth Mr Cotton) that we did both, yet this did not make Lawes to binde Conscience, but the outward man onely! Nor would we (fayth he) think it fit to binde the outward man

against Conscience.

Truth. I cannot discerne the Coherence of these three Affirmations: 1. We restraine no man from Worship according to Conscience. 2. We make Lawes but to binde the *outward* man onely. And yet againe (3) we thinke not meete to binde the *outward* man Mr Cotton lived once under a against Conscience. Lawes con Popish Law, to weare a fooles Coat or Surplice on his Gods Wor back, and to make Conjuring Croffe with his Fingers, why should he say, that this Law went beyond his back and his fingers, and came even to his Conscience? If these pettie bonds did binde his Conscience, as well as his back and his fingers; Oh let not Mr Cotton so farre put off the Bowells of Compassion toward Christ Yesus and his Followers, yea toward all men, as to binde their backs, and their Necks, their Knees and ous distinc- Hands backward and forward, to or from Worship,

Dangertions.

fhip.

Yea and oh let not fuch uprightnes, candor, and Integritie, as Mr Cotton hath been noted for, be blemished with such an Evasion as this, to wit, when it comes to felfe, that Conscience his owne or his Friends be offred to be bound, &c. then he shall flie to his third Evasion, faying, We think it not meete to binde the outward man against Conscience, that is, against our Consciences, &c. What ever becomes (finck or fwim) of other Mens.

and yet fay he binds but the outward man, &c.

235] Peace. In the next Passage, God needs not (sayth M^r Cotton) the helpe of the Magistrate more in the Second, then in the first Table.

Truth. God needeth not absolutely for the matters Touching of the Second Table, though respectively, because he both Tahath appointed Ordinances, unto which he hath grables. ciously referd himselfe. But for the first Table, he hath no neede at all, of carnall weapons, no not respectively, because he hath appointed Ordinances to thousand-fold more potent, suitable and sufficient.

Peace. Whereas it was urged, that if Magistrates must use their materiall Sword in keeping of both Tables, they must be able to judge of both: Mr Cot-Of Magton replies, that it is enough, that they be able to judgement judge in Principles and Foundations, and of the Arro-in Spiritgancie of a tumultuous Spirit; for such want not uals, &c. Judgement to censure Apostase or Herese, Idolatrie, &c.

Truth. It is not like that a Carpenter who hath skill sufficient to judge the Principles and Foundations of a house or Building, should be unable to judge about the Beames, Posts, &c.

2. With what great darknes, have the best of Gods children themselves been covered these many hundreth yeares, touching the very Fundamentalls of Gods Worship!

Peace. Whereas it was faid further, that either Of Qualithey are not fitly qualified Magistrates and Common-fications of Magistrates, that want this abilitie to judge, &c. Or else trates. they must judge according to their Conscience! Mr Cotton replyes; Many Qualifications are required in Husbands, Wives, Children, Servants, Ministers, Churches, the want whereof may make them sinfull, but not unlawfull.

Truth. I answer; some Relations are Passive, as that of children, who may be true and lawfull children, although they know not that they are children. But, fuch Relations as are active in their choice and consent, as of Husband, Wife, Magistrate, &c. these cannot be lawfull, unles they be fitted and qualified to performe the maine and effentiall duties of Husbands, Wives, Servants, Magistrates. That Husband, Wife, Servant cannot be lawfull, that are engaged to other Husbands, Wives, Masters: Nor can that Magistrate be lawfull, who is a mad-man or Ideot, not able to discerne between Right and Wrong: and truely (were Magistrates bound, as to the chiefe part of their Dutie and Office) to establish the true Religion, &c. he were no more then [236] a mad-man (as to the first Table) that were not spiritually indued with ability of discerning the true Church, Ministry, Worship, &c.

Peace. Now whereas it was further urged that Of Magif-then the Common-weale, the Civil, Naturall state, trates Abil hath more Light concerning the Church of Christ then the Church it self, &c. Master Cotton replies, it followes not, because that is a weak Church that knowes no more light then that of the Principles; and beside; what light the Common-wealth hath it

may have received from the Church.

Truth. I answer, If Kings and Queens, &c. be nurcing Fathers and Mothers (in a spiritual respect) over the Church, as is usually alleadged; can it be expected but that the Nurse, Father or Physician should know more of the Childs state then the Child or Patient himselfe, who oftentimes knows not his

ficknesse, nor that he is sick, (as oft may be the case of a Church of Christ It is impossible, but they must have more light then the Child, yea and much more impossible that they should receive their Light and direction from the Child, &c.

Peace. We see, saith Master Cotton, that Magistrates sometimes have more Light in matters of Religion then the Church it felf, as David and Hezekiah.

Truth. This (1) confirmes what I faid, that these Kings being appointed by God, Formers and Reformers of the Church of Judah, they must needs have more light in the matter of Reformation then the Church it selfe to be reformed.

2 I must deny that David and Hezekiah were figurative other then types of Christ Jesus, both in his owne Kings, &c. person and in such, who in his absence are by him deputed to manage the *spirituall* power and fword of his holy and spirituall Kingdome.

Peace. Yea, but alas, faith Master Cotton, there is no colour, that because Magistrates are bound to discerne and serve Christ with their power, that therefore they may punish Christ and Christians.

Truth. True, therefore, Master Cotton elsewhere faith, they must suspend to deal in Church matters untill they can judge, &c.

And this, First implies their light and judgement (abfolutely necessary) in all such matters of the Church, about which they are to Judge and act as often I affirme.

237 2 I aske what kind of spiritual Physicians will Master Cotton have, who shall be bound to suspend their power, all their lives long, unlesse they have Magistrates suspending in hold against such spirituall Fathers, Nurces, Physimatters of cians, who all their life long (yea the greatest numReligion. ber beyond compare of all their spirituall Fathers
upon the face of the Earth) must wholly suspend
from acting in spirituall diseases or cases, to wit, in

reforming, establishing, &c.

3. Although it excuseth not ('tis true) such Magistrates, Princes Common-wealths, for making this
Doctrine their ground of persecuting Christ and
Christians, yet doubtlesse it makes their sin the
greater who feed them with such bloody Doctrines,
and so consequently occasion them upon the rocks
of such fall and dangerous and bloudy practices.

Exam: of Chap. 70. replying to Chap. 73.

Peace. In this Chap. (Dear Truth) lye many stones of offence, at which the feet of the unwary most easily may stumble; I hope your carefull and steady hand may be a blessed Instrument of their Removall: As First, although Master Cotton subscribe unto Luther that the Government of the Civill Magistrate doth extend no further, then over the Bodies and Goods of the subject, yet (saith he) he may and ought to improve that power over their Bodies and Goods to the good of their Souls.

Truth. Sweet Peace my hand (the hand of Christ affisting) shall not be wanting: but what offence can be taken at the propositions?

Pea. The proposition like an aple of Sodom, is fair

and specious untill you crush it by examination: For, by maintaining the Magistrates power over the Bodies and Goods of the subject, for the good of his Soul, it is clear in this Chapter and others foregoing and following, that Master Cottons words drive at no lesse then a seizing upon, and plundering of the goods, the Imprisoning, whipping, Banishing and killing the Bodies, of the poor people, and this under Soul-sate the Cloak and colour of saving their Souls in the ing. day of the Lord Yesus.

Truth. The Civil State, and Common-weal may be compared to [238] a piece of Tapisty, or rich Arras, made up of the severall parts and parcels of the Families thereof. Now by the Law of God, Nature and Nations. a Father hath a power over his Child, the Husband over the Wife, the Master over, &c. and doubtleffe they are to improve that power and Authority for the good of the fouls of their Children, The pow-Yoak-fellows, &c. But shall we therefore fay that er of Pathe Father and the Husband hath power under Christ bands, over the consciences and religion of the Child or Wife, Magistrates in as a Father or Husband had under Mofes Numb. 30. fpirituals. Parents are commanded in the Gospel to bring up their Children in the instruction and fear of the 1 Cor.7. *Lord*; the *Husband* is commanded to labour to win [16.] and fave his Wife (with other power then the Wife also her Husband) whether Turke or Jew, Antichristian or Pagan: but fuch a power and sword to be improved (as Mr Cotton here pretends) for foul-good, Master Cotton will never finde in the Testament of Christ Jesus. The Plain English is (what ever be the Cloak or

The tearme Soulsgood but a paint &c.

cover which the States, Kings and Rulers of this world use in this case) this terme [for fouls good] is no more then the old Popish Jesabels painting, pro commonly salute animæ, pro redemptione animæ, or as that noble St. John observed in a speech at Guild-hall, that the Kings party made use of the name of Peace, as the Papists used the name of God, In nomine Domini, &c. 1

> Peace. It is most lamentable to see how the Kings of the Earth are grosly flattered by their Clergy, into as groffe a belief that they are most Catholick Kings as in Spain, most Christian Kings as in France, Defendors of the Faith in England. Hence those two bloody Persecutors of Luther, Charles the Fisth, and Henry the Eighth, were celebrated even upon the posts of the doors in Guild-Hall: Carolus, Henricus vivant, defensor uturque, Henricus Fidei, Carolus Ecclepæ.

> Peace. And yet to what other end have or doe (ordinarily) the Kings of the Earth use their power and authority over the Bodies and Goods of their Subjects, but for the filling of their paunches like Wolves or Lions, never pacified unlesse the peoples bodies, goods and Souls be facrificed to their God-belly and their owne Gods of profit, honour, pleasure, &c.

Diver St. John of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, and afterwards of Lincoln's Inn, argued in behalf of John Hampden, in the case of ship-money. He was in Parliament for Totness, and was made attorney-general, and afterwards chiefjustice of Common-pleas. In 1652, the year of this publication, he was sent ambassador to the Netherlands. He died

in 1673, aged about seventy-five. was connected with Cromwell by marriage. Mr. Carlyle speaks of him as "dusky, tough St. John, whose abstruse fanaticisms, crabbed logics, and dark ambitions, iffue all as was very natural in "decided avarice" at last." Life of Cromwell, ii. 6. Wood. Athenæ Oxonienses, ii. 453.

Peace. But in the second place Master Cotton affirmes, that by procuring the good of sheir souls, they may much advance [239] the good of their bodies and outward man also.

Truth. This Proposition is as fair as the former, but in the fearching and crushing is as rotten, for however it is most true (as he quoteth 1 Tim. 4, [8.]) that Godlinesse hath the promise of this Life, and of a bet-The prom ter, and also that such as seek first the Kingdome of porall mer God, may expect outward mercies to be cast upon cies consid them, yet these promises can never by any rule of Christ, be stretched to proue outward prosperity and flourishing to the followers of Christ Jesus in this present evill world.

Peace. He that is in a pleasant Bed and Dreame, though he talke idly and insensibly, yet is loath to be awaked.

Truth. Those sweet promises supply Gods servants with what outward blessings his holy Wisdome seeth they have need of for his service: But when wil Master Cotton indeed witnesse against a Nationall Church, and cease to mingle Heaven and Earth, the Church and worldly state together? when will he cease to propose the rich and peaceable, victorious and flourishing Nationall State of the Jewes as the Type of the Carnall peace and worldly wealth and honour of the spirituall Nation and Kingdome of Christ Jesus? when will he more plainely and simply conforme the members to the head Christ Jesus in the Holinesse, Glory of his spirituall poverty, shame and sufferings?

Peace. I have in the experience of many Ages

observed the flourishing prosperity of many Cities, Common wealths and Nations, where no found of Christ hath come, and that for hundreths, yea, some thousands of years together, as hath former-|ly| in this discourse been instanced.

Truth. You have found that when the Red and Black and Pale horse of War, Famine and Death have thundered upon the Nations, it hath not been upon the decay of a State Religion, but most commonly upon the rejecting and persecuting of the Preachers and Witnesses against it.

Peace. Yea Master Cotton himselfe observeth that fuch of Gods fervants as grow fattest in Godlinesse, grow not outwardly in wealth, but God keepeth them low in outward estate.

Worldly dren.

Truth. I conclude this passage with an observaprosperity tion of constant experience, ever since the Son of God ever dan- ascended the Heavens. The neerer Christs follow-Gods chil- ers have approached to worldly wealth, ease, liberty, honour, pleasure, &c. the neerer they [240] have approached to Impatience, Pride, Anger and Violence against fuch as are opposite to their Doctrine and Profession of Religion: And (2) The further and further have they departed from God, from his Truth, from the Simplicitie, Power and Puritie of Christ Jesus and true Christianitie.

Peace. In the next Passage Mr Cotton (though with another heart, yet) in the Language and Tongue of the Pharisees, seemes to take part with the Prophets against the persecuting Fathers, and amongst many things he prohibites Magistrates this one, to wit, that he must not make Lawes to binde Conscience.

¹ Page 16, supra.

Truth. What is a Law, but a binding Word, a Of Lawes Commandement? What is a Law to binde Conscience, Conbut a Commandement that calls for Obedience? And science. must wee raise up such Tumults, such Tragedies, and fill the face of the World with streames of bloud, about the Christian Magistrates reforming Religion, establishing Religion, killing the Heretick, Blasphemer, Idolater, Seducer, and yet all this without a Law, that may in the name of Christ exact obedience?

Peace. I wonder what we shall thinke of those Lawes and Statutes of Parliament, in old or New England that have bound the peoples Consciences, at least so farre, as to come to the Parish Church, improving (as M^r Cotton sayth) the power and Authoritie over their Bodies for their Souls good? What shall wee call all those Lawes, Commandements, Statutes, Injunctions, Directions, and Orders, that concerne Religion and Conscience?

Truth. The plaine truth is, Mr Cottons former reforming zeale, cannot be so utterly extinguished, as to forget the name and Notion of Christian Libertie, although in this bloudie Discourse, he hath well nigh, if not wholly) sold away the Thing! The Conscience (sayth he) must not be bound to a Ceremonie (to a pretended indifferent Ceremonie): And yet loe, throughout this Discouse, he pleades for the binding of it from these and these Dostrines, from these and these Worships, and binding to this or that Worship, I meane, to come to the publike Towne or Countrey Worship! Just for all the world, as if a Woman should not be bound to make a Curtsie, or Salutation to such a Man, but yet shee should be

bound (will she nill she) to come to his bed at his pleasure. Worship is a true or false Bed, Cant. 1. 16.

Peace. It is observable in the next place, what Mr Cotton [241] observeth, concerning the Principles of saving Truth, to wit, that no good Christian, much lesse good Magistrate can be ignorant of them.

Truth. In the Confideration of the Modell, this Goodnesse or Badnes of the Magistrate is Examined, and eafily it is proved (to my understanding) that this Affertion confounding the nature of Civill and Morall goodnesse with Religious, is as farre from Goodnes as Darknes is from Light.1

Peace. To this Issue tends Mr Cottons Conclusion of this passage [verily the Lord will build up and establish the House and Kingdome of such Princes, as

Truth. The promife of God to David concerning his House and Kingdome in the Letter, is most true in

doe thus build up his.]

the Mystery and Antitype, as to the Spirituall House and Kingdome of King David, King Jesus, in such Princes or Propheticall Kingly Spirits, who Spiritually, in the Word of Prophesie (the Sword of Gods Spirit) contend, for the Spirituall Kingdome of Christ Jesus: God will establish them in Spirituall Dignitie and Authoritie: But take this literally (as Mr Cotton Portion of carries it) and as he never will finde any fuch Dutie lying upon Princes in the Gospell, nor any fuch prom-Followers ise of temporall prosperitie, but holy predictions and foretellings of the crosse and persecution ordinarily to all that will live Godly in Christ Jesus, and the greater

> persecution to the most zealous and faithfull Servants 1 Bloudy Tenent, 134, 135. Pub. Narr. Club, III., 245, 246.

Periecution the Christs

of Christ Jesus: So neither can he give any true Instance (truely proper and parallell) to this purpose.

Peace. Me thinks although successe be no constant rule to walke by, yet Gods providence in successe of fournies, Victories, &c. are with great care and feare to be attended to and pondered, and the Hand and Eye of God to be observed in them, of what sort or Nature so ever they be.

Truth. Two instances of greatest fuccesse and tem-Two States won porall prosperitie we have presented to us on the pub-derfully like stage of this world, before our owne Dores, crown-favoured ing the Heads of such States and States-men, as have by God, upon merattended to mercy and freedome toward oppressed Con-cy shewed sciences.

The first is that of the State of Holland: The sec-ed Consciences, ond of our owne Native England, whose renowned formerly Parliament and victorious Armie never so prospered, Holland as since their Declaration and practice [242] of pitie the State of and mercy to Consciences oppressed by Mr Cottons England. bloudie Tenent.

Peace. In the next Passage, it being a Grievance that Mr Cotton should grant with Luther the Magis-Bodies and trates power to extend no further then the Bodies Goods the and Goods of the Subject, and yet withall maintain-trates eth, that they must punish Christians for sinning object. against the Light of Faith and Conscience: Mr Cotton answers:

First; He supposeth the chiefe good to be that of Christian Faith and Good Conscience.

Secondly; Suppose (fayth he) by Goods were meant outward Goods, yet the Magistrate may punish such in their Bodies and Goods, as seduce, &c. for (fayth

he) in feeking Gods Kingdome and the Righteousnesse thereof, Men prosper in their outward Estates, Matth.

6. 23. Otherwise they decay.

Laftly, He remembers not the proposition to be his, The Magistrates power extendeth no further, then the Bodies and Goods of the Subject He answereth it is true in respect of the Object, though not in respect of the End, which (sayth he) is ἐυπολιτέυειν, Bene administrare Rempublicam. And he asketh if it be well with a Common-weale, enjoying bodily health and worldly wealth, without a Church, without Christ! And he concludes with the Instance of the Romane Empire, which had it not cast away Idolatrie (fayth he) had been ruined.

Truth. For answer; First, the distinction is famous among all Men of the Bona or Goods of Animi, Corporis, Fortunæ: and againe, that of the Minde, Soule, and Conscience within, and that of the Body and Goods without, that it can be no leffe then a Civill as well

as a Spirituall Babell to confound them.

Oppreffion in Minde.

Secondly, To his Supposition, suppose (fayth he) by Goods were meant outward Goods, yet the Magistrate Goods and may punish such in their Bodies and Goods, as doe I fee not how these Cohere any better Seduce, &c. then the grant of some Papists, that the Churches power extends no further then the matters of Faith and Conscience: But yet (fay they) they may punish fuch in their Bodies and Goods as seduce, &c. Mr Cottons Suppositions and the Papists come both out of the fame Babylonian Quiver.

But thirdly, let us minde his Reason from Matth. 6. [33.] In feeking Gods Kingdome men prosper in outward estate, otherwise not: [243] I answer, this Proposition would better besit the pen of a Jew then a Christian, a sollower of Moses, then of Jesus Christ, who although he will not sayle to take care for his in Earthly Providences, that make it their chiefe worke to seeke his Kingdome, yet he maketh (as I may say) Christs Crosse the first Figure in his Alphabet, taking up his Crosse and Gallowes (in most ordinarie persecution,) which with selfe-deniall, are the assured Tearmes his Servants must resolve to looke for.

'Tis true, he promiseth and makes good, an hun-wealth, dreth Fathers, Mothers, Brothers, Sisters, Wives, Chil-Honour, dren, Houses and Lands: But Mr Cotton well knowes, peritie selit is [with persecution]. And how this outward pros-dome atperitie, agrees with Imprisonments, Banishments, hang-tending christs ing, burning, for Christs sake: the Martyrs or Witnes true Folof Jesus in all Ages, and the cry of the Soules under lowers. the Altar, may bring againe to his Remembrance, if New Englands peace, profit, pleasure and Honour, have lulled him into a Forget sulnesse of the principles of the true Lord Jesus Christ.

Peace. But Mr Cotton remembreth not the Propofition to be his, to wit, that the Magistrates power extendeth no further then the Bodies and Goods of the Subject.

Truth. Mr Cotton hinted not his least diffent from Luther (as he otherwayes useth to doe if he disowne,) &c.

Secondly, He grants it true in the object, to wit, that the object of the Magistrates power is the Body and Goods of the Subject, though not in the End which

he faith is ἐυπολιτέυειν. well to administer the Common weale: Now I aske what is this Common weale?

What is Israel.

Peace. The Spirit of God distinguisheth in the the Comon New Testament between the Common weale of the Nations of the World, and the Common-weale of Israel. The Common-weale of Israel, Mr Cotton will not affirme now to be a Church Provinciall, Nationall, Oecumenicall, but Particular and Congregationall.

> Truth. If so, then the finall cause of both these Common weales or States cannot be the same. although the End of the Civill Magifirate be excellent, to wit, well to administer the Common-weale, yet the end of the Spirituall Common-weale of Israel and the Officers thereof, is as different and transcendent as the *Heaven* is from the *Earth*.

> Peace. But how (fayth Mr Cotton) can it be well with the [244] Common-wealth that injoyes bodily health, and wordly wealth, if there be no Christ, no Church there? and how was it with the Romane Empire which the Red-horse of War, and Black borse of Famine, and Pale borse of Pestilence would have ruined, if she had not cast away her Idols.

Truth. Concerning this instance of Rome Master Cotton here acknowledgeth it abounded in worldly blessings, till the Lord Jesus came riding forth upon the White Horse of the Gospel. And Master Cotton may remember that from the Foundation of her rifing and Glory, laid by Romulus until Christs time, risheth in it flourished about 750 years in a long chaine of generations succeeding each other in worldly profperity, and yet no Church nor Christ to uphold it, so far is Master Cottons Romish instance from countenancing Mr. Cottons Roman Doctrine.

The Roman Empire flouworldly glory without Christ.

Peace. But when Christ came (faith Master Cotton) and was neglected, then the Red and Black and Pale horse had almost destroyed her, if she had not cast away her Idols.

Truth. I answer, Rome the head of the Empire cannot be said to neglect Christ (until the bloody Tenent of persecution arose among them) I say, not The Citie to neglect Christ more, nor so much as other States, mous for for there were so many of the Romanes, and so glo-professing rious professors of Christ Jesus, that all the world Christ Jesus over the Faith and Christian obedience of the Romanes was renowned.

- 2 The Roman Impire cannot be faid to cast away her Idols, but to change (as the Portugals did in the East-Indies) her Idols her more grosse and Pagan Idols, for more refined & beautified Idols, painted over with the name of Christ, the true God, holines, &c. and this in the glorious dayes of Constantine, or not long after. The Church of Christ Jesus which Christs under persecution remained a wife and spouse of Spouse Christ Jesus, now degenerates and apostates into an most chast under persecution, in the times of her ease, security and pros-secution. perity. (Whole Cities, Nations, and the whole world forced and ravished into a whore or Anti-christian Christian.)
- 3 As far as the East is from the West, so far is the world and nations and Empire of it from the holinesse of Christ Jesus, holy Spirit, Truth and Saints: With what appearance then of Christs holinesse, glory, &c. can Master Cotton advance the world, (the Roman Empire) to be (as he here speaks) the Advancer of the scepter of Christ Jesus?

245] Peace. If this Roman Empire be that dreadful Beast, (in Daniels prophecy) more strange and terrible then the rest, yea, and more terrible to Christ archy bloody to Jesus and his servants, then was the former Babilothe Saints. nian Lion, or Persian Beare, or Grecian Leopard, what truth of Jesus is this, that advanceth this dreadfull bloody Beast to be the Advancer of the Scepter, that is, the Church and Government, the Truth and Saints of Christ Jesus.1

> Peace. Glorious things (Dear Truth) are recorded of Constantine and other glorious Emperors.

Constan-Truth. The Beast was (sweet Peace) the Beast tine a friend and still, although it pleased God to give some refreshing and reviving to his perfecuted fervants, by Conenemy to Christs stantine and other blessed Instruments yet Constantines Spouse. favour was a bitter sweeting, his superstitious zeal laying the Foundation for after Usurpations and Abominations.

4 But further, for neer 1000 years together, both The state before and after Christs time, Rome grew and flourof the Ro-ished (with little alterations of her glory in comparimane Empirebefore son) untill this very time that Master Cotton cals ths and after casting away of her Idols: For not before, but after Constantines advancing of Christians to wealth and Christ. honour, &c. I say neer about 300 years together (interchangably) after his time, untill Pipinus, and Charles the Great, the City and state of Rome was almost ruined and destroyed, by the often dreadfull

brake in pieces, and stamped the residue with the feet of it: and it was diverse

After this I saw in the night visions, and behold a fourth beast, dreadful and terrible, and strong exceedingly; and it from all the beasts that were before it; had great iron teeth: it devoured and and it had ten horns. Daniel vii: 7.

incursions of the Goths and Vandals, Huns, Longobards, and other furious Nations: So contrary to the truth of Jesus is this slesshly doctrine of worldly wealth and prosperity, and also this very instance of Rome and her glory here discussed.

Peace. Master Cotton ends with prayer and blessing to God (as James speakes) and bitter and cutting cursings and censures to man, the poor Discusser, who (saith Master Cotton) seduceth himselfe and others and delights to doe it, and against the light of grace and conscience, against reason and experience.

Truth. The Discussor is as humbly confident of Grace and Conscience, Reason and Experience, yea, the God of all Grace, Christ Jesus, his holy Spirit, Angels, Truth and Saints to be on his side, as Master Cotton otherwise can be: But the day shall try, the Fire and Time shall try which is the Gold of Truth and [246] and Faithfulnesse, and which the Drosse and Stubble of Lyes and Errour.

In the meane time I dare pronounce from the Testimony of Christ Jesus, that in all Controversies of Religion: That Soul that most possesses it selfe in patient suffering, and dependeth not on the arme of sless, but upon the arme of God, Christ Jesus, for his comfort and protection, that Soul is most likely (in my observation) to see and stand for the Truth of Christ Jesus.

Peace. In the next place Master Cotton denyes

¹ For an elaborate account of the destruction of Rome and its causes, see Gibbon, *Decline and Fall*, chap. lxxi.

² Therewith bless we God, even the Father: and therewith curse we men, which are made after the similitude of God. James, iii: 9.

to compell to the Truth by penalties, but onely by withdrawing fuch favours as are comely and fafe

for fuch persons.

Truth. I have formerly answered, and doe, that a great Load may be made up by Parcels and particulars, as well as by one maffe or bulke; and that the backs of fome men, especially Merchants may be broke, by a withdrawing from them fome Civill priviledges and rights (which are their due) as well as by afflicting them in their Purses, or Flesh upon their backs.

God will nor have Cæsar wronged.

2 Christ Jesus was of another opinion (who distinguisheth between Gods due and Casars due: and notwrong, therefore (with respect to God his cause and Religion) it is not lawfull to deprive Casar the Civil Magisteate, nor any that belong to him of their Civil and Earthly rights. I say in this respect, although that a man is not Godly, a Christian, fincere, a Chuch member, yet to deprive him of any Civill right or Priviledge, due to him as a Man, a Subject, a Citizen, is to take from $C\alpha far$, that which is Cæsars, which God endures not though it be given to himfelfe.

> Peace. Experience oft-times tell us, that however the stream of just Priviledges and Rights hath (out of Carnal Policy) been stopt by Gods people, when they have got the Staffe into their hands (in divers Lands and Countreys) yet hath that streame ever returned, to the greater calamity and tryal of Gods people.

> Truth. But (thirdly) it hath been noted that even in New-England, penalties by Law have been fet to

force all to come to *Church*, which will appear upon a due fearch to be nothing else but an outward profession of *force* and *violence*, for that *Doctrine* which they suppose is the *Truth*.

247] Peace. Concerning coming to Church: wee tolerate (faith Master Cotton) Indians, Presbyterians, Antinomians, and Anabaptists: and compell none to come to Church against their conscience, and none are restrained from hearing even in England.

Truth. Compelling to come to Church is apparant whether with or against their Conscience, let Concernevery man look to it. The toleration of Indians tion in is against professed principles, and against the stream New-Engof all his present dispute as before I proved.

Touching the Magistrates duty of suppressing Idolatry, Witchcraft, Blasphemy, &c. such Indians as are (posessed subject to English) in N. England, notoriously continue and abound in the same which if they should not permit, it as apparant, their subjection is hazarded.

Tis true, this Toleration is a Duty from God, but a fin in them because they professe it their Duty to suppresse Idolatry, Blasphemy; I adde, Master Cotton may say, we not onely tolerate the Indians in their abominable and barbarous worships, but (which may seem most incredible) we tolerate the Indians also in that which by our civil principles we ought to tolerate no subject in, that is, in abominable lying, whoring, cursing, thieving, without any active course of restraint, &c.

Tis true, Those *Indians* submitting to their Gov¹ See pp. 232, 233, fupra.

ernment (as it may be Master Cotton will say to the ten Commandments) yet living in all kind of Barbarisme, live some miles more remote: how ever they are (they say) their subjects) were every miles distance an hundreth.

Peace. But is there any such and professed tolleration of Antinomians, Presbyterians, Anabaptists, as is here infinuated?

Witnesse Truth. I know of no toleration of Presbyterian, the bloody Antinomians, Anabaptists worshipping God in any whipping of Obadiah meetings, separate from the common Assemblies.² If Holmes for any such persons be amongst them (like Churchthe point of Bap- Papists) it is their sin, that they separate not from tisme lately such opposite Assemblies and Worships, and it is the at Boston. I sin of such assemblies to tolerate such persons after due admonitions in the name of Christ rejected.

But further Master Cotton grants a Communion in

¹ pp. 52, 53, *Supra*.

² There was from the beginning more or less latent diffent existing in the Masfachusetts and Plymouth Colonies, besides that which found its outlet into Rhode Island. Cotton says, "There be Anabaptists and Antimonians tolerated to live not only in our jurisdiction, but even in fome of our churches." Bloudy Tenent Washed, 165. Winslow in his Briefe Narration (1646) alleges not only that Presbyterians were allowed amongst them, but speaking of the Anabaptists and the law against them in Massachufetts, says "certain men desiring some mitigation of it, it was answered in my hearing, 'Tis true we have a severe law, but we never did or will execute the rigor of it upon any; and have men living amongst us, nay, some in our churches, of

that judgment." Young. Chron. of Pilgrims, 404. Winflow also says of Mr. Chauncy of Scituate, who was afterwards Prefident of Harvard College, "In the Government of Plymouth, to our great grief, not only the pastor of a congregation waiveth the administration of baptism to infants, but divers of his congregation have fallen with him." Chron. of Pilgrims, 405. The exact fact however feems to have been that he held "that the children ought to be dipped and not sprinkled." Winthrop, 1:398. ii: 86. He immediately succeeded Mr. Dunsster in the Presidency of Harvard College, who was removed for difowning the baptism of infants altogether. Mather, Magnalia, i: 367. Quincy, Hist. Harv. Coll. i: 18. To these instances may be added the later testimony hearing in a Church-Estate by Church members but not in any as are no Church-members, but come in as the Pagan, Infidell, 1 Cor. 14. [23.]

Truth. Communion is twofold, First, open and Commuprosessed [248] among Church Members: Secondly, rituall Secret and implicite in all such as give their presence two-fold. to such Worships without witnessing against them. For otherwise, how can a Church-Papist satisfie the Law, compelling him to come to Church, or a Protestant satisfie a Popish Law in Popish Countries, but by this Cloake or Covering, hiding and faving of themselves by bodily presence at Worship, though their Heart be farre from it.

Peace. Whereas it was faid, that Conscionable Pa-The great pists, and all Protestants have suffered upon this Trial ground, especially of resulting to come to each pists & others Church or meeting. Mr Cotton replies; They Protestants have suffered upon other points, and such as have re-ing comfused to come to Church, have not refused because ing to such hearing implanted them into Church-Estate, Church but out of feare to be leavened.

Truth. 'Tis true, many have suffered upon other points, but upon due Examination it will appeare that the great and most universall Tryall hath been, amongst both Papists and Protestants about coming to Church, and that not out of feare of being leavened (for what Religion is ordinarily fo distrustfull of its owne strength?) as of Countenancing what they believe false, by their presence and appearance.

of Cotton Mather. "Infant baptism hath been scrupled by multitudes in our days, New England from the beginning.' faithful, heavenly people, as perhaps any in the world. Some few of these peo- rate from the common affemblies."

ple have been among the planters of who have been in other points most wor- Magnalia, ii. 459. But all this does not thy Christians, and as holy, watchful, impugn the allegation of Williams in the text that they were not tolerated "fepaExam: of Chap. 71. replying to Chap. 74.

Peace. Oncerning the Papists testimonie against persecution; Mr Cotton replyes: First, why may not their Testimonie be wicked, as well as their Booke, confest so to be? Secondly, He grants, that Conversion of Soules ought not to be but by Spirituall meanes.

Truth. It is true, the Authour of the Letter calls their booke wicked, and themselves the Authours of persecution, yet their Testimonie is in part acknowledged by Mr Cotton to be true, and will further appeare so to be upon Examination: But whether Mr Cotton allow of no other Armes, then Spirituall to be used about Spirituall conversion, it hath and will be further examined.

Peace. Whereas the Papists alledge (Matth. 10. [16]) that Christ [249] fesus sent his Ministers as sheepe among Wolves, not as Wolves among sheepe, to kill, imprison, &c. M¹ Cotton grants this true, yet adds that this hindreth not Excommunication, Tit. 3. [10.] nor miraculous Vengeance against Spirituall Wolves (Acts 13. [11.]) where there is a gist: nor their Prayers against such, 2 Tim.4. 4. nor their stirring up of the Civill power against them, as Elijah did Ahab and the people against the Prophets of Baal,

Touching I Kings 18. 40.

prayers for Vengeance up- the third, the Prayers of Gods people against Gods on Gods
Enemies we finde two-fold: First, Generall against all; secondly, Particular against some; and that two-fold; First for Gods Vengeance in Gods time, leaving it to his holy Wisdome; as Paul prayd

against Alexander. Secondly, For present Vengeance; as the Disciples desired in the case of Christ, Luke 9. [54.] And against such Prayers the Discusser did and doth contend.

For the fourth, in Stirring up of the Civill State Stirring against false Prophets, I must answer as before, Let Civill Mr Cotton produce any such Civill State in the State to World, as that Extraordinarie and miraculous State persecute. of Israel was, and I yeeld it: otherwise, if the passage be extraordinarie and typing, why doth Mr Cotton adde suell to Nebuchadnezzars sierie surnace, which hath been so dreadfully hot already, and hath devoured so many millions of Gods people?

Peace. Further out of Matth. 10. [17. 18.] Where the Ppaists booke says, Christs Ministers should be delivered, but should not deliver up, those whom they are sent unto to convert, unto Councells or Prisons, or to make their Religion Felonie or Treason; Mr Cotton answers; What is this to Apostates, who seeke to subvert the Faith they have prosest? What is this to them that seeke to subvert States, and kill Kings; which Doctrine, in downeright tearmes, he at last chargeth upon the Authour of the Letter, and the Discusser.

Truth. But how falls an Antichristian or Apostate more directly under the stroake of the Civill Sword, then a Jew or Turke or Pagan? By what rule of God or Christ hath a Magistrate of this World Authoritie, so to punish the one above the other? And where hath Mr Cotton sound one Title, either in the Letter or in the Discusser, which sorbids the Magistrate to punish Felonie [250] or Treason, whether

The blou-it be in practice or in Doctrine, leading to it? Doth alone the King killing and ing Doctrine.

ofpersecu- not every Leafe and Line breath the contrary to what Mr Cotton here infinuateth? The Truth is, as Potiphars wife accusing Joseph was not cleare her felfe, so let this charge be well examined, and State-kill- this will be the Refult of it; The Papifts and the Discusser agree together in afferting one Truth in this Chapter, to wit, that Gods Messengers ought not to deliver any to Prisons or Councells. But in the Doctrine of killing hereticall Kings or Magistrates, who fees not but fuch Papifts as hould that Doctrine, and Mr Cotton meete in the end? For if the Magistrate prove an Apostate, Blasphemer, Idolater, Heretick, Seducer, (according to Mr Cottons Doctrine, as well as the Papists) such Kings and Magistrates ought (as well as thousands of his Subjects in like case) be put to Death.

Peace. Againe, where the Papists booke argued from Matth. 10 [12.] that Christ bids his Ministers to falute an house with peace, he sends no Pursevant to ransack and spoile it: Mr Cotton answers: True, but if Seducers be there, or Rebells or Conspiratours be there, God hath armed the Magistrate, Rom. 13. [4.]

Truth. Mr Cotton (too too like the bloudie perfecutours of Christ Jesus, in all Ages) still couples the Seducer and the Rebells together, as the Jewes coupled Christ and Barrabbas, though Barrabbas finds more favor then the Son of God, for Christ as a feducer, a Deceiver, &c. is commonly executed, & Barrabas released.

'Tis true the Magistrates Commission is from God, even in the time of the Gospel, but Christ Jesus never gave Commission to Magistrates to send Pursevants to ransack an house, to search for Seducers and Idolaters, who transgresse onely against the Spirituall Kingdome of Christ Jesus, but not against Civilitie and the Civill State.

Peace. This Distinction of Evills I remember it pleased God to open some of the Romane Emperours eyes to see, upon the occasion of his poore servants

Apologies presented unto them.

Truth. You feasonably remember this (Deare Antonius Peace) for although we finde not Antoninus Pius or Edict for Aurelius Antoninus to have been Believers in Christ the Christelus, yet they gave forth their Edicts, that no tians. Christian should be punished meerely for that he was a Christian, except some other crime against the Civill State were proved against him: And the later of these gave in Ex-[251] presse charge, that such as were their accusers should be burnt alive.

Peace. If such an Edict or any farre more moderate should come forth in our Time, against the Transgref great troublers of all Civill States, to wit, Informers, sion against Accusers and Maintainers of the bloudie Doctrine of uall or persecution: Doubtles thousands and ten thousands Civill of Men, yea not a few of the most zealous Hunters Peace. or persecutors would easily submit to the Truth of the Distinction between the crime of a Religion contrary to a State Religion, and a crime against the Civill State thereof.

But to the *Papists* againe, they (lastly) alledged *John* 10. [10.] that the true *Shepheard* comes not to kill the *sheepe*, &c. Upon this Master *Cotton* queries.

¹ See pp. 232, 233, Supra.

But what if the Wolfe, the Thiefe come, shall the Shepheard use Spirituall Censures, when they are not capable of such stroakes, or shall he not seeke helpe from the Magistrate, who is to see Gods people live a quiet and peaceable Life in all Godlines and Hon-

estie, 1 Tim. 2. |2.|?

Per secutours of Christs Sheepe pretend to fave but Wolves.

Truth. I answer, and cry out, how long, how long Lord, before thou avenge the bloud of thy boly ones, against them that dwell on the Earth, both bloudie Papists and bloudie Protestants? Out of their them and owne Mouthes shall Papists and Protestants be conkill none demned for flaughtering Christ Jesus (the Shepheard) in his poore Sheepe and Servants, and especially the bloudie Papist, for alledging that Scripture, for the Popes bloudie Butcherie, [Arise Peter, kill and Eate:] yet all pretending to fave the sheepe, and onely to refist Wolves, Thieves, &c.

Antichrs-

But more punctually Master Cotton well knowes, tian Min-that in the Mysterie of Antichristianisme, many isters great thousand Antichristian Wolves pretend strongly to be the harmles sheepe of Christ Jesus, yea his tender and carefull Shepheards, yet are but Antichristian Thieves and Robbers, who cannot dig and to beg are ashamed, and therefore finde it best to steale and rob, whole Parishes and Provinces, whole Nations, &c. for Livings, for Benefices, for Bishopricks, Cardinalships, Popedomes, &c.

Hireling

Peace. What kinde of Sheepe and Shepheards Ministers. (Christ Jesus will finde out shortly) are those Hirelings, Papist or Protestant, who no longer peny, no longer paternoster, no longer pay, no longer pray, nor preach, nor fast, nor convert, &c.

Truth. These Babylonian Rivers shall at last be stopt: God and [253] Man shall agree to stop them: The truth of that holy Myslerie of that great Exchange shall be opened, Revel. 10. [Rev. 18.] And Peoples eyes shall be opened to see, how these mysticall Marchants of the Earth (pretending to be the great Sellers of Truth) have been the greatest Deceivers, and Cheators, the greatest Thieves and Robbers in the World.

Peace. But Mr Cotton will say, Gods people would live at peace in Godlinesse and Honestie, I Tim. 2. I. Fryars in Chaucers as Paul professeth, AEts 25. 8.

Truth. I remember when old Chaucer puts this the Clergie Querie to the foure chiefe forts of Fryers in his in our time Time [which of the foure forts is the best] he finds considered every sort applauding it selfe, and concluding the other three sorts of Fryers to be Liars: whence in conclusion he finds them all guilty of Lying (in a round) before God, for all profest themselves to be the only godly men.

The reference in the text is clearly n to any poem of Chaucer's, but to the Crede of Piers Ploughman. In that the writer goes through the experience which Williams here relates. Seeking for a creed, he says,

"First I frayned the freres, And they me fulle tolden, That all the fruyt of the fayth Was in her foure orders."

He questions the Minorites, the Carmelites, the Dominicans, and the Austins, and they abuse each other and surnish him no satisfaction. "For I have fonded the freres Of the foure ordres; But thei ben fulli faithles, And the fend sueth."

Williams may have been led to ascribe this poem to Chaucer from the sact that another poem of the same period, and with the same spirit towards the clergy of the time, called Piers Ploughman's Tale, was inserted, though without reason, among the works of Chaucer. Wright, Vision and Creed of P. P. Introduction, i: xxvi.

I may now ask, who among all the forts of Churches and Ministers applaud not themselves (like the Fryars in Chaucers dayes) to be Christs onely Churches, Christs Ministers, &c. And who among the feverall forts of fuch as are Gods people indeed, believe not their own Godlines (or worshipping of God) to be onely right and Christian?

Peace. What now if each fort should enjoy Mag-

istrates of their own profession and Way?

Truth. The bloudie Tenent will unavoydably set them altogether by the Eares, to try out by the longest Sword, and strongest Arme, which Godlines must live in peace and quietnes: But as for that Scripture, I Tim. 2. [1. 2.] I have (as I believe) fully debated it, in the Examination of the Modell, and made it evident how farre from all Godlines and Honestie that holy Scripture is perverted.

Peace. Mr Cotton in the next passage being charged with partiall dealing, and a double waight and measure, one for himselfe and another for others; Mr Cotton in effect answereth, that it is a true and just Complaint against persecution and persecutours, but not against them, for they are Righteous and not Apostates, Seducers, Hereticks, Idolaters, Blasphemers, &c.

Peace. What doth Master Cotton answer, but what all religions, fects, and severall forts of worshippers in the world: all religious Priests and Church-men plead, We are Righteous?

253 Peace. Yea, the very Turkes and Mahumetans Turkes challenge to themselves true *Faith* in God, yea, whe-

The

ther Jews, Antichristians or Christians, they all themselves call themselves Muselmanni that is the right belee-will be Musle-wers. I

Truth. It is not so great wonder then if the right bepopish and protestant sects, and ministers of worship The horcry out (as men use to doe in suits of Law and pre-rible partences to the Crowne) We are righteous, my title is tialite of
good, and the best. We are holy, we are Orthodox persecutors.
and godly: You must spare us, believe us, honour us,
feed us, protect and defend us in peace and quietnesse.
Others are Hereticks, Apostates, Seducers, Idolators,
Blasphemers, starve them, imprison them, banish them,
yea hang them, burne them with sire and sword pursuperscript.

Peace. When it was urged (by way of prevention) that perfons truly professing Christ Jesus be the sheep, and they cannot persecute;

First, Because it is against the nature of Sheep to hunt, no not the Wolves, that have hunted themselves, &c. Master Cotton answers, First if the similitude be so stretched, then if a Magistrate be a sheep, he ought not to punish robbers, adulterers, murtherers, &c.

Hist. of Mohammedanism, quoted in Ockley, Hist. of Saracens, note, p. 13.

and is the dual number of the fingular moslem, of which muslimim is the plural." Brande, Cyclopædia.

[&]quot;Islam or Islamism is said by Prideaux, to signify the Saving religion; by Sale, resigning one's self to God; by Pocock, obedience to God and his prophet; Moslem or Mussulman is a derivation from Eslam or Islam, and is the common name of Mohammedans." Mills,

In a learned article by Mr. Deutsch, of the British Museum, in Lond. Qy. Rev. Oct. 1869, the derivation of the word Muslim is traced. He says, "The word thus implies absolute submission to God's will—as generally assumed—neither in the first instance, nor exclusively, but means on the contrary, one who strives after righteousness in his own strength."

"Paul was a sheep, and yet he strook Elimas with blindnesse, Atts 13. [11.]

3 "(Saith he) when the Wolfe runs upon the "sheep, it is not against the nature of the true sheep "to run to the true sheepherd, and is it against the "nature of the true Sheepherd to fend forth his "Dogs, to worrie fuch a VVolfe, without incurring "the reproach of a persecutour.

Truth. To the first, the finger of true Distinction will easily untie these seeming knots.

Misticall sheep.

Sheep therefore are two-fold, naturall and milticall.

Againe, misticall are two-fold, First, Civill, and fo all Magistrates have rightly been called Sheep*berds* and the people sheep.

2 Spirituall, and so Christ Jesus gave pastors, that is Sheepheards and Teachers, and all Believers and

followers of Jesus are sheep.

On the contrary there are naturall and misticall wolves: of misticall some oppose the spiritual, and fome the Civill State, and some both, who must be refifted by the proper sheepheads, and [254] proper weapons in each kind, and to confound these is to deceive and to be deceived.

Peace. Upon the ground of this Distinction we may easily perceive, that a Shepheard in Civill state, of what Religion soever he be, as a Shepheard of the people he ought to defend them by force of Civill arms, from all oppressions of body, goods, chastity, name, &c. This doth the Magistrate as a Shepheard of the Civill state and people, considered in a Civil respect and capacity, and this ought all

the Magistrates in the world to doe, whether they be sheep or no themselves in another respect, that is in a spiritual and Christian.

Truth. Yea, and if a Magistrate be a sheep or a true Christian, who seeth not that he punisheth not the robber, adulterer, murtherer as a spiritual shep-beard with spiritual weapons, but as a Civil Shep-beard with a Civil staffe, sword, &c?

Tis true, Paul was a sheep, that is a spirituall Paul his sheep; he also was a spirituall Shepheard, and Elimas striking was a wolfe opposing spiritually, and Paul in his blind conopposition strook him blind. Striking is two-sold, sidered. Spirituall and corporall: And all the sheep of Christ as spirituall, are also Lyons and armed men, and so doe strike spiritually.

Peace. It will be faid that Paul strook both spi-

ritually and corporally.

Truth. Corporal stroaks may be confidered either ordinary or mediate, by force of armes, fire and fword, &c. or extraordinary and immediate, such as it pleased God to use himselfe, and his holy Prophets and Apostles by his power: Now 'tis true, in this second way, (even in spiritual cases) Gods sheep which hath been indued with power above nature, that is of miracles, have plagued Egypt, have burnt up Captaines and their Fisties, yea pluckt up Nations and Kingdomes as Jeremie: Peter kild Ananias and his wife, Paul strook Elimas blind, and the two witnesses consume their Enemies with fire out of their mouths.

If either of these should doe this ordinarily, that Of the is, by ordinary means (for instance, if *Peter* had miracles.

killed Ananias with a Sword, or Paul beat out Elimas his eyes with a Fift or stone) they ought to have been punished by the Civill state, as oppressors of the people, and transgressors against Civill peace, But performing [255] these executions, by a spirituall, divine and miraculous power, above humane reach: all that heard were to acknowledge, and feare and tremble at the holy Spirits might: of this gift of miracles, I say as the Lord Fesus spake touching the gift of Continency, he that can receive it, let him receive it.

Peace. By what hath been faid, I fee Master Cottons last answer will be more easily satisfied: when the VVolfe runneth ravenously (faith he) upon the sheep, is it against the nature of the true sheep to run to their Shepheards? and it is not against the nature of the true Sheepherd to fend forth his Doggs to worrie such a VVolfe, &c?

Truth. Master Cotton (doubtlesse) here intends misticall sheep, and Shepheards, and VVolves and Doggs, and presseth the similitude from the naturall sheep in Civill respect, he cannot here mean (for that is not the Question) whether Wolvish-men oppressing the Civill state are to be resisted and suppressed by civill weapons, &c.

Spirituall

Concerning Spirituall sheep then: the first question sheep and is: If the wolfe runs ravenously upon the Sheep, is worves confidered it against the nature of the true Sheep to run to their Shepheard? I answer, a spiritual Wolfe (a false Teacher, \mathfrak{S}_{c} .) may be faid to run ravenously upon a *spirituall* sheep, by spirituall assault of Argument, Dispute. Reproach, &c. The same man as a civil wolfe (for

so we must speake to speake properly) may also run upon a sheep of Christ by Civill Armes, that is in a Civill respect, upon Body and Goods, &c,

If now the Wolfe ravin the first way, the sheep of Christ may and ought to run, to the Lord Jesus (the great M¹ Shepheard) and to such under and in inferiour Shepheards as he hath appointed (if he can attain to them.)

If the second way, the sheep (beside running to Christ Jesus by prayer, and to his Ordinances and Officers for advice and comfort) may run to the Civill Magistrate (appealing to Cæsar, &c.) against such uncivill violence and oppression.

Peace. Mine heart joyfully acknowledgeth the Light mine eye feeth, in that true and necessary distinction: Now to the Second Question, is it against the nature of the true Shepheard (saith Mr Cotton) to send forth his Doggs to worrie such a wolfe, &c. 256] Truth. Mr Cotton here discoursing of Christs sheepe, and Christs Shepheards, Reason would perswade, that the Shepheards or Pastours here intended should be the Shepheards or Pastours appointed by Christ Jesus, Ephes. 4. [11.]

Peace. If so he should attend, it well suits with the spirit of some proud and scornfull (pretended) Shepheards of Christ Jesus in the World, who have used to call their Clarkes, Sumners, Proctors, and Pursevants, their bunting Dogs, &c.

Truth. But such Dogs, (as yet) the Independent Pastours or Shepheards, keepe not.

Peace. Yea but the Pope (to speake in Mr Cottons The Pope phrase, yet with all humble respect to Civill Authoriand all

proud Po-tie, the bleffed Ordinance of God and Man) I say

Civill Powers but as Dogs.

pifhPriests the Pope keeps such Dogs good store, yea Dogs of gie use the all forts, not onely of those lesser kindes, but whom he useth as his Dogs, the Emperours, Kings, and Magistrates of the World, whom he teacheth and forceth to crouch, to lie downe, to creepe, and kisse his foote, and from thence at his beck to flie upon fuch greedie Wolves, as the Waldenses, Wicklevists, Hushites, Hugonites, Lutherans, Calvinists, Protestants, Puritans, Sectaries, &c. to imprison, to whip, to banish, to hang, to head, to burne, to blow up such vile Hereticks, Apostates, Seducers, Blasphemers, &c.

But I forget, it will be faid, the Protestants Grounds and practices differ from the Popes as far as Light from Darknes, and how ever the Pope useth the secular power and Magistrates thereof, but as Dogs and Hangmen, yet the Reformed Churches teach and practice better.

The Protestant Cleargie ing with Magistrates.

Truth. 'Tis true (fweet Peace) the Protestants professe greater bonour and subjection to the Civill their deal-Magistrate: But let plaine English be spoken and it will be found that the Protestant cleargie (as they will be calld) ride the backs and necks of Civill Magistrates, as fully and as beavily (though not so pompoully) as ever the great Whore sat the backs of Popish Princes.

> Peace. The Protestant Cleargie hath yeelded up the temporall fword into the hand of the temporall State, Kings, Governours, &c. They proclaime the Magistrates, Head of the Church, Defenders of their Faith, the Supreame Judges in all causes as well Ecclefiasticall as Civill.

Truth. 'Tis true, they make the Magistrate Head of the [257] Church, but yet of what Church they

please to make and fashion.

They make him Defendour of the Faith, but of what Faith, what Doctrine, what Discipline, what Members, they please to admit and account of: And this under the penaltie of being accounted either bereticall (and so Magistrates worthy themselves to be put to Death) or ignorant, and so not fit to act (as Mr Cotton fayth) but must suspend their power, untill they submit to the Cleargies pretended Light, and so be learnd to see and read with the Cleargies Spectacles.

Peace. To this purpose (indeed) agrees the next. A suspendpassage, wherein Mr. Cotton affirmeth, that although hanging up all the Magistrates in the World ought to punish of Magis-Blasphemers, Idolaters, Seducers, yet this must they trates. not doe while their Consciences are blinde and ignorant of the Truth, and yet they cease not to be Magistrates (fayth he) although they cannot per-

forme all the duties of Magistrates.

Truth. Concerning this stated Dutie of all Magistrates, and yet suspending of all ignorant Magistrates from acting, according to this their Dutie I have spoken to before and often, I now add, according to Mr Cottons similitude, if the Errours of others be as motes in comparison of the beames of this ignorance and blindnesse in Magistrates, which he calleth Beames, it will be found that he renders thousands of the Magistrates of the World as uncapable to be true Magistrates, as an heape of Timber to be an House, which wants the beames and principalls.

Peace. The summe of the Difference in the last passage is not great, nor any in words, for fayth Mr Cottons Conclusion, If the Difference be onely in the way and manner of the Administration of Christ, and the Difference be held forth in a peaceable and Christian way, God forbid a Staffe should be shaken against such, or a Sword unsheathed.

Truth. Alas, where hath lien the great Difference between the Prelates and Presbyterians, the Presby-

terians and Independants, but about the way and

Administration of Christs Kingdome (for as for matter of these

differences of Doctrine, according to the 39 Articles of the late Times Church of England, they have little differd)? Yea wherein for matter of Doctrine, of Faith, Repentance and Holinesse) have the Churches which make whole feperation, or such [258] as goe further to a new Baptisme, wherein have they differd from the former? and yet we know what Lawes have been and are extant in Old and New England against them, and what practices have been felt, and may justly be expected both from the Mother and the Daughter, if a

Of rest

jealous God and heavenly Father (for our unthankfrom per-fullnesse) should once be pleased to finish this late and wonderfull calme and moderation: Which yet may justly be feard to prove, (as Sea-men use to observe) but a Winters calme, and they fay, a Winters calme (for then formes are breeding) is as bad as a Summers storme.

Exam: of Chap. 72. replying to Chap. 75. Concerning the Testimonie of Austin.

Peace. MAster Cotton sinds two faults in the first entrance. First, that Antichrist should be said to be too hard for Christ at voting: 2. That Austins Testimonie should be put off as a Rhetoricall Evasion.

Truth. To the first, it will shortly appeare as the Light at Noone day, what packing of Votes, and listing, and mustring up of Numbers have been in all Ages, in all Councells, in all Synods, in all Parliaments, and (falsely so called) Christian Countries, against the Lord, his Christ and Servants.

Peace. But Mr Cotton marvailes that when the case concernes tolleration of Hereticks and Anti-christians, that Antichrist should procure more Votes against Antichristians, and that Christ should procure any Vote, though sewer, for them.

Truth. To expound this ridle; It was never affirmed, that Christ hath any Votes for the tollerating of Hereticks or Antichristians in the Religious State or Church of Christ, but in the Civill State or Common-weale, that is, in the common field of the world together.

Secondly, Not onely Antichrist may oppose some Antichristians, but the Israel of God may oppose Gods chil-Israel: Ephraim may be against Manasseh, and dren may Manasseh against Ephraim, and both against Judah fight each in severall respects. Have not the Presbyterians against the been against the Independents, and the Independents against the Presbyterians, and both against such as seperate from the uncleannesses of them both?

259 No wonder then when one Antichristian Fac-Antichrif- tion prevailes to crush another, (and therein wraps tians up Christ Jesus himselfe as an Antichristian,) that against Antichrist-Christ Jesus should finde some Friends and Votes tians, but against the Oppressing Faction, though the number of principally against the oppressours doe farre excede, and cast the cause (most commonly) against Christ Jesus, as a Male-Christ. factor, a Drunkard, a Glutton, a Deceiver, a mad-man possest with a Devill, a Seducer, a Blasphemer, &c.

> Peace. But to the fecond, let us Examine the Reasons against Austins Argument with Mr Cottons

defence of them.

The first answer was, that foule-killing was of a Couching large extent in Scripture, which may reach to many murther. fins that are not capitall; Mr Cotton replyes; the Answer reaches not the point; for as every killing of the Body is not a capitall crime, so neither is every killing of the foule, but fuch as is more voluntary and presumptuous, and joined with some grosse and murtherous intent.

> Truth. Austin and Mr Cotton spake in generall, without distinction of foule-murther and killing: the Title and found of foule-murther and foule-killing, should not be cast abroad like Thunder and Lightning, with a late excuse that we intend not every *foule-murther* and *killing*.

> Peace. Your second Argument was Dissimilitude of bodily and spirituall Death: Bodykilling is but once and for ever, but a foule killed may recover, &c. Mr Cotton replyes, that the very attempt of foule-killing is capitall, Deut. 13. 10.

Truth. First, then the Dissimilitude or Difference

remaines good, between the murthering of the body, and the killing of the foule or inner man; contrary to his Answer foregoing.

Secondly, Concerning this attempting I have spo-Touching ken elsewhere, and proved that spiritually it may be made good, against a Christian Israelite, falling away from Christ, and seducing others; but literally, against such attempting against any mans present Religion or Worship, (in any Civill State all the World over) it cannot be taken, because the whole world, the Nations and peoples of it cannot parallell this State of Israel, whence this plea is taken.

Peace. I presume (Deare Truth) you would not excuse and extenuate the punishment of a Soule-Traitour and seducer, now under the Gospel.

260] Truth. No; I aggravate the least attempt of The hainfoule-murther, and the least prejudice or hindrance to ousness of
Eternall Life, infinitly above what is temporall and spirituall
corporall murther, when either Husband or Wise, blocks.
Brother or Sister, King or Queene, Synod or Parliament shall lay a stumbling block in the heavenly way,
or grieve or offend the least of the littles ones of
Christ Jesus, and such dreadfull punishment shall all
even the highest and greatest finde, who now seeme
to forget the Millstone.

Peace. The third argument was from the differ-Punishing ent punishment which Christ Jesus hath appointed of Sedufor Soul-killing, to wit, by the two edged sword, cers. which comes out of Christs mouth, which is able to cut downe Heresie, and to slay the soul of Hereticks everlastingly.

Master Cotton replies, this answer hath been p. 181, supra.

removed above: Church censures are sufficient to heal the Heretick, if he belong to God, and to remove the guilt of his wickednesse from the Church, but not to prevent spreading, &c. nor to clense the Common-wealth from fuch rebellion as hath been taught by him against the Lord.

Truth. Above hath also been shewen the sovewealetwo-raigne excellency and power of Christs spirituall Rebellion meanes against spirituall infection: Above hath two-fold. also been shewen the two-fold Common-wealth; First, the Civill and naturall; Secondly, the spirituall, religious and Christian.

> Rebellion also against the Lord hath been proved. two-fold, First, spirituall, against himselfe in point of his more immediate worship and service, for which he hath provided not onely the vengeance of eternall fire approaching (according to the degrees and hainousnesse of such rebellion) but also present spirituall punishment, far exceeding all corporall punishment and torment in the world.

> 2 Rebellion against God is temporall and more mediate, as it is a refistance, opposition or violation of any Civill state or order appointed by God or Men. Now to confound these together, (and to hover in generall tearms of Rebellion against the Lord) is to blow out the Candle or Light, and to make a noise in the dark, with a found and cry of a guilty Land, a guilty State, foul-murtherers, foul-killers, hereticks, blasphemers, seducers, rebels against the Lord, kill them, kill them, &c.

> Suppose these foul-murthering Hereticks, Seducers, &c. be as [261] full of vexation and mischief as the

Musketoes or Wolves in New England or other Coun-Mysticall tries; It were to be wished, (but never can be hoped and Musin this world) that every Civill state, City and Towne keetoes. in the world, were free from fuch mysticall and soulvermin: The poor Planter and Farmer is glad, if his house and chamber, if his yard and field, his family and cattel, may be tolerably clear from such annoyances, however the Woods and Wildernes abound with them: They that are of fuch fierie pragmaticall restles spirits, that they content not themselves to keep the Farme and House of the Church of Christ free from such Infection & annoyance, but rage that fuch vermin are fuffered in the worlds Wood, &c. It is pity but they had their ful employment and taske, to catch and kill even all the swarmes and Heards of all the Muskeetoes and Wolves, which either the Wildernes of America, or the whole World can afford them.

4. Peace. Accordingly the Fourth Argument was from Christs tolerating of foule-killers to live in the field of the World, though not in the Garden of the Church: Mr Cotton replyes, this hath been largely and fully refeld above.

Truth. It is true, the Discusser alledged, and Mr Cotton refuted the Exposition of this Parable, but whether of them according to the minde of Christ Jesus, let every reader uprightly judge with seare and trembling at the word of the Lord.

Peace. The Fifth Argument was from the Impossibilitie of killing any soule by a Heretick: Mr Cotton answers, this is against Paul himselfe, I Cor. 8.11. Of Soule-

Truth. As I spake unto the Argument of the Im-killing.

Refelled—refuted.

possibilitie of the perishing of any of Gods Elect, so here, the using of such an Argument is far from undervaluing or neglecting of any of the meanes or Ordinances, naturall or spirituall, which God hath graciously appointed, but to condemne the over-wise and over-busie Heads and Hands of Men, adding their Inventions to Gods Appointments, as if weake and insufficient: whereas Gods number of living and dead are certaine, and through the meanes which he hath appointed for life should faile, and notwithstanding all other meanes in the World used by men as belps and bindrances, yet his holy End shall not be disappointed, but sulfilled.

Beside the Difference between foule-killing and body-killing, is but (as Mr Cotton here useth the word) so much as in us lieth, [262] that is by attempt or endeavour, which may be many wayes frustrated, and disappointed by the holy hand of God, and the soule yet saved and live in the day of the Lord Jesus.

Touching State Religions.

Peace. Whereas you faid, that the imprisoning of Men in a Nationall or State Religion is guiltie of their Destruction, together with the monstrous sword of Civill Warres, which cuts off Men from all meanes of Repentance.

Mr Cotton answers; If the Religion be good, it is no Imprisonment: If it be naught, then there should be no Imprisonment.

be no Imprisonment.

To the second (sayth he) this Feare is causeles, for if Men belong to God, he will give Repentance, and how ever (sayth he) Gods revealed Will is full-filled in their just Executions.

Truth. I could here ask Mr Cotton where (amongst

all the Religions and Worships of the sonnes of men) Gods he ever met in the whole World, with above one Gods Cit-Nation, which Nationally profest a true Religion; ie, Nation and where ever, since Christ Jesus, ending of the and King-shadowes, any State, Religion, or Nationall Worship can be found true; notwithstanding Mr Cotton knowes I grant Gods people, in Kingdomes, Nations, Cities, Townes, &c. to be Gods Kingdome, Nation, Citie, &c.

Peace. And fince Mr Cotton speakes thus of Imprisonment, me-thinkes that every peaceable man and woman may bring in here against him, at the Tri-A State bunall of Christ Jesus, an Action of salse Imprison-Religion a ment (indeed salse every way) not onely of the prison. sensible and outward man, but of the most noble and inner part, the minde, the spirit, and Conscience; for who knowes not that Jerusalem it selse may be a prison to salse-hearted Shimei? Who hath not sound a pallace a prison, when forc't to keepe within it? yea consine a man to his own house and home, though deare and samiliar, and most intimate to him, his owne house during that force and restraint, is a prison to him.

Truth. Yea it is most wofully found evident, that the best Religion (like the fairest Whores, and A forc't the most golden and costlie Images) yea the most holy Religion. and pure and onely true Religion and Worship, appointed by God himselfe, is a Torment to that Soule and Conscience, that is forc't against its owne free love and choice, to embrace and observe it: And therefore whether the Religion be good or naught (as Mr Cotton here distinguisheth) there ought to

be no forcing, but the foule and minde and [263] conscience of man, that is indeed the man, ought to be left free, as in his Earthly marriage-choice, so here ten thousand times rather in his beavenly and Spirituall.

Of the late Warres.

Peace. But what fay you to his unmercifull conclusion, in the bloudshed and destruction of so many thousands and millions, formerly and lately slaine and murthered by this bloudie Tenent of persecution? Yea the late and lamentable streames of English bloud, and the bloud of our neighbours, friends, Brethren, Parents, powred forth by these late Episcopall or Bishops Warres? Mr Cottons conclusion is, The revealed will of God (fayth he) is fullfilled in their just Execution, whether they belong to God or no.

Truth. I wish Mr Cotton more mercy from God, The blou- and a more mercifull minde towards the afflicted. die Tenent and I say as the Lord Jesus said in the case of guilty of the rivers offence: Great offences, Nationall offences will come of Bloud, for Religions fake, for Nationall Religion sake, but &c. woe unto those that beare the guilt of so many thousand slaughters, murders, ravishings, plunderings, The Pope, the Bishops, the Presbyterians, the Independants, so farre as they have been Authours or Actors in these borrible Calamities, out of the perswafton of the bloudie Tenent of persecution for Religion and Conscience; the voyce of so many Rivers of bloud cry to Heaven for vengeance against them.

Warres

Peace. But may not (bleffed Truth) the sword of for Relig- Civill power which is from God (Rom. 13. [4.]) be drawne and drunke with bloud for Christ his fake.

What fay you (among the many examples of Religious Warres) to the most famous Battles of Constantine against the bloudie persecutor Maxentius? Was not Constantine Christs Champion, as once that valiant Scanderbeg cald himselfe against the bloudie Turks?

Truth. Sweet Peace, the sword of Civill power Conflanwas Gods sword committed by Gods most wise tines Providence into the hands of that famous Con-warres for the Christstantine: Doubtles his warre was righteous and tians. pious, so farre as he broke the Jawes of the oppressing persecuting Lyons that devoured Christs tender Lambes and sheepe: And famous was his Christian Edict, (wherein Licinius joyned with him) when he put forth that imperiall Christian Decree, Constanthat no mans Conscience should be forced, and sor tines Edich his Religion (whether to the Romane Gods, or the against Christian) no man should be persecuted or hunted: Religion.

Maxentius was defeated by Constantine, Oct. 28, 312, at the Milvian Bridge, near Rome. Gibbon, Decline and Fall, chap. xiv. p. 168. Eusebius in his Life of Constantine preserves the tradition of his becoming a Christian through this victory, and the vision of the cross which preceded. Neander fifts the story critically. He savs, "It was not until after his victory over the tyrant Maxentius, that Constantine publicly declared in savor of the Christians." Church History, ii. 7–12.

George Castriot, Prince of Albania, born in 1404, was given as a hostage by his father to Sultan Amurath II. when nine years old. On account of his valor the Turks gave him the name Iscander Beg, or Prince Alexander. In 1443 by stratagem he regained the throne of his father and renounced the Mahometan faith. For twenty-three years, with unequal arms, but with unsurpassed valor, he resisted the powers of the Ottoman Empire. Marvellous tales are told of his superhuman fize and strength, and of three thousand Turks slain by his single hand. As Gibbon says, they "must be weighed in the scales of suspicious criticism." Decline and Fall, chap. lxvii, p. 1221. Fox, of whose work Williams seems to have made considerable use, gives many of these stories. Ass and Monuments, i. 840.

² See pp. 6, 7, *Supra*.

fore his

Conver-

fion.

When Constantine broke the bounds [264] of this his owne and Gods Edict, and drawes the sword of Civill power in the suppressing of other Consciences for the establishing of the Christian, then began the great Mysterie of the Churches sleepe, the Gardens of Christs Churches turned into the Wildernesse of Nationall Religion, and the World (under Constantines Dominion) to the most unchristian Christendome.

Peace. I am unquestionably satisfied, that there Never any true Nawas never any Nationall Religion good in this world tionall Rebut one, and fince the Desolation of that Nation, ligion in the World there was never, there shall be never any Nationall but one. Religion good againe: and this will be most evi-

dent to fuch as hould the Truth of the continuance of Christs visible Church in the way of particular

Congregations.

6. But now to the Sixt Argument, which Mr Cotton thus repeats from the possibilitie of a false Teacher, & a spirituall Wolves recoverie from the estate of a Touching Soule-killer to become a Soule-Saviour, as it was in Pauls blafthe case of Paul: And thus he answers: If men phemy be-be such Blasphemers and such Wolves, as Paul was before his Conversion, neither the Law of God nor man would put fuch a Man to death, who finned of Ignorance, and walked (as himselfe professed) in all good Conscience, even in his former evill times, But as for fuch as apostate from the AEts, 23. 1. knowne truth of Religion, and seeke to subvert the foundation of it, and to draw away others from it, to plead for their Tolleration in hope of their Conversion, is as much as to proclaime a generall par-

don to all malefactours (fave onely fuch as fin against

the Holy Spirit) for he that is a willfull murtherer and adulterer now, may come to be converted, and die a martyr hereafter.

Truth. I see not why Mr. Cotton should passe a more charitable censure on Pauls Conscience, then on other Mens professing Conscience also and the seare of God: nor an harder censure upon other Men (to wit, that they are convinced, and sinne against their owne Conscience) more then upon Paul himselse: Heard he not that samous powerfull Sermon of Stephen? Saw he not his glorious and most heavenly Death? and having so much to doe with the Saints, could he otherwise choose, but heare and see many heavenly passes tending to his soules conviction?

Peace. Yea why should Mr Cotton pinch upon Of Apos-Apostates from the truth of Religion and Seducers? tates. he cannot choose but know [265] how many thousands and millions of men and women in the world, are Hereticall, Blasphemers, Seducers, that never yet made profession of that which he accountes True Religion?

True. Yea and (to plead thy case Deare Peace) Fallacious why should Mr Cotton couple Murtherers and mixture and con-Adulterers with Apostates and Seducers? Doth not suspense even the naturall Conscience and Reason of all men put a Difference? Doe not even the most bloudie Popes and Cardinalls, Gardiners and Bonners, put a difference between the crimes of Murther, Treason, Adulterie (for which although the offendour repent, &c. yet he suffers punishment) and the crimes of Heresie, Blasphemie, &c. which upon Recantation and Confession, are frequently remitted?

Peace. I remember it was high Treason in H. 8. his dayes to deny the Kings spirituall Supremacie, as well as to kill his person, and yet upon Confession and Recantation we finde, that the very Conscience of those bloudy men could distinguish between these Treasons.

Truth. 'Tis true this bloudie Tenent of persecution

Treason recanted, (by way of courfe) Αn Instance o: Haywood and the Lord Cromwell in King S. his dayes.

Spirituall

was lamentably drunke with bloud in the dayes of forgiven: that Henry, as well as afterwards in the dayes of but not so his bloudie daughter Marie, and yet in Henry his dayes we finde John Haywood recanting his (so cald) the Civill. Treason against the Kings Supreamacie in Spirituall things, and is cleared. When famous and faithfull Cromwell, for words pretended to be spoken by him against the Kings person, must pay his noble Head. But to End this Chapter, most true it is, that multitudes of people in all parts of bloudie Christendome, Henry the and not a few in England in Henry the 7. and Henry the 8. his dayes, have escaped with a Recantation and Abjuration, for spirituall Treasons, when principles of Reason and Civill Government have taught men, for their common safetie, to thinke of other punishments for Murtherers, Adulterers, Traytours.

IJohn Heywood was one of the earliest English dramatists, and a noted jester. He was a friend of Sir Thomas More, and through him came into favor with Henry VIII. He was also a savourite of Queen Mary. After her decease he was alarmed for his safety, as he had been a zealous papist. Under Edward VI. he had been in danger of his life. Wood fays "he left the nation for religion sake, and settled at Mechlin," where he died in 1565. Athenæ Oxonienses, i. 349. Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry iii. 84-94.

Thomas Cromwell was arrested in June, 1540, for high treason, and was at once condemned by an act of attainder. For the causes of Cromwell's fall and the charges against him, see Froude, Hist. of Eng. iii: 488-500.

Exam: of Chap. 73. replying to Chap. 76.

Discussing the Testimonie of Optatus.

Peace. MAfter Cotton having alledged Optatus, justifying Macarius his putting Hereticks to Death, from the Example of Moses, Phinehas, and Elijah; it was answered, that [266] these shafts were drawen not out of Christs, but Moses Quiver: Mr Cotton replyes; did ever any Apostle or Evangelist make the Judiciall Lawes of Moses concerning Life and Death ceremoniall and typicall?

Truth. What ever the Apostles of Christ did in Of Moses this matter, yet sure it is Evident, that Mr Cotton Judicialls. himselfe makes some of Moses Lawes, which he calls Judiciall, to be but ceremoniall and typicall.

Peace. Me thinks Mr Cotton should never grant that, who layes so much waight upon Moses practices, and the morall and the perpetual ground of them.

Truth. Well take for an Instance this very case of putting to Death, Idolaters and false Prophets, he grants this in this very "Chapter to be typicall in "the State of the Jewes; for Israell (sayth he) "being the Church of God, and in Covenant with "God, their Example will onely extend to the like "Execution of all the salse Prophets in the Church "of God.

Peace. Such a Candle lighted up in the Conscience and Judgement and Confession of Mr Cotton, may (if the Father of Lights so please,) light up many Candles more, to Mr Cottons owne and the eyes of others.

Truth. Yea if the Father of Lights so please,

Mr Cotton will looke back and fee, that if the Example of Israel extend no further than to the Church of God, then those Lawes of Moses concerning Religion, cannot but be typicall and ceremoniall; for, what is morall and perpetuall, none can deny to concerne all Men in all Nations, where no Church or House of God was ever erected.

2. Peace. If Mr Cotton fay it extends but to the Church of God, what Church of God can Mr Cotton meane, but a particular Congregation (for he professeth against Nationall, Provinciall, &c.) And yet how can he meane a particular Church, fince he grants the Church of Christ armed with no other weapons than spirituall, like unto the Head and King thereof Christ Jesus?
3. Truth. If Mr Cotton will grant the Church of

The first Christ.

three hun-Christ to have been extant upon the Earth during the first three hundred yeares of her fiery tryalls, he must grant that then the Church of Christ was furnished by Christ Jesus with no other weapons but spirituall, for all the Civill powers of the World feemed to be against them. [267] All which time The Prim-by Mr Cottons Doctrine, the Church of Christ his

itive Church and yet without a Civill Sword.

heavenly Garden must needs be over-growne with the purest, Hereticks, Idolaters, salse Prophets, for want of a Civill Sword, &c. Or if they were not (as fure it is, the Spouse and Garden of Christ was never fairer fince): As Mr Cotton grants the Example typicall, and extending onely to the Church of God, so must he then also grant these false Prophets and Idolaters to be put to Death by the Churches power, which is onely fpirituall, and Israels materiall Sword will then appeare to be a type of the two-edged fword

of Christ Jesus in the Gospel.

Peace. It is true (fayth Master Cotton) what the Christ no Discusser sayth, that Christ Jesus gave no Ordinance, Civill vio-Precept or President in the Gospel for killing men lence for for Religion, and no more (fayth he) for the breach Religion. of Civill Justice: Civill Magistrates therefore must either walke without Rule, or fetch their Rules of Righteousnesse from Moses and the Prophets, who hath expounded him in the Old Testament.

Truth. If Mr Cotton please more awfully to obferve & weigh the minde of Christ Jesus his New Testament in this point, he will not onely heare himselfe subscribing to Casars Right in Civill matters, but also by his servant Peter establishing all other formes of Civill Government, which the peoples or Nations of the World shall invent or create for their civill being, Common-weale or wellfare. Yea he may remember that Christ Jesus by his Servant Paul commandeth the Magistrate, to punish Murther, Theft, Adulterie, &c. for he expresly nameth these Civill Transgressions together with the civill Sword the Avenger of them, Rom. 13. [4.]

Peace. I cannot well conceive what Mr Cotton meanes by faying, that Mofes and the Prophets expounded Christ Jesus in the Old Testament.

Truth. Nor I: They did speake or prophecie of Christ, they did type or figure him to come, with his sufferings and Glory, but (as John sayth) Grace and Truth came by Jesus Christ, that is, the fullfilling, opening, and expounding came by Jesus Christ.

Peace. Hence indeed I remember that Christ

Jesus (Luc. 24. [27.]) expounded to his Disciples, out of Moles and the Prophets, the things written of him. But more particularly touching Moses: [268] Macarius did well (fayth Mr Cotton) in putting Hereticks to Death, from the Example of Moses putting Idolaters to Death, Exod 32. [26-28.] and the Idolater to Death, Levit. 24. [23.]

The Levites killing 3000. typicall.

Truth. These Instances (by Mr Cottons Confession) extend no further then the Church of God, and Exoa 32. then I defire my abovefaid Answer may be uprightly weighed. And I adde the former Instance of putting Death the three thousand Israelites about the Goulden Calfe by the hand of the Levites, may most lively seeme to typise, the zealous Execution of spirituall Justice in (the Israel of God) the Church of Christ, by the true Ministers of Christ Jesus, the true Antitype of that zealous Tribe of Levi.

Phineas his A&.

Peace. Concerning Phineas, whereas it was faid that the flaying of the I/raelitish Prince and Daughter of Midian, was not for spirituall but for corporall filthinesse, Master Cotton answereth and urgeth the Israelites eating of their Sacrifices, and joyning to Also that fingle Fornication was no capi-Baal-peor: tall crime.

Truth. It is most true, the people committed both spirituall and corporall Filthines (as very often they goe together) but the Justice of God reckoned with these two sinners, for and in the midst of their corporall Filthines, which although it were not capitall in Israell, yet the committing of it with so high an hand of presumption (and small sinnes committed presumptuously in Israel were Death) was enough to make it worthy of so sharpe and sudden a Destruction.

Peace. Concerning Phineas his act Mr Cotton acknowledgeth that it is no prefident for Ministers of the Gospel so to act, but withall sayth it is prasidentiall for Magistrates.

Truth. Phineas his Act (whether of ordinarie or extraordinary Justice) how can it be præsidentiall to the Civill Magistrate in a particular Church, where the weapons are onely spirituall? And Mr Cotton grants these Examples extend no further than the The spi-Church: Such as maintaine a Nationall Church CivillState (which Mr Cotton doth not) hath some colour to vassly disturge this Example for a president: for in a Civill stering their State, Civill Officers, civill Lawes, civill Weapons, frame, civill punishments and rewards are proper, as are also Lawes, (and onely) Spirituall Officers, spirituall Lawes, &c. spirituall punishments and Rewards in a spirituall State.

269] Peace. Concerning Eliah, Mr Cotton excepteth against the number eight hundred and fiftie, as too many by halfe.

Truth. It is true, the number of Baals Prophets Elijah and were foure hundred and fiftie (false Prophets enough the Baalto one poore true) but yet Eliah numbers Jezabells ites. foure hundred trencher Chaplins with them; for, fayth he, Now therefore send and gather unto me all Israel unto Mount Carmel, and the Prophets of Baal soure hundred and siftie, and the Prophets of the Grove source hundred, which eate at Jezabells Table.

Peace. But how ever (fayth Mr Cotton) here was no type nor Figure for Actions of morall Justice, (though fometimes extraordinary) yet they are never figurative, but with fuch as turne all the Scripture into an Allegorie.

The types and figures of the

Truth. To make the shadowes of the old Testament and the Substance or Body of the New, all one, is but old Testa- to confound and mingle Heaven and Earth together, for the state of the Law was ceremoniall and figurative, having a worldly Tabernacle with vanishing and beggarly Rudiments: And I believe it might not onely be faid, that Abrahams lying with his handmaid Hagar, was an Allegorie, but that the whole Church of Israell, Roote and Branch, from first to last included figurative and Allegoricall Kernells, were the Husks and Shells disclosed with more humbly diligent and spirituall teeth and fingers.

Peace. I cannot but affent unto you, that to render the Old Testament Allgoricall in an humble sobrietie, your Instance with many more give sufficient

warrant.

Truth. Yet I adde (in answer to Mr Cottons charge of turning all Scripture into an Allegorie) that to deny the Historie of either Old or New Testament, or to render the New Testament (which expounds and fulfills the ancient figures) Allegoricalls are both absurd and impious.

Peace. But how (fayth Mr Cotton) can an AET of

morall righteousnesse be sigurative?

Righteoufnes two fold.

Truth. There is a Fallacie in this tearme [morall Righteou[nesse] for Mr Cotton himselfe hath ackowledged a Righteousnesse two-fold; A Spirituall Righteousnesse of the Church, and a civill of the Common-The state weale: Mr Cotton also acknowledgeth Israel to be of Israel a Typicall people, their land a typicall Land, their Ministry and Worship typicall! How can Mr Cotton then deny, but [270] that the weapons of this people, their punishments and rewards, &c. (so far as concerned this their mixed sigurative and typicall state) were sigurative and ceremoniall also? And so not parts of morall civill Righteousnesse, or common to all other Nations and peoples in the World.

Peace. I cannot readily affent to Mr Cotton that morall Actions of Civill Righteousnesse could not be figurative with this ceremoniall, typicall, and figurative people; for their warre it selfe (which if lawfull, is an Act of civill morall Righteousnesse) Paul seemes to make figurative of the spirituall Warres of the Christian Israel and Church of God.

Truth. Yea and it is easie to observe that not Not only onely their spirituall Worship, &c. not onely Asts morall but of morall and civill Righteousnesse in peace and Astions warre, &c. but even their very naturall Astions and of the Excrements (in warres against their Enemies) were spicall. Instruction, which the unbelieving fewes then saw not, but the believing saw, as they saw Christ Jesus in the Sacrifices, and all their observations leading to the blessed Son of God, the Messiah, the Annointed, or Christ to come, and his Eternall Kingdome.

Peace. Mr Cotton in the next place takes offence that the FaEt of Elijah should be called miraculous, and askes if it be a miracle for Elijah with the aide of so many thousand Israelites to put to Death foure hundred and siftie men.?

Whether Truth. Mr Cotton mistakes the word, for the Elijahs word is not fact but passage, which comprise the flaugh-not onely the slaughter of these their Priests, but ter of the whole matter and busines, as the putting of the Baalites Worship of the true God, to the Tryall of Fire from icall or Heaven, the descending of Fire from Heaven, the Morall.

mas Typi-Worship of the true God, to the Tryall of Fire from Heaven, the descending of Fire from Heaven, the devouring of the Sacrifice, and licking up of so much water, and upon this so great a number of their Priests (the Fathers, Shepheards, and Gods of the people) so thunder-smitten as from Heaven, with so sudden and dreadfull a slaughter, what can these be but an extraordinary inspiration in the Prophet, a supernatural descent and operation of Fire, yea and an extraordinary and wonderfull change in the heart of the People? And I doubt not but Mr Cotton doth sometimes give an heavenly and spiritual signification, to all these sigurative and miraculous Mysteries.

Peace. But I wonder at the next words; Though Christ [271] (fayth he) gave no fuch Commissions to Ministers of the Gospel to put false Prophets to Death, as Elijah did, yet the Act of Dutie was an ordinary dutie of morall Righteousnesse, belonging to fuch as bear the Sword. Anon againe he writes; This Example will not extend to the Idolaters of the World.

[&]quot;First, Because many thousand thousand of them are exempt from the civil Magistracie of Christians.

[&]quot;Secondly, They were never in Covenant with God, "to whom onely the Law of Moses concerning the "punishment of Idolaters extended.

"Thirdly, Though the Israelites were Idolaters, yet "Elijah spared them, because of their simplicitie and

"Ignorance.

Truth. I answer, first, if Christ Jesus gave no No Comfuch Commission (as is confessed) then woe to all mission those Popis and Protestant Priests, who have (by Christ for these to state it, or state it, or other evil meanes) got Com-corporall punishmissions from the Civill powers of the World, where-ment in by (to maintaine their own honours, and prosits of religious Bishopricks and Benefices, &c.) they smite with the matters. sist and sword, of wickednes: or under a pretence of holy Orders in themselves, put over the drudgery of Execution to their enslaved Seculars!

Secondly, If these need no Commission, because to put to Death the false Prophets and Idolaters, is an Ast of morall Righteousnesse, how agrees that Position and these three together,

First, onely Christian Magistrates (said Mr Cot-

ton) must act in these cases.

Secondly, They must act against such onely as are Church-members.

Thirdly, They must not act against such Church-members as commit Idolatrie out of simplicitie or Ignorance.

Peace. Deare Truth, if it passe your capacitie to reconcile these in point of Truth, it must needs passe mine to see how such Doctrines can stand with any civill peace or order in the world.

Truth. To affirme such Actions to be ordinarie and monduties of morall Righteousnesse, belonging to such as strous dubeare the Sword, and yet not to be practiced but by rall Rightsuch Magistrates as are most rarely found in the counsesse.

World, and on such a people in such an Order as is most rare in the Nations of the World, is to me all one, as to call all Fathers and Masters in the World to fuch ordinarie Duties as belong to every Father and Master of a Familie: Or to call [272] Masters and Commanders of Ships to fuch ordinarie duties as belong to all Masters of Ships in the World: Or Captaines and Commanders in Warre to such ordinarie Duties as belong to all Captaines and Commanders in World, and then at last to tell them: It is true, the *Duties* are ordinary and common, to all Fathers, Masters, Commanders, Captaines, but those Duties are to be performed onely by such Fathers, Masters, Captaines and Commanders, and in such Families, Ships, and Armies as are not ordinarie to be found in the World.

Gods children are wonders and monfers accounted.

Peace. I fee not but the Similitude doth fully reach, for indeed although fuch a people fo and fo in Covenant with God, according to Mr Cotton, were true visible Churches according to Christs Institution, and so consequently their Magistrates truely Christian, yet compare such Magistrates with the rest of the Magistrates of the World, who as lawfully beare the Sword as Themselves, and compare such a people so and so in Church-Covenant, with the rest of the people and Nations of the World, and we shall not finde them ordinary and common, but rather as six singers, wonders and monsters to all other parts of the World, yea even to the very Popish and Protestant parts of the World also.

But to end this Chapter; The other fact of Elijah in slaying the Captaines with their fifties, Mr

Cotton acknowledgeth not to be alledged by any other Authour in this Controversie, but onely by the Discusser, to make himselfe work in such Cobweb-Evasions.

Truth. Mr Cotton forgetteth for Elijah his Act Elijah his (from Luc. 9. [54.]) hath been mentioned by others, Captaines and answered too by Master Cotton in this present and their Booke and Controverse. And for the Cob-webs. fifties. let the poore Witnesses of Christ be esteemed as Spiders, and their Testimonie and Witnes but as Cobwebs, yet let them not be discouraged, but lay hould (like Solomons Spider) with the hand of fpi-Wonderrituall Diligence, and let all fuch their heavenly Cob-full Spiwebs be in Kings Pallaces. And let them know ders and their Cob-webs be of such a strength, that how ever Prov. 30. the cruell Beezome of persecution may sweep them downe, out of this World, yet in point of Truth and true Christian power and worth, neither Pope nor Prelate, neither Presbyterian, nor Independent persecutour, nor Baalzebub himselfe (the God of Flies) shall ever be able to sweepe them downe, or breake through them.

^{273]} Exam: of Chap. 74. and 75. replying to Chap. 77. and 78.

Peace. IN Chap. 74. One passage cannot be past by, to wit, [God hath laid this charge upon Touching Magistrates in the Old Testament to punish Seducers, Seducers, and the Lord Jesus, never tooke off this Charge in and their punishthe New Testament: Who is this Discusser, that he ments.

should account Paul himself, or an Angel from Heaven accurfed, that should leave this Charge upon Magiftrates, which God laid on and Christ never tooke off?

Truth. This is but a Repetition of what hath formerly been examined: unto which therefore I briefly fay, It will never be found true, that God hath laid this charge upon all Magistrates in the World, as he did upon the Magistrates in Israel, to punish Seducers.

Christ Jefigures, each of them in

Secondly, God laying this charge upon the Govsusabolish-ernours and Magistrates in Israel, the Church of God ed former (in the type) lays it still upon Christ Jesus and his though he Governours spirituall under him in his spirituall name not Israel, which Kingdome he administreth, with Lawes, Punishments and Weapons Spirituall. particular this Mr Cotton in his Controversie hath acknowledged.

Thirdly, When he faith, Christ Jesus never tooke

off this Charge.

First, I answer, let that Parable which he mentioneth be the Tryall of it in the feare of God.

Secondly, God having now in these last times declared his will by his Sonne: Where hath his blessed Sonne spoken to us, to build no more Temples, to erect no more Altars, to offer no more Sacrifices? And yet these and the whole frame of that typicall State we justly abrogate, both from the words of Christ and his first Messengers, which are plaine and easie enough to such whose eyes it pleaseth God to open, although (in expresse Tearmes) Christ Jefus hath not given an expresse Catalogue of all such particulars to be abolished.

Peace. In the next passage M^r Cotton deeply chargeth the poore Discusser with partialitie & falshood; upon which Grounds he turnes off all the Consequences, which the Discusser observed to follow upon M^r Cottons Conclusions.

Truth. It is true, the Authour of the Letter expressed Libertie [274] of Conscience to such as seare God indeed: Mr Cotton subscribes, but presently razeth out his Subscription in these words following, which he hath againe now reprinted, to wit, "But "the Question is whether an Heretick, after once or "twice Admonition (and so after Conviction) and any "other scandalous and hainous offendour, may be "tollerated, either in the Church without Excom-"munication, or in the Common-weale without such "punishment, as may preserve others from dangerous "and damnable Infection.

Peace. Who fees not but this bloudie Tenent (I The Mysmeane these words now recited) doth not onely re-terie of straine Libertie of Conscience to such as feare God Tenent. indeed, and speakes fire and fagot to all the world beside: But also (under the name of Heretick and Seducer) throwes into the Furnace (most commonly and ordinarily) all such as feare God (Christ Jesus and his Messenses and Ministers not excepted) who have alwayes been and are accounted, the chiefest Hereticks, Blasphemers, Deceivers and Seducers in this World?

Truth. I adde the Consequences therefore remaine The blougood, that either All the Inhabitants of the World die consequences of must come into the estate of men fearing God: Or the bloudy else dissemble Religion, and fearing God, in hypocrise: Tenent.

Or else, be driven out of the World. Then also the Civill State must judge of the Spirituall, and of Magistrates fearing or not fearing God: The People must judge (I say) who seare God indeed, and are by them to be permitted, and who are the Hereticks, and to be punished, which who may not see to be the driving of the world out of it felfe, and the bloudie routing up of all Societies of Men?

Peace. This charge of partialitie and falshood, you have (Deare Truth) to my understanding shielded the poore Discusser from, Can you now helpe his Forebead, and his Heart, which Mr Cotton in the next passage chargeth with another notorious and impudent falshood, in relating out of a printed booke an Answer of the New English Ministers to Questions fent unto them from their Brethren in old, which answer Mr Cotton saith he cannot finde.

The sad Effects of the blou-

Truth. So much Gall and Vinegar hath Mr Cotdie Tenent ton powred forth in this whole passage from the on Mr Cot-first to the last of it, that no sober minded man tons owne fearing God, and knowing Mr Cottons [275] former temper of Spirit, but will confesse two things:

of Mr Cot-

First, that this bloudie Tenent of persecution hath able Cha- infected and inflamed his very naturall Temper and the change and former sweet peaceable disposition.

Secondly, his Eye (being thus bloudshot) is fo tons Spirit. weakened in its former (and otherwise excellent fight) that it now questions no Difference between the Mountaines and the Molehills, for at the worft, in common probabilite of Reason, there can be but a mistake in the Discusser concerning this passage.

Peace. If the Discusser have no sparke of the

feare of God, yet if but common civilitie and honestie, or least respect of common credit among men, it were impossible for him to forge so grossely in matters lately printed, publike and obvious to every eye.

Truth. The truth is, whether there be different Editions or different Copies printed, let M^r Cotton and whom it concerns take care of it, for the Difcusser is considently resolved that if this passage (for the substance of it) be not printed and to be read in print of all men, in their names, he will then willingly beare and lye under the charge of a salse forehead and heart, which M^r Cotton in such heate and anger imputes unto him.¹

Exam: of Chap. 76. replying to Chap. 79.

Peace. In this short Chapter the Discusser is charged with Ignorance and uncharitablenes, for thinking amisse of the Penmen of the Answer to the Questions, to wit, that he should conceive that

Cotton charges Williams with "notorious impudent falsehood in matter of fact" because he interpreted the answer to the thirty-first question as against allowing the Presbyterians "civil cohabitation" here. This answer is quoted in a note to the first reference to this matter in The Bloudy Tenent, p. 114. Pub. Narr. Club, iii. 215. Robert Baillie made a fimilar charge with Williams, and perhaps took his impression from him. "In all New England no liberty of living for a Presbyterian. Whoever there, were they angels for life and doctrine, will essay to set up a different way from them, shall be sure of present banish-

ment." Quoted by Hallam, Const. Hift. of Eng. 359.

The movement of Child and others, called by Mr Palfrey a "cabal of Prefbyterians," for more liberal treatment of diffenters, was of course known to Baillie. Gov. Winslow went on a mission to England in 1646, to defend the Massachusetts government. In his Briefe Narration he claims that Presbyterians as well as Anabaptists were allowed.—Young, Chron. of Pilgrims, 402. The story of the treatment of Presbyterians in Massachusetts, is told in Palfrey, Hiss. of New England, ii, 165-178.

the passage to New England should change the Judgment or Consciences of Men.

Truth. The Discusser professeth (and I know in truth) to bewaile his Ignorance and uncharitablenes, yet upon a second review of the words, it will be found there was not an Imputation of such a conceit, to those worthy Authors, or any man, but an Item unto all men, occasioned by the Considence expressed, that they doubted not, but those godly brethren of old England should agree with them here in New, if they were here in New England together. This Item or Caveat will appeare to be [276] given, not by way of positive Charge, nor in the least derogating from the holy and blessed use of free and humble Conference, but to take off the Edge of such Conference of agreeing in New England, when the Differences of Gods people have been and are yet

Different Differences of Gods people have been and are yet ces of Gods own so great in Old and New, and so many Conferences children and Disputations of Truth and Peace have not yet in Old and raised that blessed Agreement of which the Answer land.

To the Questions would make no doubt.

Peace. Me thinkes there should be little hope of their coming to New England when the New English Ministers had got the Advantage of the higher ground, and Carnall Sword for their Religion to Friend, and had exprest their Judgment of their conceiving it not safe, that (if they should not agree,) their severall wayes of Worshipping God, should be permitted in one Common-weale.

Truth. Yea and I believe still the Consequence was truely gathered by the Discusser (how ever M^r Cotton hath so charged his Forehead and Heart for it)

to wit, that the New English Ministers could not (as their Conscience stood) advise the Magistrates of New England to permit that which their Consciences and Judgments taught them was not safe, &c.

Peace. These passages occasion me to remember a Profession serious Question which many fearing God have made, Jesus in to wit, Whether the promise of Gods Spirit blessing New-Eng-Conferences, be so comfortably to be Expected in land, not so like to New England, because of those many publike sinnes be true as which most of Gods people in New England lye that under, and one especially, to wit, the framing a was perse-Gospel or Christ to themselves without a crosse, nor cuted) in professing nor practicing that in Old (except of late Old. in times of Libertie) which they professedly come over to enjoy with Peace and Libertie from any crosse of Christ in New.

Truth. I know those thoughts have deeply possessed, not a few, considering also the finne of the Pattents, wherein Christian Kings (so calld) are The great invested with Right by virtue of their Christianitie, sin of Newto take and give away the Lands and Countries of Englands other men; As also considering the unchristian Pattents. Oaths swallowed downe, at their coming forth from old Englana, especially in superstitious Land his time and domineering.

And I know these thoughts so deeply afflicted the Soule and [277] Conscience of the Discusser The Authors tryin the time of his Walking in the Way of New alls about Englands Worship, that at last he came to a perswathe Patsson, that such sinnes could not be Expiated, with tents of New-Engout returning againe into England: or a publike land. acknowledgement and Confession of the Evill of

fo and fo departing: To this purpose before his Troubles and Banishment, he drew up a Letter (not without the Approbation of some of the Chiefe of New-England, then tender also upon this point before God) directed unto the King himselfe, humbly acknowledging the Evill of that part of the Pattent which respects the Donation of Land, &c.

This Letter and other Endeavours (tending to wash off publike sinnes, to give warning to others, and above all, to pacifie and to give Glory unto God) it may be that Councells from Flesh and Bloud suppress, and Worldly policie at last prevailed: for this very cause (amongst others afterwards re-examined) to banish the Discusser from such their Coasts and Territories.

The letter on the Patents above referred to, was probably the treatife which he had drawn up while at Plymouth, as he stated, "for the private satisfaction of the Governour of Plimouth." It was probably never printed, although Coddington in 1677, charging him with being against the King's Patent and authority, said, he "writeth a large Booke in Quarto against it." Letter in New-England-Fire-brand Quenched, second part: This treatife was brought to the notice of the Governor and affistants of Massachusets, Dec. 27, 1633, after Mr Williams had gone to Salem. "For this, taking advice with some of the most judicious ministers, (who much condemned Mr Williams's error and prefumption) they gave order that he should be convented at the next court, to be cenfured, etc." He wrote to the Governor and council "very fubmisfively," "withall offering his book, or any part of it to be burnt." Jan. 24, 1634 "the governour and council met, to confider of Mr Williams's letter, etc., when with the advice of Mr Cotton and Mr Wilson and weighing his letter, and further confidering of the aforesaid offensive passages in his book, (which, being written in very obscure and implicative phrases, might well admit of doubtful interpretation,) they found the matters not to be so evill as at first they seemed. Thereupon they agreed, that upon his retractation, etc., or taking an oath of allegiance to the King, etc., it should be passed over." Winthrop, i: 145, 147. Still Cotton declares that this was the first of two things "which (to my best observation and remembrance) caused the Sentence of his Banishment." Answer &c. 27. Pub. Narr. Club, ii, 44. It was not however contained among the final charges reported by Winthrop, as leading to his banishment, although Williams in the text admits that it was among the causes which led to it. Winthrop, 1. 193.

Peace. But from Violence to the Discusser, or any other, M^r Cotton (in the next passage) protests his Innocencie, and infinuates the Discusser to be no other then (a Devill) an Accuser of the Brethren, for imputing to them any such Evill, &c.

Truth. He that reads how hard the Heart of Gods chilholy David grew, in the finne of Whoredome and be guilty Murther, untill the Lord awakened him, will leffe of bloudy wonder, that Spirituall Whoredome and murtherous perfecution for the violence, may possessed the Hearts of Gods Davids and hiding of holiest Servants now, and that without blush, or their spishame, or least appearance of Relenting: Doth not cleanessed all this whole Traverse of Mr Cotton maintaine a persecution even unto Death, of such whom the Civill State shall judge Hereticks, Blasphemers, Idolators, Seducers, &c.

Doth not this very Chapter expressely justifie Gods merperfecution upon the Subverters of the Christian cy in stopping New-Faith, obstinate after Conviction? upon Blasphemers, Englands Idolators, Seducers? And is Mr Cotton not informed, perfecution, by the mercy cifull God had not prevented) nor Courting, nor of old Eng-Fining, nor Imprisoning, nor Whipping, nor Banish-land, the mother to ing had been punishment sufficient, to men and diffenting women, for cause of Conscience in New-England, Conscienbut even Death it selfe, (according to the principles ces. of persecution) had been inslicted.

Peace. Mr Cotton will urge that Gods people will not be such Hereticks, &c.

278] Truth. I might urge Mr Cottons owne grant of fuch finnes in Gods owne people, for which they may be justly Excommunicated; but I will rather

Holy produce an Instance in our Nation of England. and Crom- None fearing God will eafily deny the Eminent well joyn- Godlines of Cranmer & Cromwell in King Henry ing with the eight his dayes; At that very time when King perfecu-Henry himselfe disputed in so famous an Assembly tors of Christ Je- against the blessed witnesse of Christ Jesus, John fus out of Lambert! Finde we not also holy Cranmer disgreat weaknes in puting before the King and that Stately Assembly, against this poore Servant of God, for that horrible dayes. and monstrous Idoll of Transubstantiation?

> Peace. Finde we not then also holy and zealous Cromwell (at the Kings command) reading that bloudie Sentence of Death against that blessed Lambe of Christ Jesus, who was thus worried to Death, not onely by the bloudie Wolves the Bishops, but even by those holy Lambes of Christ, Cranmer and Cromwell also!

The most Truth. This was that bleffed Lambert, a true famous passages of Follower of the Lambe of God Christ Jesus, who Cromwell cryed out in the midst of the Flames, None but & Lambert Christ, None but Christ: and well might he so cry: Not Cranmer, not Cromwell, who after so much 8. his dayes. Light in Disputations, yet persisted in their Herese and Idolatry, and partaking with violence against this holy man, that he might well cry out, None but Christ, None but Christ.

This was the dying exclamation of the crafty infligation of Gardiner, Bishop ii. 331–358.

John Lambert, who was burned at of Winchester. The disputations, &c., Smithsield, in 1538. His condemnation are given in Fox, Acts and Monuments, was read to him by Cromwell, by command of the King, as Fox supposes, at

Exam: of Chap. 77. replying to Chap. 80.

Peace. A S it is (Deare Truth) oftentimes in Journies, the worst way and saddest weather attends the Journies End: So here Mr Cotton (neere our close) chargeth upon the Discusser a threefold wresting of his words, and accordingly so much salse-dealing.

Truth. It is fad on the Discussers part, if this be done by him, either by a willfull or a negligent

hand.

Peace. Yea and it is fad on Mr Cottons part, if

the Charge be not reall and substantiall.

Truth. Mr Cotton acknowledgeth his words to be these [The Godly will not persist in Heresie or turbulent Schisme, [279] when they are convinced in Conscience of the sinfullnesse of their way] The sirst charge therefore against the Discusser is that he consoundeth Admonition with Conviction, for (faith (Mr Cotton) Admonition ought not to be dispensed until the offendour be convinced in his own Conscience of the sinfullnesse of his Way.

Truth. For answer hereunto the Discusser to my knowledge humbly appealeth to the Searcher of all Hearts, that he hath not willingly nor wittingly salssified M^r Cottons words in a tearme or syllable. And indeed whether he hath wronged him at all, or be not rather unjustly trampled under the seete of weake and passionate charges, the Discusser appealeth to M^r Cottons owne Conscience, awaked (if God so please) out of this bloudie Dreame.

Peace. Yea but (fayth Mr Cotton) Admonition is

and Conviction.

Of Admo- one thing, and Conviction in their owne Conscience is another; for though fayth he, Admonition ought not to be dispensed till after Conviction, yet it may fall out that the Church (through mistake) proceedeth to Admonition before the offendour be convinced in his own Conscience of the sinfullnesse of his Way.

> Truth. Passing gently by the want of Equitie in Mr Cotton to the Discusser, in condemning him of fallhood, for taking Admonition for Conviction, when he makes it but a mistake in the Church to practice

the one for, or before the other:

I answer, I know not that sutable Distinction between Admonition and Conviction, as Mr Cotton carrieth it, faying, that how ever the Church may through mistake practice Admonition before Conviction, yet Admonition ought not to proceede, untill after Conviction in a mans owne Conscience, for finde we not the words Reprooving, Rebuking, Admonishing, Exhorting a brother, indifferently used both in the Old and New Testament? And doth not that very word ελεγξον (Matth. 18. Reprove him) imply Conviction as well as Reproofe or Admonition, for doth it not fignifie *Convincingly* reprove him?

Conviction twofold.

Peace. I have heard indeed, that Conviction is two-fold:

First, Externall and legall before men in Civill or Spirituall judicature.

Secondly, Effectuall and inward in the Court of a mans owne Conscience before God, which internall, alwayes followes not the Externall.

280] Truth. No, fuch Externall Conviction may be legall before men, but not in the fight of God, and a mans owne Conscience, as we see in the case of Naboth, who was legally convict of Blasphemy, when acquitted by God and his owne Conscience: As also in those Consciences (of which Paul speakes) seared with hot irons, which Consciences (notwithstanding the abundance of Light from heaven convincing, yet) are not brought from believing Lyes.

Peace. Yea, but it seems by M^r Cottons words, Of Conthat the Church, that is (according to his way) the Hereticks. Major part of the Church must judge that the Heretick is convinced in his own Conscience of the sinfullnesse of his way before she proceeded to Admonition.

Truth. For my part I cannot reconcile these three Propositions, comprized by M^r Cotton in these sew lines.

First, the Godly will not persist in Heresie or turbulent Schisme, when they are convinced in Conscience of the sinfullnesse thereof.

Secondly, The Church is to judge of the Conviction of such a Godly mans Conscience.

Thirdly, Although such a Godly man be convinced of the finfulnesse of his way, yea although he will not persist in Heresse or turbulent Schisme, when he is thus convinced in Conscience of the sinfulness thereof, yet then is the Church to proceede to Convict-Admonition. For thus he sayth, Admonition ought ion sufficient

not to be dispensed till after Conviction.

Peace. If Mr Cotton spake of the first Conviction, word, and to wit, the Externall, I could subscribe, but now efficient speaking of that internall in a mans owne Con-internall by Gods fcience, I see it pleaseth God, most holy and onely spirit.

wife to permit the best and and wifest of his Servants, to intrap, intangle, and bewilder themselves, that they may learne to confesse him onely and infinitely wife, and be more humble in themselves, as fools and lyars, and lesse bitter in their Judgements and Censures on the poore *Underlings* and *Outcasts*.

Christ Jefus (accounted) est Heretick, Blasphemer. Seducer, and Dein this

Truth. O that Mr Cotton who grants the Godly may fall into fuch fowle finnes of Herefie and the great- Schifme, may also be godly jealous over himselfe and others fearing God in old or New England, that, also possibly they may fall, into the very sinne of persecuting the Sonne of God himselfe, especially ceiver that fince it is the [281] Lot of Christ Jesus (beyond all compare) both in Himselfe and his Followers, to be accounted the greatest Heretick, Blasphemer, Seducer and Deceiver.

> Peace. To the fecond and third Charge Mr Cotton complains of false dealing, in that the Discusser should render his words, as if he charged such to be obstinate persons, that yeelded not to once or twice Admonition, and that for every Errour, when he speakes onely of persisting in Herese, or turbulent Schisme.

> Truth. For answer, let Mr Cottons Conclusions in the beginning of this Booke be remembred. Wherein he maintaines that a Man of Erroneous and blinde Conscience in Fundamentall and weighty points, and perfifting in the Errour of his way, is not persecuted for cause of Conscience, but for sinning against his Conscience. Whence it followes that the Civill Courts of the World must judge: whether the matter be fundamentall and waighty:

whether the partie have been rightly once and twice admonished: and whether he persist in the Errour of his Way: that is, whether he be obstinate after such Admonition, and must then be persecuted, though (as the Conclusion wosully concludeth) not for cause of Conscience, but for sinning against his Conscience.

Peace. Yea but the Discusser (sayth Mr Cotton) dealeth falsly, in carrying my words, as if I had said, that Godly persons in whatsoever Errour they hould, if they yeeld not to once or twice Admonition, they must needs be obstinate: whereas (he saith) he speakes not of every Errour, but of persisting in Heresie and turbulent Schisme.

Truth. The Discusser did not so say, or so carry Small matit as Mr Cotton infinuates, but this he faith, that ters accounted even in the place of Righteousnesse and Judgement Heresies. (as Salomon faith) Iniquitie, and fuch Iniquitie (in all civill Courts of the World, and in all Ages of the World) usually hath been found, that as in multiplying glasses a Flea is made an Elephant, &c. the poore witnesses of Christ have been proclaimed and persecuted for Hereticks, Blasphemers, Seducers, &c. not onely for houlding the Popes Transubstantiation, Auricular Confession, Purgatorie, and those waightier points of the Beasts worship: but reading a piece of a Leafe of Scripture or any good Booke is Herefie: Eating a piece of Flesh in Lent, yea the flight breaches of the smallest Traditions of the [282] Elders and State Worships, accounted Heresie, Blasphemie, &c.

Peace. Hence it was I think, that the Naturalist could tell us in the Fable of the Fox and the Lyon,

that the Fox ran not away in vaine upon the Proclamation of the departure of all borned Beafts, as knowing that if the bloudie persecutors of the World shall say, the plainest Ears are bornes (that is, the smallest Errours, yea the plainest Truths are Heresees) it is in vaine for any Innocent to plead they are but Eares, &c.

The barbarous usage of in the Councell at Constance.

Truth. Yea hence it was that in that famous, or rather most infamous Councell of Constance, the John Hus blessed Servant and witnes of Christ Jesus, John Hus, was as it were stobd to Death (before his burning) with tearmes of Herefie, Heretick, Hereflarck, yea though he held as the Pope and the Councell held, even in those points for which they condemned him, because (beside their hatred for his Holines, witnessing against their Filthines) themfelues would fay from his writings, that he did hould fo and fo against their Popish Tenents, which he he himselfe profest he never did.

Peace. In the next place (Deare Truth) are two Passages related by the Discusser from New England. to which Mr Cotton gives no credit.

2. He fayth, If fuch words were spoken, they might be spoken upon such waights as might hould waight, &c.

"He himself would never allow even to the last, that he had departed from the orthodox standards of the Church,—the Scriptures, and the Fathers. In fact, with the exception of the views of Jacobel in regard to the communion of the cup, there was scarce a doctrine which he held, upon which he John Huss, ii: 74-75.

could not have found many members of the Council to agree with him. Many of the propositions attributed to him by the Council he publicly disavowed, and others he explained in fuch a manner that they could not properly be regarded heretical." Gillett, Life and Times of Truth. For the Stories and the Discussers mistakes (willing mistakes, as M^r Cotton seemes to infinuate) I know the Discusser humbly desires like a true Traveller to his heavenly Countrey, to heare of, and see and acknowledge, and forsake every false path and step (by the helpe of Christ) that the poorest childe though but a naked Pagan shall hint him of: But why should the Stories seeme incredible that suite so wosully fit with the Common Tenents?

Peace. It may be M^r Cotton will not believe it, nor approve it: But there are not two, but ten witnesses, to testifie such Stories, were it seasonable to relate and inlarge such particulars.

Truth. Let Mr Cotton then please to understand The blou-(to passe by particular names of the former Stories, destroying which are ready to be declared to any charitable and civilitie loving Enquirie) that his bloudie Tenent is a bitter and humane Roote of many bitter branches, not onely bitter [283] Societies to spiritual tasts, but even to the tast of Civilitie out of the World. and Humanitie itselfe. But since the names of perfons are fo defired, I shall relate (not out of any personall disrespect to Mr Streete and the people of Cohannet, alias Taunton, my loving friends) what many testisse, that the said (reputed) Minister Mr Streete, publikely and earnestly perswaded his Church-members to give Land to none but fuch, as might be fit for Church-members: yea not to receive fuch English into the Towne, or if in the Towne, yet not to Land, that if they lived in the Towne or place, yet they might be knowne to be but as Gibeonites, hewers of wood, and drawers of water for the service of them that were of the Church.

Peace. I know what troublesome Effects followed in the same place, and what Breaches of Civill and humane Societie? What Departures of divers, and Barres to the comming of others, to the spoile and hindrance of a most likely and growing Plantation.

But to proceede (Deare Truth) you cannot more faithfully and carefully labour to discharge the Discusser of falshoods, then M^r Cotton endeavours to lay them on: For to the former three, behould in the next passage source more.

"For, first the Discusser is charged to report Mr

"Cotton as expressing Confidence in this cause,

"which Mr Cotton fayth he expressed not.

"Secondly, He reports Mr Cotton to say, that he (to "wit, Mr Cotton) had removed the grounds of this

"Errour, whereas Mr Cotton (saith he) said not so, so but that he had spoken so much for that End.

"Thirdly, He foisteth in the name of great Errour, "which though it be so, yet Mr Cotton did not so "file it.

"Fourthly, That Mr Cotton should conclude, that

I Nicholas Street was installed Teacher at Taunton, together with William Hooke as Pastor. "What day that was, is asked in vain" says Mr. Savage; Gen. Hist. of N. E. iv: 222. It was probably in 1637. Hooke went to New Haven seven years after, at which time Street succeeded him as Pastor. In 1659 he also went to New Haven, as Mr. Hookes successor, and died there April 22, 1674. Emery, Ministry of Taunton, i: 156. Baylies Memoirs of Plymouth Col. i: 290-295. It is possible that the

division in the church which Leckford relates had some connection with the facts afterted above. "Cohannet, alias Taunton, is in Plymouth Patent. There is a church gathered of late, and some ten or twenty of the church, the rest excluded. Master Hooke Pastor, Master Streate Teacher." Plain Dealing, 40. Baylies thinks it not improbable that Richard Williams, one of the first and leading settlers of Taunton was a relative, and perhaps brother of Roger. New Plymouth, i: 272, 284.

"to be a great Errour, that persons are not to be "persecuted for cause of Conscience, when he states "the Question so, that none ought to be persecuted at "all for cause of Conscience, but for sinning against "their Conscience.

Truth. Sweet Peace, he that hath a minde to beate a Dog, will soone finde a cudgell, &c. If Mr Cotton had not esteemed the Discusser as a Dog, and had not had as great a minde as a Dog to use him, he would never have so catcht at every line and word, to finde out (such) the Discussers Lyes and Falshoods. [284] For, first, it is apparant that the Discusser here undertooke not to repeate Mr Cottons words, but upon such and such words of Mr Cottons (compared with all former Agitations) to collect according to his understanding such a Conclusion.

Peace. But whether he hath rightly and without All Men breach of Truth or Love so and so collected, let it are consident in their their

Truth. First then, hath not Mr Cotton through owne all this discourse, express a Considence (some have opinions. called it imperious and insulting) against the poore Hereticks, Blasphemers, Seducers? And doe not these words sfor avoyding the grounds of your Errour import so much?

Secondly, Doth not M^r Cottons words imply that in his opinion such a Tenent is an Errour, and that by speaking so much against it, he hath removed it, whatever his opponent thinkes to the contrary?

Thirdly, Why may not the Discusser or any man say, that Mr Cotton counts that a great Errour, which Mr Cotton endeavours so to represent to all men?

Peace. But the fourth (fayth Mr Cotton) is an evident falshbood in the Discusser to say, that Mr Cotton should conclude this to be the great Errour, that persons are not to be persecuted for cause of Conscience.

Truth. The Father of Lights hath of late been graciously pleased to open the eyes of not a few of his fervants to fee that Mr Cottons Distinction [of not persecuting a man for his Conscience, but for finning against his Conscience is but a Figleafe to hide the nakednes of that bloudie Tenent, for the Civill Court must then judge when a man sinnes against his Conscience, or els he must take it from the Cleargie upon trust, that the poore reputed Heretick doth fo finne.

Peace. Mr Cotton adds that it is Aggravation of finne to hould or practice Evill out of Conscience.

The per-Turks, Pagans, Antchrista greater errour then any of them.

Truth. True, but I also aske, Doth not that perfecutour of secutour that hunts or persecuteth a Turke, a few, a Pagan, an Antichrstian (under pretence that this Jewes, or Pagan, this Turke, this Jew, this Antichristian sins ians, is in against his owne Conscience,) doth not this persecutour, I say, hould a greater Errour, then any of the foure, because he hardens such Consciences in their Errours by fuch his [285] persecution, and that also to the overthrowing of the civill and humane Societie of the Nations of the World, in point of civill peace?

Peace. Well you may (deare Truth) enjoy your owne holy and peaceable Thoughts, but Mr Cotton ends this Chapter with hope that the reputed bloudie Tenent, appeares not whited in the bloud of the Lambe, and tends to fave Christs sheepe from devouring, to defend Christs truth, and to maintaine and preserve peace in Church and Common-weale.

Truth. Sweet Peace, that which hath in all Ages The bloupowred out the precious bloud of the Sonne of God, in die Fruits the bloud of his poore sheepe, shall never be found bloudie whited (as Mr Cotton infinuates) in the bloud of this Tenent. most heavenly Shepheard: That which hath maintained the workes of Darknes 1600 yeares under the bloudie Romane Emperours, and more bloudie Romane Popes, hath never tended to destroy, but build and fortifie fuch bellish workes. That which all Experience (fince Christs time) hath shewen to be the great Fire-brand or Incendiarie of the Nations. hath powred out so many Rivers of bloud about Religion, and that amongst the (so called) Christian Nations. That Tenent, I say, will never be found a preserver, but a bloudie destroyer both of Spirituall and civill peace.

Exam: of Chap. 78. replying to Chap. 81.

Peace. WE are now (Deare Truth) through the mercie of the Father of mercies, arrived, at the last Chapter of this Sorrowfull Agi-Touching tation: Mr Cotton finds nothing in this worth the confidence while to speake to; yet thinkes he it good to finde ions. time to blame the Discusser for selfe-Applauses, vaine-glorious Triumph, and confident perswasion, which before he had noted Mr Cotton for.

Truth. That which was noted in Mr Cotton was not meerly a perswasion or confidence, but indeed an imperious and insulting confidence, over the poore and oppressed, and an adding of Vinegar to the Gall of the Sonne of God, persecuted in his poore Saints and Members.

286] Peace. But may there not seeme to be too in the Discusser, too great a confidence of the converting and turning of the bloudie Storme of Warres about Conscience, into merciful calmes of peace, and of the returne of Christs dove, with Olive branches of civill

beace?

Freedome of Con**fcience** been a Pe ce-maker in all Natiõs where it hath appeared.

Truth. Then let thousands and ten thousands, French, Polonians, Hungarians, Transylvanians, Bohath ever hemians, Netherlanders, and others, and now at last (through Gods gracious smiling upon this holy Truth of his) I say, many thousand English men fet to their feale and witnes, to wit, that Freedome to the Consciences of men, (from all other but spirituall opposition) hath stuck many Millions of Browes and Houses with Olive branches, that were before beblubbered and overwhelmed with tears and bloud.

Peace. I cannot but confidently fee and fay, that doubtles, had not the prudent and zealous care of Englands Parliament and Armie subscribed to this blessed means of peace, restored to Lands and Counties embroyled in bloudie civill Warres about Religion, doubtles, the streame of Warre which hath run so long with bloud between the Prelates and the Puritans (so calld) had run as fresh and furious in all devouring flames between the Presbyterians and the Independents.

 $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{n}\mathbf{d}$ especially at this houre in England.

Truth. Oh bleffed be the God of peace, who hath more pitie upon the unpeaceable Sonnes of Men, then they have on Themselves.

Peace. Mr Cotton in the next place addeth, that one passage he may not let passe, because the name of Christ is interested in it, and dishonoured by it. to wit, [Christ delighteth not in the bloud of men, but shed his own bloud for his bloudiest enemies: Mr Cotton answers; it is true that Christ delighteth How not in the bloud of men, while they gainfay and lights in bloudily persecute him and his, out of Ignorance: but bloud. he delights in the bloud of fuch, who after the acknowledgement of his Truth, doe tread the bloud of his Covenant under-foote, and wittingly and willingly reject him from raigning over them: The contrary whereof he fayth Proclaimes the Gospel to [be] the feede of the Serpent: Sows pillowes under all ellbowes, makes the Heart of the Righteous sad, strengthens the hand of the wicked, and proclaimes peace to Jezabell, and her whoredomes and witchcrafts, and concludes with prayer [287] against such a bewitching of the Whores Cup, where, by open profession she is rejected, but let in by the back-doore of Tolleration.

Truth. I perceive (Sweet Peace) that in the wind- Of perseing up of this Discourse Mr Cotton winds up, re-cuting solveth and reduceth his former pleaded for persecuting of Hereticks, Blasphemers, Idolaters, Seducers, into the persecuting onely of Apostates, who after the acknowledging of the Truth, doe tread the bloud of Christs Covenant under foote, &c. To which I answer; If so then the discerning & judg-

ing between such as gainfay Christ and blaspheme him out of Ignorance, (fuch as Mr Cotton makes the Yewes, who put him to Death) and such as willingly and wittingly reject him: I fay the judging of this must then rest at the Barre of the Civill Courts and Judicatures of the World, which necesfarily implies a supposition of power of Judging in all the Nations of the World, and so consequently in Naturall men contrary to the Scriptures, which conclude all Mankinde (while in their naturall estate,) uncapable of the things of Gods Spirit.

Peace. Yea and also (to my understanding) it implies, a submitting and subjecting of the Crowne and Sceptre and affaires of Christ Jesus, to the Civill and humane Crownes and Scepters and Tribunalls of the Nations of this World, and that in spirituall and beavenly things, the proper affaires of his owne Spirituall Kingdome, in which, the wifest of this

Truth. For this, you know Mr Cotton hath a

world are ignorant, and extreamly opposite.

A montrates.

strous sus-broken Refuge, to wit, the Nations of the World, pension or & Naturall men must not judge untill they be hanging up better informed In which, what a wonderfull and of Magif- better informed In which, what a wonderfull and monstrous suspension doth he put upon the assaires of Christ Jesus all the world over, and leaves the matters of Christ Jesus in worse case, and more poorely provided for by Christ Jesus, then the matters and affaires of any King or Kingdome in the World, beyond compare and Imagination.

Peace. Yet, me-thinks those Scriptures quoted by Mr Cotton Luc. 17. [19: 27.] Those mine Enemies, &c. and Revel. 16. [4-7.] Bloudie vengeance upon Antichristian Emissaries, are very considerable.

Truth. Doubtles all Scripture feriously alledged Allegaby the most ignorant and unworthy (how much Scriptures more from so learned and conscientious) ought seri-ought seriously and awfully to be pondered in [288] the holy ously to be made and presence of God: The Warrants and Authorities of answered. civill powers (though but pretended) are not without due respect to be examined, although rejected (in the end) as infufficient, &c. But confider in the Examination of those Scriptures: Is it credible that all that refift Christ Jesus, his Kingdome and Govern-Millions ment, are Apostates and Antichristian Emissaries, Jewes and against whom he powres out that Violl? Have they Antichistfirst acknowledged the Covenant of Jesus, and ians are far from the then trod the precious bloud of that High Covenant due charge of under feete?

Peace. The East is not so farre from the West, Apostacie.

as those Scriptures from such a Conclusion.

Truth. Yea how many hundreth thousands of Jewes and Turkes and Antichristians perish temporally and eternally, and that for refusing Christ Jesus to be King, and for shedding his bloud in his servants, who can never be brought under this guilt of Apostacie, after they have once acknowledged the truth of Christs Government and Kingdome.

Peace. Me-thinks to understand the Scriptures in Mr Cottons fence, were a wonderfull penning up

and straightning the holy Scripture.

Truth. Sweet Peace, as foon may we immure the glorious Sun in a darke dungeon, as confine those bright Scriptures in the dark Cells of Apostacie: but I further observe, that Christ Jesus not only praid and dyed for his Enemies, who bloudily per-

fecuted him and his out of Ignorance, but gave this reason against bodily Death to be inslicted on any for his cause and sake, Luc. 9. [56.] The Son of Man is not come to destroy Mens lives: and I might return the Question to Mr Cotton, not unfitly, Are not these the words of Him that delighteth not in the bloud of his bloudiest enemies and Gainsayers?

Peace. It will be said, What flaughters, what drinking of Bloud is that which Christ Jesus in these Scriptures intendeth?

Truth. I answer, although the Sword of Christs Kingdome, that sharpe Sword with two edges is a Spirituall Sword, and is carried in his Mouth, yet all power in Heaven and Earth being given into his hands by his Father, he ruleth and over-ruleth in a way of power and providence, all the powers of the World.

The mysterie of the red horse of War. There is therefore a great Sword given to him that rideth upon the white Horfe, (Revel. 6. [2.]) by which, for the resisting [289] of him that rideth upon the white Horse, (in the gainsaying and persecuting of Christ in his Members) Christ Jesus takes peace from the Earth, and suffers the Turkes to plague the Antichristian World, (Papists and carnall Protestants) to plague each other, and to sill Cups of Bloud each to other, while they contend and sight, first against God, and then one against another, for their severall salse Prophets and Religions.

Peace. Me-thinkes then Mr Cotton might have fpared to charge the Discusser with proclaiming of peace to Jezabell, &c.

Truth. There is a Spirituall peace in the matters A spiritof Christs Kingdome and Worship, and in the particu-all and
lar Consciences and Soules of his Servants. There peace.
is a civill peace in the quiet enjoyment of each mans
proprietie, in the Combination of Townes, Cities,
Kingdomes, &c. But neither of these three will
Mr Cotton prove the Discusser proclaimeth to such
Antichristians or enemies of Christ Jesus, who persecute and oppresse Jew or Gentile upon any civill or
spirituall pretence.

'Tis true, the Consciences and Worships of all men peaceable in their way, he affirmes ought not to be molested, and though not approved yet permitted, and (although no spirituall, yet) a civill peace proclaimed to their outward man while peaceable in

civill commerce.

To persecutours, he not onely proclaimes Gods Judgements spirituall and eternall, but temporall also, and affirmeth that all persecutours of all sorts (and especially the bloudie Whore of Rome (who hath so long been drunk with the bloud of the Saints,) ought by the Civill Sword to be restrained and punished (as the Destroyers of Mankinde and all civil and peaceable being in the World,) according to the hight of their cruell and murtherous Oppressions.

Peace. But Tolleration of her (fayth M^r Cotton brings) her in at the back dore, and so we may come to drink deeply of the Cup of the Lords Two wrath, and be filled with the Cup of her plagues.

Truth. There are two opinions which have be-opinions witched the Nations professing the name of Christ. ing the

First, That a Nationall Church or State, is of Nations. Christs appointing.

290.] Secondly, That fuch a Nationall Church or State must be maintained pure by the power of the While Mr Cotton prayes against the be-Sword. witching of the Whores cup, O that the Father of Lights might graciously please to shew him the depth of her witchcrafts, and his owne most wofull Delusions in both these.

The 3 great

Rome.

In vaine doth Mr Cotton feare partaking of her finnes and plagues by a tollerating (meerly) of her the down. Worship in a civill State, while he forgets the three fall of the great causes of her downfall and desolation, and par-Church of takes of any of them (Revel. 18.) to wit, Her worldly pompe and pleasure: Her spirituall Whoredomes and invented Worships, and her crueltie and bloudsbed, more especially against the Consciences of the Saints or boly ones of Jesus.

> Exam: of Chap. 79. Touching the Modell of Church and Civill power, Examined in the first part of the bloudie Tenent, but not defended by Mr Cotton, or any, that the Discusser knowes of.

a New English Church and civill power.

Touching Peace. Had hoped (Deare Truth) that we had I gained a peaceable and quiet harbor, after Modell of all our tempestuous Tossings in the boysterous Seas of this bloudie Tenent, yet now behold a sharpe and cutting winde of Mr Cottons continual Censures; For I was not (fayth Mr Cotton) of those that composed the Modell: and secondly, the Ministers fay it was not fent by them to Salem, and therefore the Discusser is left of God to a double falshood,

Truth. Sweete Peace, till sweete Death, in and (often) for Christ, close up the Eyes of his servants, they must not expect to rest fully from their Labours, and expect their workes to follow them.

Once againe therefore let us heare the Discussers plea for himselfe against this blustering charge of double falshood. Master Cottons owne words in the End of his Answer to the Prisoners Letter, are "these; I forbeare adding Reasons to justifie the "Truth, because you may finde that done to your "hand in a Treatife fent to some of the Brethren, "late of Salem, who doubted as *you doe.1 291.] Truth. To my knowledge it was reported *Writing (according to this hint of Mr Cottons) that from to one Mr the Ministers of the Churches (pretended) such a Modell composed by them was sent to Salem: Hereupon it was that the Discusser wrote on purpose to his worthy friend Mr Sharpe (Elder of the Church of Salem, (so called) for the fight of it, who accordingly fent it to him.

Peace. If this Modell, of fuch consequence, were fo composed and so sent to Salem, if Mr Cotton directs others thither to repaire to make use of it, if he thus approve and promote it, I fee not why it might not probably be collected, that Mr Cotton (not the last in such great and publike matters) was amongst, if not chiefe amongst the composers of it, and that he and they were not ignorant of the conveyance of it to Salem.2

¹ Pub. Narr. Club, iii: 53.

nated in an Act of the General Court, that they will consult and advise of one uni-

[&]quot;entreate of the elders and brethren of ² The Model, &c. feems to have origi- every church within this jurisdiction passed March 4, 1634, in which they form order of dissipline in the churches,

Deepe Cenfures for none or innocent miftakes. Truth. But grant Mr Cotton should have been imagined to have been left out in this so great and publike a fervice, and that all the former probabilities saile: yet doubtles Mr Cotton will be cast at the barre of Christian Love and Moderation, for so bitter a charge upon the poore Discusser for so easie and harmles Mistakes.

Peace. Such fierce flashes might well issue from the bloudie French Cardinall against the poore Hugenots, from the English bloudie Bishops against the poore Lollards, from the bloudie Popes against the Hereticks and Lutherans: but a gentler Breath and stile might well beseeme a Protestant to a Protestant, engaged in common principles and Testimonies and sufferings of Jesus against those bloudie Tyrants.

But to the Modell, Mr Cotton seemes highly offended, that the Discusser should say, that the Modell awaketh Moses from his unknowne Grave, and denies Jesus yet to have seene the Earth. For, Moses his Lawes were of sorce (sayth he) to the Israelites in the Land of Canaan, when Moses was dead: and

agreeable to the Scriptures, and then to confider howe farr the Magistrates are bound to interpose for the preservation of that uniformity and peace of the churches." Mass. Col. Rec. 1: 142. Cotton is very explicit in his denial of any part in its composition, "What other Ministers of New England did in it, themselves know: But for Mr Cotton, I know, that he was none of them that composed it." Bloudy Tenent Washed, 192. That "Mr Cotton should have been imagined to have been left out in this so great and publike a service" might well have seemed improbable.

He is equally explicit in his denial

that it was sent to Salem by its authors. "The Ministers themselves, that composed the Modell, doe deny it; How-solver the Modell came to Salem, the Ministers say it was not sent by them." B. T. Washed, 192. Williams obtained a copy there from Samuel Sharpe, who came to Salem in 1629, and was a ruling elder in the Church. But Cotton does not actually say, as Williams implies, that he knew that it was sent there. He only says that it was sent to some of the Brethren late of Salem."

In reference to Hall, Cotton's correspondent, see p. 54 supra, and Pub. Narr.

Club, iii: v.

againe, Christ came not to destroy the Law of Moses, not the Morall Law, nor the Judicialls, such as are of common Equitie: Or els (sayth he) the Conscience of the Civill Magistrate could never doe any act of civill Justice out of Faith, because he should have no word of God to be the Ground of his Act, if the Lawes of Judgement were abrogated, and none extant in the New.

Truth. I answer; that speech of the Discusser Touching was neither [292] unreasonable, nor untrue, as Mr Moses his Cotton alledgeth: for grant Christ came not to def-Judicialls. troy the Morall Law of the ten Commands (for the Substance of it, for all materiall circumstances therein Mr Cotton will not urge nor practice). Nor secondly, the Judicialls of Moral Equitie, that is, such as in deed concerne Life and Manners, according to the Nature and Constitution of the severall Nations and Peoples of the World.

Peace. Pardon me (Deare Truth) before you proceede, a word of Explication: your Addition [according to the Nature and Constitution of the Peoples and Nations of the World] will not be allowed of.

Truth. Without this I cannot allow of Moses his Judicialls to binde all Nations of the World, Israel in a then before, or fince Christ Jesus: my reason is: kind a mi-That people of Israel (to which those Judiciall raculou Lawes and punishments were prescribed) was as I may say, a miraculous people or Nation, miraculously brought from one Nation, (the Land of Ægypt) into another the Land of Canaan) both types, a people furnished with miraculous food and cloathing during their sortie yeares Travell through the Wil-

dernes: The seaven Nations of Canaan wondrously and miraculously destroyed before them; Their Lawes and Institutions miraculously delivered to them, &c.

Beside (not to wade deeper into this Controverse, as in the Examination of the Modell I have done) their Land was typically boly, and that people the Church of God, the onely Church of God in the World. And therefore being a people of such miraculous considerations, Meanes and Obligations, the breach even of Morall Lawes concerning Life and Manners and civill Estate, might be more transcendently beinous and odious in them, then in the other severall Nations and peoples of the World, many thousands and millions whereof never so much as heard of the Name of the God of Israel.

Peace. If men see cause to ordaine a Court of Chancery, and erect a Mercy-seate to moderate the rigour of Lawes, which cannot be justly executed, without the moderate and equall consideration of persons and other circumstances! Me-thinks, the Father of Mercies (though he be Justice it selfe, yet) cannot be justly imagined to carrie all Judiciall or Civill Lawes or Sentences, by one universall strictness through all the Nations of the Earth.

293] Truth. The Lord Jesus tells us of a more tollerable Sentence, (even for the Sodomites in the day of Judgment, then for the Jewes, who were the people and Church of God: and Paul his servant layes heavier load (Rom. 2. [21, 22]) upon such Adulterers, Thieves, as professe to be Teachers unto others, &c. of the contrary Graces and Vertues.

Peace. Deare Truth, the Scriptures are full, and many Arguments might be drawne out this way, but please you to pitch upon an Instance, whereby we may the sooner sinish this Digression.

Truth, Take that great case of the punishment of Touching Adulterie, and I considently affirme, that the Con-ment of science of the Magistrate, may out of Faith, exe-Adulterie. cute other punishments beside (stoning to) Death, which was the punishment of that sinne in Israell. For although (as Mr Cotton sayth) That was the Law of Judgement in the Old Testament, and there is no other particularly express in the New, yet the Conscience of the Magistrate may know,

First, That the carriage of the Lord Jesus about this case, when the Question was precisely put to him, was extraordinary and strange: For (although unto other Questions, even of the Pharisees, Heroaians, Sadduces, the High Priest, and Pilate, he gave more of lesse, first or last, punctuall Resolutions, yet) here, he condemnes the sinne, yet he neither confirmes nor disanuls this punishment, but leaves the Question (in all probabilitie) and leaves the severall Nations of the World, to their owne severall Lawes and Agreements (as is most probable) according to their severall Natures, Dispositions and Constitutions, and their common peace and wellfare.

Secondly, The Lord Jesus (1 Pet. 2. [13.]) ap-All Civill proveth of the severall humane Ordinances (or Crea-ment tions) which the severall peoples and Nations of the Gods Or-World shall agree upon their common peace and subsist-dinance. Hence are the severall sorts of Governments in the Nations of the World, which are not framed after

Israels Patterne. And hence consequently, the Lawes, Rewards and Punishments of severall Nations vastly differ from those of Israell, which doubtles were unlawfull for Gods people to submit unto, except Christ Jesus had (at least in generall) approved such humane Ordinances and Creations of Men for their common peace and wellsare.

294] Peace. Me-thinks Mr Cotton, and such as literally stick to the punishment of Adultery, Witchcrast,

rally stick to the punishment of Adultery, Witchcrast, &c. by Death, must either deny the severall Governments of the World to be lawfull (according to that of Peter) and that the Nature and Constitutions of peoples and Nations, are not to be respected, but all promiscuously forced to one common Law, or els they must see cause to moderate this their Tenent, which else proves as bloudie a Tenent in civill affaires, as persecution in affaires religious.

True ReTruth. Yea, of what wofull consequence must this publikes & prove to the state of Holland and Low-Countries, to Common the State of Venice, to the Cantons of Switzerland, without to our owne deare State of England, and others who kings. have no King, as Ifraells last established Government had, especially no King immediately designed, as Ifraells (in the Roote) was? Yea what becomes of all Christianitie, and of Christs Church and King-

A wonder-dome in the World for ever, if it want the Governfull faying ment of a King: for fayth Bishop Hall (in his Hall. Contemplation on Michaes Idolatrie) in plaine and expresse words: No King, therefore no Church.

for maintenance, while there was no King in Israel. The tithes and offerings his station. Even when Royall power

Peace. To end this passage, upon the former grounds, me-thinkes the Conscience of a New English Magistrate (being calld to be a Magistrate in Old England) may in Faith execute any other punishment (according to Law established) beside Death, upon Adulterers. And the New English Colonies may be exhorted to rectifie their wayes, and to moderate fuch their Lawes, which cannot possibly put on the face of morall Equitie from Moses, &c.

Truth. Your Satisfaction (Deare Peace) now præ-The State supposed I proceed and grant (with that Limitation of Israel. forementioned) that Christ Jesus neither abrogated Moses Moralls nor Judicialls, yet who will deny that Moses established, (beside the two former) a third, to wit, Lawes meerly figurative, typicall and ceremoniall, proper and peculiar to that Land and people of Ifrael? Those Lawes necessarily wrapt up that Nation and people in a mixt constitution, of Spirituall and Temporall, Religious and Civill, fo that their Governours of Civill State were Governours of the Church, and the very Land and People were by fuch Governours to be compelled to observe a ceremoniall puritie and Holines: But Christ Jesus erected another Common-weale, the Common- [295] weale of Israel, the Christian Common-weale or Church, to wit, not whole Nations, but in every Nation (where he pleaseth) his Christian Congregation, &c.

feconds the claime of the Levite, the in- Church, if no Levites? justice of men shortens his right. What therefore no Church." Contemplations. should become of the Levites, if there Liber x. 940: ed. 1621. were no King? And what of the

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being nurfing

&c.

trates

Fathers,

Peace. Deare Truth, I cannot count him a peaceable childe of mine, that rests not herewith satisfied: Mr Cottons next Exception is against your excepting against a Magistrates Membership in a Church-estate, joyned with a Head-ship over it, to establish reforme. &c. (as being impossible that a Of Magist Magistrate should sit Head and Supreame on the spirituall Bench, & yet stand as a delinquent at the spirituall Barre of Christ Jesus) Mr Cotton answers, that in severall respects, a Magistrate may be a nursing Father and Judge in causes Ecclesialtiall, and yet be subject to Christs censure in the offensive Government of bimselfe against the Rules of the Gos-And where it might be faid, that the Church is subject to the Magistrate in civill causes, and the Magistrate is subject to the Church in spirituals cases, Mr Cotton answers, this easeth not the Diffi-Of Magis-cultie, for suppose, sayth he, the Magistrate sall into

Power in Murther, Adulterie, &c. which are civill Abuses. Spiritualls shall the Church tollerate him herein? And he concludes, Let the like Power be granted to the civill Magistrate to deale faithfully with the Church in the notorious Transgression of the first Table, as is granted to the Church to deale with the Magistrate in the notorious Transgression of the second Table, and the Controverse is ended.

> Truth. This answer and instance of Mr Cotton carries a feeming Beautie with it, but bring it to the Triall of the Testament of Christ Jesus, and it will appeare to be, but a vanishing Colour. For, there is a vast Difference: The fins of each Church-member, whether against the first or second Table, are

Magistrates.

proper to the Cognizance and Judgement of the Church, as the sinne of the Incestuous person was punished by Christs Ordinances (in the Church at Corinth) as well as the Abuse of the Lords Supper. But it is not fo with the civill Magistrate, whose Office is effentially civill, one and the same, all the world over, among all Nations and people: For having no spirituall power (as the Authours of the Modell afterwards acknowledge) he cannot possibly act as a Civill Magistrate in spiritual matters, though as a Church-member he may in Church-estate, as also may the rest of the Members of that spirituall Body. 296] Peace. Me-thinks it is cleare as the Light, A case that if that incestuous person in the Church of the Magis-Corinth, had beene a Magistrate in the Citie of trates pun-Corinth, the Church might justly have proceeded ishing the Sin of against him, because all sinne is directly opposite Church to the holy Kingdome of Christ. But in that abuse members. of the Lords Supper (which was meerly unchristian) neither that Magistrate, nor all the Magistrates of Corinth, or the World to helpe him, could justly punish the Church, because that Supper (in the Institution and Spirituall use of it) was not onely of the Nature of the Suppers, of the meates and drinks of the Citie of Corinth, but also of a divine and spirituall Institution, of a heavenly and mysticall Nature and Observation. But to Conclude this piece and the whole, Mr Cotton corrects himselfe for putting in his Sickle into the Harvest of his Brethren, unto whom he refers the defence of their Modell, and for himselfe ends with defires that Christ Jesus would blast that peace which he sayth

the Examiner proclaimeth to all the wayes of false Religion, to Heresie in Dostrine, &c.

Truth. If Christ Jesus shall please (for the further manifestation of his holy Truth and Glory) to permit those able and worthy men, to proceed to fortisse and defend their Modell: I hope he will also please to assist the Discusser, or some other of his poore servants, to batter downe (with the Spirituall Artillerie of his Word and Testament) such weake and loose and unchristian Fortisications.

Peace. But with what a deepe and unrighteous charge doth M^r Cotton end against the poore Discusser, as a Proclaimer of peace to all the wayes of false Religion, to Heresie in Dostrine, &c.

Truth. Grant Mr Cotton (in many excellent Truths of Jesus) a sweet sounding Silver Trumpet: Grant the Discusser as base a Rams-horne harsh and contemptible: Grant that (for the peace of the Civill State, the being of the Nations, and the World, the safetie of the good Wheate the Righteous, and the calling home of the Elect to God, Jewes and Gentiles!) the Discusser proclaimes a civill being, and civill peace to Erroneous Consciences, not sinning against humane and civill Principles: Yet what Peace hath this Rams-horne proclaimed (as Mr Cotton infinuates) when throughout this whole Booke, from [297] first to last, the Proclamation soundeth out open warre against all salse Worshippers.

The direPeace. I am a joyfull witnes of warre proclaimed full state from the God of Truth, from the Sun of Righteoufof salse Worshippers. Fire, those mighty Angels, from all the Saints and

Witnesses of Jesus, from all his holy Truths and Ordinances. Warre to their Consciences, Preachings, Writings, Disputations, a warre present, a warre perpetuall, and (without Repentance) a warre eternall and everlasting.

Truth. Deare Peace, our goulden fand is out, we now must part with an holy Kisse of heavenly Peace and Love: Mr Cotton speakes and writes his Conscience: Yet the Father of Lights may please to shew him that what he highly esteemes as a Tenent washt white in the Lambes bloud, is yet more black and abominable, in the most pure and jealous eye of God.

Peace. The Blackmores Darknes differs not in the darke from the fayrest white.

Truth. Christ Jesus the Sun of Righteousnesse The Porhath broke forth, and dayly, will, to a brighter and traiture of brighter Discoverie of this deformed Ethiopian: die Tenent. And for my selfe I must proclaime, before the most holy God, Angells and Men, that (what ever other white and heavenly Tenents Mr Cotton houlds) yet this is a fowle, a black, and a bloudie Tenent.

A Tenent of high Blasphemie against the God of Peace, the God of Order, who hath of one Bloud, made all Mankinde, to dwell upon the face of the Earth, now, all confounded and destroyed in their Civill Beings and Subsistences, by mutuall flames of warre from their severall respective Religions and Consciences.

A Tenent warring against the Prince of Peace,

Christ Jesus, denying his Appearance and Comming in the Flesh, to put an end to, and abolish the shadowes of that ceremonials and typicals Land of Canaan.

A Tenent fighting against the sweete end of his Luc. 9. comming, which was not to destroy mens Lives, for their Religions, but to save them, by the meeke and peaceable Invitations and perswasions of his peaceable wisdomes Maidens.

The Por- 298 A Tenent fowly charging his Wisedome, Faithtraiture of fullnes and Love, in so poorly providing such Magisthe bloudie trates and Civill Powers all the World over, as might effect so great a charge pretended to be committed to them.

A Tenent lamentably guilty of his most precious bloud, shed in the bloud of so many hundreth thou-sand of his poore servants by the civill powers of the World, pretending to suppresse Blasphemies, Heresies, Idolatries, Superstition, &c.

A Tenent fighting with the Spirit of Love, Holines, and Meeknes, by kindling fiery Spirits of false zeale and Furie, when yet such Spirits know not of what Spirit they are.

A Tenent fighting with those mighty Angels who stand up for the peace of the Saints, against Persia, Grecia, &c. and so consequently, all other Nations,

who fighting for their feverall Religions, and against the Truth, leave no Roome for such as feare and love the Lord on the Earth.

A Tenent, against which the blessed Soules under the Altar cry loud for vengeance, this Tenent having cut their Throats, torne out their Hearts, and powred forth their Bloud in all Ages, as the onely Hereticks and Blasphemers in the World.

A Tenent which no Uncleannes, no Adulterie, In- The Porcest, Sodomie, or Beastialitie can equal, this ravishing the bloudie and forcing (explicitly or implicitly) the very Soules Tenent. and Consciences of all the Nations and Inhabitants of the World.

A Tenent that puts out the very eye of all true Faith, which cannot but be as free and voluntarie as any Virgin in the World, in refusing or embracing any spiritual offer or object.

A Tenent loathsome and ugly (in the eyes of the God of Heaven, and serious sonnes of men) I say, loathsome with the palpable filths of grosse dissimulation and hypocrise: Thousands of Peoples and whole Nations, compelled by this Tenent to put on the sowle vizard of Religious hypocrise, for seare of [299] Lawes, losses and punishments, and for the keeping and hoping for of favour, libertie, wordly commoditie, &c.

A Tenent wofully guiltie of hardning all false and deluded Consciences (of whatsoever Sect, Faction,

The Por-Herefie, or Idolatrie, though never so borrid and traiture of bloudy blass phemous) by cruelties and violences practiced Tenent. against them: all fasse Teachers and their Followers (ordinarily) contracting a Brawnie and steelie bardnesse from their sufferings for their Consciences.

A Tenent that shuts and bars out the gracious prophecies and promises and discoveries of the most glorious Sun of Righteousnes, Christ Jesus, that burnes up the holy Scriptures, and forbids them (upon the point) to be read in English, or that any tryall or search, or (truly) free disquisition be made by them: when the most able, diligent and conscionable Readers must pluck forth their own eyes, and be forced to reade by the (which soever prædominant) Cleargies Spectacles.

A Tenent that feales up the spiritual graves of all men, Jewes and Gentiles, (and consequently stands guiltie of the damnation of all men) since no Preachers, nor Trumpets of Christ himselfe may call them out, but such as the severall and respective Nations of the World themselves allow of.

The Por- A Tenent that fights against the common principles traiture of of all Civilitie, and the very civill being and combithe bloudie nations of men in Nations, Cities, &c. by commixing (explicitly or implicitly) a spirituall and civill State together, and so consounding and overthrowing the puritie and strength of both.

A Tenent that kindles the devouring flames of

combustions and warres in most Nations of the World, and (if God were not infinitely gracious) had almost ruind the English, French, the Scotch and Irish, and many other Nations, Germane, Polonian, Hungarian, Bohemian, &c.

A Tenent that bowes downe the backs and necks of all civill States and Magistrates, Kings and Emperours, under the proud feete of that man and monster of sinne and pride the Pope, and all [300] Popish and proud Cleargie-men rendring such Laicks and Seculars (as they call them) but slavish Executioners (upon the point) of their most imperious Synodicall Decrees and Sentences.

A Tenent that renders the highest civill Magis-The Portrates and Ministers of Justice (the Fathers and Gods traiture of of their Countries) either odious or lamentably Tenent. grievous unto the very best Subjects by either clapping or keeping on, the iron yoakes of cruellest oppression. No yoake or bondage comparably so grievous, as that upon the Soules necke of mens Religion and Consciences.

A Tenent, all besprinckled with the bloudie murthers, stobs, poysonings, pistollings, powder-plots, &c. against many famous Kings, Princes, and States, either actually performed or attempted, in France, England, Scotland, Low-Countries, and other Nations.

A Tenent all red and bloudie with those most barbarous and Tyger-like Massacres, of so many thoufand and ten thousands formerly in France, and other parts, and so lately and so horribly in Ireland: of which, what ever causes be affigned, this chiefly will be found the true, and while this continues (to wit, violence against Conscience) this bloudie Issue, sooner or later, must breake forth againe (except God wonderfully stop it) in Ireland and other places too.

The Por- A Tenent that stunts the growth and stourishing of traiture of the most likely and hopefullest Common-weales and the bloudie Tenent. Countries, while Consciences, the best, and the best deserving Subjects are forct to flie (by enforced or voluntary Banishment) from their native Countries; The lamentable proofe whereof England hath selt in the slight of so many worthy English, into the Low Countries and New England, and from New England into old againe and other forraigne parts.

A Tenent whose grosse partialitie denies the Principles of common Justice, while Men waigh out to the Consciences of all others, that which they judge not fit nor right to be waighed out to their owne: Since the persecu ours Rule is, to take and persecute all Consciences, onely, himselfe must not be touched.

301] A Tenent that is but Machevilisme, and makes a Religion, but a cloake or stalking horse to policie and private Ends of Jeroboams Crowne, and the Priests Benefice, &c.

A Tenent that corrupts and spoiles the very Civill Honestie and Naturall Conscience of a Nation. Since

Conscience to God violated, proves (without Repentance) ever after, a very Jade, a Drug, loose and unconscionable in all converse with men.

Lastly, a Tenent in England most unseasonable, as powring Oyle upon those Flames which the high Wisdome of the Parliament, (by easing the yoakes on Mens Consciences) had begun to quench.

In the fad Confideration of all which (Deare Peace her Peace) let Heaven and Earth judge of the washing Repose and colour of this Tenent. For thee sweete heavenly and Tabernacle. Guest) goe lodge thee in the breasts of the peaceable and humble Witnesses of Jesus, that love the Truth in peace! Hide thee from the Worlds Tumults and Combustions, in the breasts of thy truely noble children, who professe and endeavour to breake the irony and insupportable yoakes upon the Soules and Consciences of any of the sonnes of Men.

Peace. Me-thinkes (Deare Truth) if any of the least of these deepe charges be sound against this Tenent, you doe not wrong it when you stile it bloudie: But since, in the wofull proofe of all Ages past, since Nimrod (the Hunter or persecutour before the Lord) these and more are lamentably evident and undeniable: it gives me wonder that so many and so excellent eyes of Gods servants should not espie so sowle a monster, especially considering the universall opposition this Tenent makes against Gods Glory, and the Good of all mankinde.

Truth. There hath been many fowle opinions, with which the old Serpent hath infected and be-

The Blow-witched the fonnes of men (touching God, Christ, of perse- the Spirit, the Church, against Holines, against Peace, against civill Obedience, against chastitie) in so much, cution compared that even Sodomie it selfe hath been a Tenent maintained in print by some of the very pillars of the Church of Rome: But this Tenent is so universally opposite to God and man, so pernicious and destructive to both (as hath been declared) that [302] like the Powder-plot, it threatens to blow up all Religion, all civilitie, all humanitie, yea the very Being of the World, and the Nations thereof at once.

> Peace. He that is the Father of Lies, and a murtherer from the beginning, he knowes this well, and this ugly Blackmore needs a maske or vizard.

Truth. Yea the bloudines and inhumantie of it is such.

The maikes and Tenent.

vizards of that not onely Mr Cottons more tender and holy the bloudie Breast, but even the most bloudie Bonners and Gardiners have been forced to arme themselves with the faire shewes and glorious pretences, of the Glory of God, and zeale for that Glory, the Love of his Truth, the Gospel of Christ Jesus, love and pitie to mens foules, the peace of the Church, uniformitie, Order, the peace of the Common-weale, the Wisedome of the State, the Kings, Queenes and Parliaments proceedings, the odiousnesse of Sects, Heresies, Blasphemies, Novelties, Seducers, and their Insections: the obstinacie of Hereticks, after all Meanes, Disputations, Examinations, Synods, yea and after Conviction in the poore Hereticks owne Conscience: Add to these the flattring found of those glosing Titles, the Godly Magistrate, the Christian Magistrate, the Nurcing Fathers and Mothers of the Church, Christian Kings and Queenes. But all other Kings and Magistrates (even all the Nations of the World over, as Mr Cotton pleads) must suspend and hould their hands, and not meddle in matters of Religion, until they be informed, &c.

Peace. The dreadfull righteous hand of God, the Eternall and avenging God, is pulling off these maskes and vizards, that thousands, and the World may see this bloudie Tenents Beautie.

Truth. But see (my beavenly Sister and true Truth & stranger in this Sea-like restles, raging World) see Peace, here what Fires and Swords are come to part us! their meetwell; Our meetings in the Heavens shall not thus dome and be interrupted, our Kisses thus distracted, and our eyes short. and cheekes thus wet, unwiped: For me, though censured, threatned, persecuted, I must professe, while Heaven and Earth lasts, that no one Tenent that either London, England, or the World doth harbour, is so hereticall, blasphemous, seditious, and dangerous to the corporall, to the spirituall, to the present, to the Eternall Good of all Men, as the bloudie Tenent (how ever wash't and whited) I say, as is the bloudie Tenent of persecution for cause of Conscience.

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The Copie of a Letter of R.

Williams of Providence in New England, to Major Endicot, Governour of the Masfachusets, upon occasion of the late persecution against Mr Clarke and Obadiah Holmes, and others at Boston the chiefe Towne of the Massachusets in New England.

SIR,

* Matters touching the peace of the English and Indians,

Aving done with our transitorie Earthly *Affaires (as touching the English and the Indians) which in Comparison of heavenly and Eternall you will say are but as dung and drosse, &c.

About Let me now be humbly bold to remember that which the *Humanitie* and *pietie*, which I and others have faid Gov-formerly observed in you, and in that hopefull write to Remembrance to crave your gentle audience with R. W.2 patience and mildnes, with ingenuitie, equanimitie

I John Endicott was one of the fix original patentees of Massachusetts. He arrived at Salem, Sept. 6, 1628. In the following year he was appointed Governor, and held the office until Winthrop's arrival in 1630. He was asterterwards Deputy-Governor for four years, and was Governor for fixteen years. In 1645 he was put in command of the military force as "Sergeant-Major General," and hence prohably received the title with which Williams here addresses him. He had passed the fentence upon Clarke and Holmes, being

Governor, at that time. Ill Newes, 4 Mass. Hist. Coll. ii. 31-39,

Gov. Endicott writes to John Winthrop, jr., "Salem the 15, 6, 51," that is August 15, 1651: "I have written Mr. Williams an answer to his letter you were pleased to bring mee, and I hope to satisfaccon as much as lyes in mee. And I heartilie desire you that you will labour with the Sachems of the Narragansetts, Ninecrost and Mixam, till their complaints be heard and answered, &c." 4 Mass. Hist. Coll. vi: 153.

and candour, to him that ever truely and deeply loved you and yours, and as in the awfull prefence of his holy Eye, whose dreadfull hand hath formed us to the praise of his mercy or Justice to all Eternitie.

Sir, I have often feared and faid within my Great love Soule, Have I so deeply loved and respected? Was formerly between I also so well beloved? Or was all counterfeit, and the said but guilded o'er with earthly Respects, Worldly Governour Endiends, &c. Why am I silent? my Letters are not cot, and Banished! may be wellcome, may be seene and R. W. beheard, and if neither, yet will back againe (toge-banishment.

Thus while I have fometimes mused and resolved! Objections, Obstructions, and a thousand hindrances (I feare from Sathan as Paul said) have prest in, held my hand, &c.

Sir, it hath pleased the Father of Spirits at this *The present to smite my heart in the very breaking up Seale of your Letter: This *Deaths Head tells that loving with the Hand that seald it, and mine that opens your Letter, Governhat our Eyes, our Hands, our Tongues, [304] our Letter to Braines are slying hence to the hole or pit of Rot-R. W. was tennes: Why should not therefore such our Letters, sealed. Such our Speeches, such our Actings be, as may become our last minutes, our Death-beds, &c.

If so, how meeke and humble, how plaine and ferious, how faithfull and zealous, and yet how tender and loving should the Spirits and Speeches be of dying and departing Men?

Sir, While something of this Nature I muse over

¹ Endicott's feal was a death's head of it is given in 4 Mass. Hist. Coll. vi. and cross-bones, with the name of John Appendix ii.

Garrad in a circle round it. A facsimile

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your Deaths head, I meete (in the Entrance of your "Letter) with this passage [Were I as free in my " Spirit as formerly I have been to write unto you, you should have received another manner of Salutation "then now with a good Conscience I can Expresse; "However God knoweth who are his, and what he is "pleased to hide from sinfull man in this life, shall in "that great Day be manisested to All.]

Sir, at the reading of this Line, (I cannot but hope I have your leave to tell you) The speech of that wife Woman of Tekoah unto David came fresh unto my Thoughts: Speakes not the King this Thing as one that is Guiltie? For will my tours con-honoured and beloved friend not know me for feare conficience of being disowned by his Conscience? Shall the

in the whole

Persecu-

Goodnes and Integritie of his Conscience to God cause world but him to forget me? Doth he quiet his minde with their own this; [God knoweth who are his? God hides from

finfull man, God will reveale before All?] Oh how comes it then that I have heard fo often, and heard fo lately, and heard fo much, that he that speakes fo tenderly for his owne, hath yet so little respect, mercie or pitie to the like consciencious perswasions of other Men? Are all the Thousands of millions of millions of Consciences, at home and abroad, suell onely for a prison, for a whip, for a stake, for a Gal-

lowes? Are no Consciences to breathe the Aire, but fuch as fuit and fample his? May not the most High be pleafed to hide from his as well as from the eyes of his fellow-Servants, fellow-mankinde, fellow-English? And if God hide from his, from any, who can discover? Who can shut when he will open?

and who can open when he that hath the key of David will shut? All this and more (honored Sir) your words will warrant me to say, without any just offence or straining.

Object. But what makes this to Heretickes, Blafphemers, Seducers, to them that fin against their Conscience (as Mr Cotton [305] sayth) after Conviction? What makes this to stobbers of Kings and Princes, to blowers up of Parliaments out of Conscience?

First, I answer, He was a *Tyrant* that put an Innocent Man into a *Beares*-skin, and so caused him as a wild *Beast* to be baited to Death.

Secondly, I say this is the common cry of Hun-All persecutors or persecutours [Hereticks, Hereticks, Blasphem-render the ers, &c.] and why, but for crossing the persecutours most inno-Consciences, (it may be but their superstitions, &c.) cent most whether Turkish, Popish, Protestant, &c.

This is the Outcry of the Pope and Prelates, and of the Scotch Presbyterians, who would fire all the world, to be avenged on the Sectarian Heretickes, Cromwell the blasphemous Heretickes, the seducing Heretickes, the second, &c. had it not pleased the God of Heaven who a Resuge bounds the insolent Rage of the surious Ocean, to pressed. raise up a second Cromwell (like a mighty and mercifull Wall or Bullwark) to stay the Furie of the This Response Oppresson, whether English, Scottish, Popish, Presby-was sent to terian, Independent, &c.

Lastly, I have said much and lately, and given long since, particular Answers to all such pleas, in my Second to have Reply or Answer to Mr Cottons washing of the been published. Tenent in the Lambes bloud, which it may be is not yet come to your sight and Hand.

'Tis true, I have to say elsewhere about the Causes of my Banishment: as to the calling of Naturall Men to the exercise of those holy Ordinances of Prayers, Oathes, &c. As to the frequenting of Parish Churches, under the pretence of hearing some Ministers: As to the matter of the Patent, and King James his Christianitie and Title to these parts, and bestowing it on his Subjects by vertue of his being a Christian King, &c.

At present, let it not be offensive in your eyes, that I single out another, a found point, a cause of my Banishment also, wherein I greatly teare one or two sad evills, which hath befallen your Soule and Conscience.

The point is that of the Civill Magistrates dealing in matters of Conscience and Religion, as also of persecuting and hunting any for any matter meerly Spirituall and Religious.

The two Evills intimated are these; First, I feare you cannot after so much Light, and so much profession to the contrary (not onely to my selfe, and so often in private, but) before so many Witnesses; I say, I feare you cannot say and [306] act so much, against so many several Consciences, former and later, but with great Checks, great Threatnings, great Blowes and Throwes of inward Conscience.

ter causes which he giveth of his Banish-

¹ Mr Cottons Letter examined and anfwered, pp. 4, 5. Pub. Narr. Club, i; 40, 41. Cotton gives his version of the causes of Williams' banishment in his Answer 27-31. Pub. Narr. Club, ii, 44-52. He says, "It is evident the two lat-

ment," the fecond and fourth named above, "were no causes at all, as he expressed them. There are many knowne to hold both these opinions, and yet they are tolerated not only to live in the Commonwealth, but also in the fellowship of the Churches."

Secondly, If you shall thanke God, that it is not Abuse of so with you, but that you doe what Conscience bids light most you in Gods presence, upon Gods warrant, I must then be humbly faithfull to tell you, that I feare your underprizing of holy Light, hath put out the Candle, and the Eye of Conscience in these particulars, and that Delusions, strong Delusions, and that from God (by Sathans subtletie) hath seased upon your very Soules beliefe, because you priz'd not lov'd not the indangered persecuted Son of God in his despised Truths and Servants.

Sir, With Man (as the Lord Jesus said of the Rich man) I know it is impossible for the (otherwise piercing) eye of your understanding to see into these things, for it is discoloured, as in some Diseases and Glasses; It is impossible for your Will to be willing to see, for that's in a thousand chaines resolved (as once you spake heroically and heavenly in a better way) to spend your dearest Heart bloud in your way, &c. Yet with God all things are possible, and they that laughed the Lord Jesus to scorne when he said, the Damsell is not dead but sleepeth, were afterwards consounded, when they saw her raised by his heavenly voice.

His holy pleasure I know not, nor doe I know which way the Glory of his great Name will more appeare, either in finally suffering so great a fall and ruine of so strong a pillar, that Flesh may not Glory, but that his strength and Glory onely may be seene in Weaknesse. Or else in your holy Rising and Reviving from the Bed of so much spiritual silthines, and from so bloudie a minde, and lip, and hand,

against all withstanders or Disturbers in it. That so the short Remainder of your Candle may hould out to the World, the Riches of his Mercy, at whose words the holyest of his Servants ought to tremble, and to work out their Salvation with feare and trembling: I fay, I defire to fay it, tremblingly and mournfully) I know not which way he will please to raise his Glory) onely I know my Dutie, my Conscience, my Love, all which enforce me to knock, to call to cry at the Gate of Heaven, and at Yours, and to present you with this loving, though lowd and faithfull noyse and sound of a 307 few Grounds of deeper Examination of both our Soules and Consciences uprightly and impartially at the holy and dreadfull Tribunall of Him that is appointed the Judge of all the Living and the Dead.

Be pleased then (honored Sir) to remember that that thing which we call Conscience is of such a Nature (especially in English-men) as once a Pope of Rome at the suffering of an English-man in Rome, himselfe observed) that although it be groundles, salse, and deluded, yet it is not by any Arguments or Torments easily removed.

The pow- I speake not of the streame of the multitude of er of Con-all Nations, which have their ebbings and flowings in science though Religion, (as the longest Sword, and strongest Arme Erroneous of Flesh carries it) But I speake of Conscience, a per-swasion sixed in the minde and heart of a man, which enforceth him to judge (as Paul said of himfelse a persecutour) and to doe so and so, with re-

ipect to God, his worship, &c.

This Conscience is found in all mankinde, more

or lesse, in Jewes, Turkes, Papills, Protestants, Pagans, &c. And to this purpose let me freely without offence remember you (as I did Mr Clarke newly come up from his sufferings amongst you) I say, remember you of the same Story I did him, twas that of William Hartly in Queene Elizabeth her dayes, who receiving the Sentence of hanging, drawing, &c. spake considently (as afterward he suffered) what tell you me of hanging, &c. If I had ten thousand millions of lives, I would spend them all for the Faith of Rome, &c.

Sir, I am far from glancing the least Counte-True& nance on the Consciences of Papists, yea or on some false Witnessetch and English Protestants too, who turne up all Confident. Rootes, and lay all levell and in bloud, for exaltation of their own way and Confidence. All that I observe is, that Boldnes and Confidence, Zeale and Resolution, as it is commendable in a kinde when it seriously respects a Dietie, so also, the greatest Considence hath sometimes need of the greatest Search and Examination.

I consesse, that for Considence no Romish Priest, hath ever exceeded the holy Martyrs or Witnesses of Jesus: Witnes (amongst so many) that holy English Woman, who cryed out, that if every baire of her head were a life or man, they should burne

Wood, Athenæ Oxon. i: 474. I find mention of his imprisonment in Strype, Whitgist, i: 268. The accounts given of Campian and his trial and execution contain no reservence to him, and I have found no allusion to the sast named in the text.

William Hartley was of St. John's College, Oxford, and a Roman Catholic Priest. When Campian, the Jesuit emissary, came to England in 1580, Hartley engaged in distributing one of his books. He was imprisoned, and being released in 1584, left the kingdom.

[308] for the Name of the Lord Jesus: But Sir, your Principles and Conscience binde you, not to respect Romish or English, Saints or Sinners: William Heartly, and that Woman, with all their lives, you are bound by your Conscience to punish (and it may be) to hang or burne, if they transgresse against your Conscience, and that because (according to Mr Cottons monstrous Distinction (as some of his chiese Brethren to my knowledge hath called it) not because they sinne in matters of Conscience, (which he denies the Magistrate to deale in) but because they sinne against their Conscience.

Secondly, It is so notoriously knowne, that the

Consciences of the most holy men, zealous for God & his Christ to Death and Admiration, yea even in The Com-our owne Countrey, and in Queen Maries dayes mon Prayers & the especially, have been so grossly mislead by mistaken Compo-Consciences in matters concerning the worship of God, sers of it. the comming out of the Antichristian Babell, and the Rebuilding of the spirituall ferusalem, that I need but hint who were they that pend the Common prayer (in its Time, as glorious an Idoll, and as much adored by Godly persons, as any Invention now extant) I say who they were that lived and dyed (five in the slames) zealous for their Bishopricks, yea and some too too zealous for their Popish Ceremo-

The Book of Common Prayer was first put forth in English, May 4, 1549. There were thirteen compilers, of whom Cranmer and Ridley are the most famous. Strype, Ecc. Mem. ii: 134. Short, Hist. of Ch. of Eng. p. 279. "Of the first compilers, Dr. Whitgist gave this

character, that they were fingular learned men, zealous in God's religion, blamelefs in life, and martyrs at their end. For either all, or the most part of them, had sealed this book with their blood." Strype, Life of Whitgift, i: 175. nies, against the doubting Consciences of their Brethren: At which and more, we that now have risen in our Fathers stead, wonder and admire how such piercing eyes could be deceived, such Watchmen blinded and deluded. But

Thirdly, We shall not so much wonder when What's we lift up our trembling eyes to Heaven, and re-sweet with member our selves (poore dust) that our Thoughts (often) in are not as the Thoughts of our Maker, that, that Gods not which in the eyes of man (as the Lord Jefus tells us, Luc. 16. [15.]) is of high and sweet esteeme, it stincks and is abomination with God: Hence such Worships, such Churches, such glorious professions & practices may be, as may ravish themselves and the behoulders, when with the piercing eyes of the most High, they may look counterseit and ugly, and be found but (spiritually) Whores and Ahominations.

Fourthly, Wise men use to inquire, what Motives, what Occasions, what Snares, what Temptations were there, which mooved, which drew, which allured, &c. This is the Apologie [309] which the five Apologists (Mr Goodwin, Mr Nye, &c.) made to the Parliament, to wit, That they were not tempted with the moulding of New Common-wealths, after which they might be mooved to frame their Religion, &c. 1

Surely Sir, the Baits, the Temptations, the Snares

published his Queries of Highest Consideration, proposed to these persons and to the Scotch Commissioners in the Westminster Assembly, Pub. Narr. Club. ii.

The five apologists, Thomas Goodwin, Philip Nye, Sidrach Simpson, Jeremiah Burroughs and William Bridge presented *An Apologetical Narration* to Parliament in 1643. In 1644 Williams

Sathans policie in proposing Motives and Baits

to wife

laid to catch you, were not few, nor common, nor laid to every foote. Saul pretended zeale to the Name of God, and love to Israel in persecuting the poore Gibeonites to death, but Honour me before and excel- the people, was the maine Engine that turned the

lent Saints. Wheeles of all his Actions and Devotions. fet Yeroboams braines to consult and plot the Invention of a new Religion, Worship, Priests, &c. but Honour, & the feare of the losse of his gained bonour? What moved Jehu to be false and halting with God after so much glorious zeale in the Reformation? Yea I had almost said, what mooved David to stob Uriah (the fire of God) with his pen, but the feare of dishonour in the Discovery of his fin, though doubtles there was some mixtures of the feare of his Gods displeasure and dishonour, also?

Sir, it is no small offer, the choice and applause and Rule over so many Townes, so many holy, of many wife, in such a holy way as you believe you are in: To fay nothing of strong drinkes and wines, the fat and sweet of this and other Lands: These and others are fnares which without abundant strength from God will catch and hould the strongest feete: Sir, I have knowne you strong, in repelling strong Temptations, but I cannot but feare and lament, that some of these and others have been too strong and potent for you.

Spirituall Witchcraft.

Fifthly, We not onely use to say proverbially, but the Spirit of God expressly tells us, that there is a minde-bewitching, a bewitching of the very Consciences and spirits of men. That as in Witchcraft, a ftronger and supernaturall power layer hould upon

the powers of *Nature*, with a suppressing or elevating of those powers beneath or above themselves: So is it with the very *Spirits* and *Consciences* of the most *Intelligent* and *Conscientious*, when the *Father* of *Spirits* is pleased in his righteous displeasure and jealousie, so to suffer it to be with ours.

Sir, I from my Soule bonour and love the persons of such, whom I, you, and themselves may see have been Instrumentall in your bewitchin. Why should it be thought inconsistent with [310] the holy wisdome of God to permit wise and holy and learned persons to wander themselves and mislead others; when the holy Scripture and Experience tells us of the dangerous Councells and wayes of as wise and learned and holy as now breath in either Old or New English aire?

Sir, I had thought to have named one or two, who may justly be suspected (though otherwise worthily beloved) but I have chose rather to present an hint, for thats enough to so intelligent a Breast, if but willing to make an Impartiall Review and Examination of Passages between the most High and your inmost Soule in secret.

Therefore fixthly, for a fixt ground of suspecting your Soule and Spirit and Conscience in this particular of persecution, which I now instance in, may you please, Sir, without offence to remember, Drunkenthat as it is in such as have exceeded in Wine, their nesse and Speech will bewray them: So is it in Spirituall Cups drunken and Intoxications.

The Maker and Searcher of our hearts knowes with what Bitternes I write, as with Bitternes of

perfecu-

tours.

The Lan-Soule I have heard fuch Language as this to proceed from your felfe and others, who formerly have fled from (with crying out against) persecutours! [you will fay, this is your Conscience: You will say, you are persecuted, and you are persecuted for your Conscience: No you are Conventiclers, Hereticks, Blasphemers, Seducers: You deserve to be hanged, rather then one shall be wanting to hang him I will hang him my felfe: I am refolved not to leave an Heretick in the Countrey; I had rather so many Whores and VVhoremongers and Thieves amongst us: Oh Sir, you cannot forget what Language and Dialect this is, whether not the same unfavourie, and ungodly, blasphemous and bloudie, which the Gardiners and Bonners both former and later used to all that bowed not to the State goulden Image of what Conscience soever they were. And indeed, Sir, if the most High be pleased to awaken you to render unto his holy Majestie his due praises, in your truly broken-hearted Confessions and Supplications, you will then proclaime to all the VVorld, that what profession soever you made of the Lambe, yet these Expressions could not proceed from the Dragons mouth.

A price and a Heart bleffed companions.

to your Re- [311] membrance, that you have now a great price in your hand, to bring great Glory to his holy Name, great Rejoycing to fo gracious a Redeemer (in whom you professe is all your Healing and Salvation) great Rejoycing to the holy Spirit of all true Consolation, whom yet so long you who have grieved and fadded, great Rejoycing to those bleffed

Oh remember, and the most holy Lord, bring it

Spirits (attending upon the Lambe, and all his, and terrible to his perfecutours) great Rejoycing and Instruction to all that love, the true Lord Jesus (notwithstanding their wandrings among so many false Christs) mourning and lamenting after him in all parts of the World where his Name is sounded: Your Tallents are great, your Fall hath been so: Your Eminencie is great, the Glory of the most High in Mercy or Justice toward you will be great also.

Oh remember it is a dangerous Combat for the The horpotsheards of the Earth to fight with their dreadfull dangerous Potter: It is a dismall Battle for poore naked feete path to kick against the Pricks; It is a dreadfull voyce which all from the King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, Endi-tours and cot, Endicot, why huntest thou me? why imprisonest Hunters thou me? why finest, why so bloudily whippest, why walk in. wouldest thou (did not I hould thy bloudie hands) bang and burne me? Yea Sir, I befeech you remember that it is a dangerous thing to put this to the may be, to the venture or bazzard, to the possibilitie: Is it possible (may you well say) that since I bunt, I bunt not the life of my Saviour, and the bloud of the Lambe of God: I have fought against many feverall forts of Consciences, is it beyond all possibilitie and bazard, that I have not fought against God, that I have not perfecuted Jesus in some of them?

Sir, I must be humbly bold to say, that 'tis impossible for any Man or Men to maintaine their Christ by their Sword, and to worship a true Christ! to sight against all Consciences opposite to theirs, and not to sight against God in some of them, and to

sparke of perfecuand will proceed, except God mightily

ftop it.

The least hunt after the precious life of the true Lord Jesus Oh remember whether your Principles and Christ. tion tends Consciences must in time and opportunitie force you. to bloud, 'Tis but worldly policie and compliance with Men and Times (Gods mercy over-ruling) that houlds your hands from murthering of thousands and ten thoufands were your Power and Command as great as once the bloudie Roman Emperours was.

> The truth is (and your felfe and others have faid it) by your [312] Principles fuch whom you count Hereticks, Blasphemers, Seducers, to be put to Death; You cannot be faithfull to your Principles and Consciences, if you satisfie them with but imprisonment, fining, whipping and banishing the Hereticks, and by faying that banishing is a kinde of Death, as some chiefe with you (in my case formerly) have said it.

> Sir, 'Tis like you knew or have heard of the man that faid he would never Conforme publikely, although he did *subscribe* in private for his Libertie fake of Preaching: That, although he did conforme in some things, yet in all he never would: That although he did himselfe yeeld, yet he would not molest and inforce others: That although he yeelded, that others did molest them, yet himselfe would never persecute, and yet did all.

> But oh poore dust and Ashes, like stones once rolling downe the Alpes, like the Indian Canoes or English Boats loose and adrift, where stop we untill infinite mercy stop us, especially when a false fire of zeale and Conscience drives us, (though against the most holy and eternall himselfe?)

Oh remember the black Catalogues it hath pleased

the most jealous and righteous God to make of his Gods most fierie Judgements and most dreadfull stoakes on Judge-Eminent and remarkeable perfecutours even in this ments life. It hath been his way and course in all Coun-against tries, in Germanie, France and England, (especially) tours. what ever their pretences have been against Hereticks, Rebells, Schismaticks, Blasphemers, Seducers, &c. How hath he lest them to be their owne Accusers, Judges, Executioners, some by hanging, some by stobbing, some by drowning and poysoning themselves, some by running mad, and some by drinking in the very same Cup which they had filld to others?

Some may fay, fuch perfecutours hunted God and Christ, but I, but we, &c. I answer, the Lord Je-fus Christ foretold how wonderfully the wisest of the World, should be mistaken in the things of Christ, and a true visible Christ Jesus! When did we see thee naked, hungry, thirsty, sicke, inprison &c. How easie, how common, how dreadfull these mistakes?

Oh remember once againe (as I began) and I Death is a humbly defire to remember with you, that every Boanerges. gray haire now on both our heads, is a Boanerges, a fonne of Thunder, and a warning piece [313] to prepare us, for the waighing of our last Anchors, and to be gone from hence, as if we had never been.

'Twas mercy infinite, that stopt provoked Justice Gray from blowing out our Candles in our youths, but now hayres are the feeding Substance of the Candles gone, and 'tis Alarums. impossible (without repentance,) to recall our Actions! nay with repentance, to recall our minutes past us.

Sir, I know I have much prefumed upon your many waighty affaires and thoughts, I end with an humble cry to the Father of mercies, that you may take Davids Counsell, and filently commune with your owne heart upon your Bed, reflect upon your owne spirit, and believe Him that said it to his over-zealous Disciples, You know not what spirit you are of: That, no fleepe may feize upon your eyes, nor slumber upon your eye-lids, untill your ferious thoughts have feriously, calmely, and unchangeably (through helpe from Christ Jesus) fixed.

First, On a Moderation towards the Spirits and Consciences of all mankinde, meerly differing from or opposing yours with onely Religious and Spirit-

uall opposition.

Secondly, A deepe and cordiall Refolution (in these wonderfull searching, disputing, and dissenting times) to fearch, to listen, to pray, to fast, and more fearefully, more tremblingly to enquire what the holy pleasure, and the holy mysteries of the most Holy are; in whom I humbly defire to be

> Your poore fellow-Servant, unfainedly, respective and faithfull,

R. VVilliams.



An APPENDIX.

To the Cleargie of the foure

great Parties (professing the Name of Christ Jesus) in England, Scotland, and Ireland, viz. The Popish, Prelaticall, Presbyterian, and Independent.

WORTHY SIRS;



Have pleaded the Cause of your severall and respective Consciences (against the bloudie Doctrine of Persecution) in my former Labours, and in this my present Rejoynder to M^r Cotton:

And yet I must pray leave without offence to say, I have impartially oppos'd and charg'd your Consciences also, so farre as Guiltie of that bloudie Doctrine of persecuting each other for your Consciences.

You foure have torne the seamless Coate of the The Son of God into foure pieces, and (to say nothing of Coat of former Times and Tearings) you foure have torne Christ Jethe three Nations into thousands of pieces and Diffustorne into foure tractions.

The two former of you, the Popish and (Protest-and the ant) Prelaticall, are Brethren: So are the latter, the three Nations torne Presbyterian and Independent: But, oh, how Rara est, into thou-&c? What Concord, what Love, what pitie hath sands.

ever yet appear'd amongst you, when the providence of the most High and onely wise hath granted you your Pattents of mutuall and successive Dominion and precedencie?

The Battles of the Cleargie.

Just like two men, whom I have knowne breake out to Blowes and Wrastling, so have the Protestant Bishops fought and wrastled with the Popish, and the Popish with the Protestant! The Presbyterian with the Independent, and the Independent with the [315] Presbyterian! And our Chronicles and Experiences have told this Nation, and the World, how he whose Turne it is to be brought under, hath ever felt an heavie wrathfull hand of an unbrotherly and unchrstian persecutour:

All Court Meane while, what outcries for a Sword, a Sword the Magif- at any price, on any Tearmes, wherewith to take trate for his Sword, finall Revenges, on such their Blasphemous and Hereticall Adversaries and Corrivalls?

Hence is it, that the Magistrate hath been so courted, his person adored and Deissed, and his Religion magnished and Exalted.

Amongst the People, some have thought and said, his Money How hath the shining of the Magistrates Money and Sword, out shin'd the Nobilitie of his person, or the Christianitie of his Conscience? For when the any person changes and Religion too, how grossely no-and Relig-torious have been the Cleargies Changes also? For ion hath serv'd the Instance, how have they Pernished, tack't and turn'd Turne. about (as the wind hath blowne) from Poperie to Protestantisme, from Protestantisme to Poperie, and from Poperie to Protestantisme againe, and this within

¹ For the meaning and derivation of this word, see p. 209 supra.

the Compasse of about a dozen yeares; as the *Purse* and *Sword-Bearers* were changed, what ever the persons of those *Princes* (male or female, Men or Children, or their Consciences, Popish or Protestant) were.

Yea, how justly in the late Kings book 1 (if his) The late are the Cleargie of England charged with horrible K. chargbreach of Vows and Oaths of canonicall obedience Cleargie, to their Fathers the Bishops, against whom (in the &c. Turne of the Times and the Sword-Bearers) they turned to the Scotch Presbyters, their fathers dreadfull Enemies and persecutours?

Now as to the persecuting each of other, I con-The fesse the Wolfe (the persecutour,) devoures the Goate, Wolfe in the Swine, yea the very Fox, and other Creatures, the Lamb as well as the inossensive Sheepe and Lambe? Yet will be (as the Lord Jesus made use of that excellent Fable Judge. or Similitude of a Wolfe getting on a Sheepes-skin, so) may I not unseasonably make use of that of the Wolfe and the poore Lambe coming downe to drinke, upon the same Brooke and Streame together: The Wolfe cruell and strong drinks above and alost: The Lambe innocent and weake, drinks upon the Streame below: The Wolfe questions and quarrells the Lambe for corrupting and defiling

the stile is pious and acute, very like his, and J. H. subscribes the Epitaph:" 4 Mass. Hist. Coll. vi: 282. It was claimed by Bishop Gauden. Mackintosh, Hallam and Macaulay are decided in ascribing the book to Gauden alone. Edin. Rev. xliv: 1-47. Introd. to Lit. of Europe, iii: 661. Hist. of Eng. iv. 249.

¹ EIKΩN BAΣIAIKH. The Portracture of his Sacred Majestie in his solitudes and sufferings. 1649. This work was attributed to Charles I., and the authorship has been the subject of much controversy. Williams here intimates his doubt in regard to its being the King's. In 1650 he wrote to John Winthrop, jr., "The Portraicture, I guesse is Bp. Halls,

the Waters: The Lambe [316] (not daring to plead how easily the Wolfe drinking higher might transfer Defilement downeward, but) pleads Improbabilitie and Impossibilitie, that the waters descending could convey defilement upwards: This is the Controversie, This the plea: But who shall judge? Be the Lambe never so innocent, his plea never so just, his Adversary the Wolfe will be his judge, and being so cruell and so strong soon teares the Lambe, in pieces.

Thus the cruell Beast armed with the power of Kings (Revel. 17. [12]) fits Judge in his owne Quarrels against the Lambe, about the drinking at the Waters. And thus (sayth Mr Cotton) the Judgement ought to passe upon the Heretick, not for matter of Conscience, but for sinning against his Conscience.

Object. Me-thinks I heare, the great charge against the *Independent* partie to be the great pleaders for *Libertie* of *Conscience*, &c.

Answ. Oh the horrible Deceipt of the hearts of the fons of Men! And, what Excellent Physick can we prescribe to others, till our Soule (as Job said) come to be in their soules cases? What need have we to be more vile (with Job) before God, to walke in holy sence of selfe-Insufficiencie, to cry for the blessed Leadings of the holy Spirit of God, to guide and leade our Heads and Hearts uprightly?

The wonderfull Application of the Light alittle) doe not all persecutours themselves zeasously of the Libplead for Freedome, for Libertie, for Mercie to Mensertie of Consciences, when them selves are in the Grates, and science. Pits, and under Hatches?

Doth not Gesner¹ tell us of a Gentleman in Ger-Which all manie, who fitting his Pitsall for Wilde Beasts, found persecution the morning a Woman, a Wolfe, and a Fox in themselves three severall Corners, as full of Feare, and as quiet, (in their turnes) and as desirous of Libertie one as well as another? plead for.

Thus bloudie Gardiner and Bonner (prisoners, during King Edwards dayes) yea and that bloudie K. Charles Queene Mary her selfe, all plead the freedom of and his their Consciences. What most humble Supplica-forced to tions, and indeed unanswerable Arguments for Lib-subscribe ertie of Conscience have the Papists (when in Re-of Constaint) presented, (and especially) in King James science. his time? Yea what excellent Subscriptions to this Soule-Freedome, are interwoven in many passages of the late Kings Booke (if his)? Yea and one of his [317] Chaplaines (so cald') Doctor Jer. Taylour, what an Everlasting Monumentall Testmonie did he publish to this Truth, in that his excellent Discourse, of the Libertie of Prophesying? Yea the (formerly) Non-consorming Presbyterian and Inde-

¹Conrad Gesner, was born at Zurich, March 26, 1516, and died Dec. 15, 1565. His History of Animals, from which Williams probably quotes, Cuvier says "may be considered the basis of all modern zoology." Biog. Univ. 17: 247. Hallam speaks of him as "that prodigy of general erudition." Int. to Lit. of Europe, ii: 465-469. Sir W. Jardine gives an account of this work in a memoir in Naturalist's Library, xx: 29-39.

²This work was published in 1647. Williams sent a copy of the present work to M^{rs} Sadleir, which she returned, declining to read it. He replied "fince

you please not to read mine, let me pray leave to request your reading of one book of your own authours. I meane The Liberty of Prophesying, penned by (so called) Dr Jer. Taylor, in which is excellently afferted the toleration of differing religions, yea, in a respect, that of papists themselves, which is a new way of soule-freedom, and yet the old way of Christ Jesus, as all his holy Testament declares. I also humbly wish that you may please to read over impartially Mr Milton's answer to the King's book." Elton's Lise, p. 97.

About

Twenty

pendent, Scotch and English, Old and New, what most humble and pious Addresses have they made before the whole World, to Princes and Parliaments, for just mercy (in true Petitions of Right) to their Consciences? But, let this present Discourse, and Mr Cottons Fig-leave Evapons and Distinctions: years per-Let the practices (of the Massachusets) in New Eng-New Eng-land, in twenty yeares persecution: and this last of Mr Clarke, Obadiah Holmes, and others be Examined: Yea let the Independent Ministers late Proposalls be waighed, with the double waight of Gods Sanctuary, and it will appear what Mercy the poore Soules of all Men, and Jesus Christ in any of them, may expect from the very Independents

> Object. But doth not their Proposalls provide a Libertie to such as feare God, viz. that they may freely preach without an Ordination! and that fuch as are not free to the publike Affemblies may have Libertie to meete in private.

Answ. It may so please the Father of Lights to shew them that their Lines and Modells, and New The per-Englands Copie also (after which they write and fecution of penfill,) are but more and more refined Images, the New whereby to worship the Invisible God: and that still and Old English (as before) the Wolfe (the persecutour) must judge Independent Clear- of the Lambes drinking! gie.

Cleargie themselves.

For instance; New Englands Lawes lately published in Mr Clarks Narrative, 1) tell us how free it shall be for people to gather themselves into Church-

Extracts from the laws of Massa-Ill Newes. 4 Mass. Hift. Coll. ii. 65-70. chusetts on these subjects were printed in

estate? how free to choose their owne Ministers? how free to enjoy all the Ordinances of Christ Jesus, &c? But yet, provided, so- and so (upon the point) that the Civill State must judge of the Spirituall, to wit, Whether persons be fit for Church-estate, Whether the Gathering be right, Whether the peoples choice be right, Dostrines right, and what is this in truth, but to swear that blashemous Oath of Supremacie againe, to the Kings and Queenes and Magistrates of this and other Nations in stead of the Pope, &c?

Into these *Prisons*, and *Cages*, doe those (otherwise worthy and excellent Men, the) *Independents*, put all the Children of [318] *God*, and all the Children of *Men* in the whole World, and then bid them *flie* and *walke* at *Libertie* (to wit, within the Conjured *Circle*) so far as they please.

To particularize briefely: When they have in their fix severall Circuits ejected (according to their A briefe Proposalls) it may be hundreths, it may be thou-upon the sands (if impartiall) of Episcopall and Presbyterian 15 Propo-Ministers, and that without & against their Peoples salls of the consent, to the present Distressing of thousands, and Independing inraging (through such Soul-oppressions) the whole emissional Nation! Then, say they, it shal be free for all that ters. be able, &c. to be Preachers, though not ordained, The Inde-&c. But, provided, that two Ministers hands (at pendents least, which upon the point, is instead of an Ordinalicity nation) be to their Approbation, &c. Upon this ly challock any shall be free to preach Christ Jesus, upon lenge the this point of the Compasse (as I may in humble reve-power of Ordinarence, and with sorrow speake it) the Spirit of God tion.

shall be free to breathe and operate in the Soules of Men! By this Plummet and Line, Rule and Square, and (feeming) Goulden Reede and Meetewand, the

Sanctuary must be built and measured, &c.

But further, if any shall be of tender Consciences, and that the common fize will ferve their foote, if they shall thinke the Independents Foundations too weak, or it may be too strong for their weake Beliefe, if they cannot bow downe to their Goulden The Dan-Image, though of the finest and latest Edition and Fashion: Why God forbid they should be forc'd to Church as others, they shall enjoy their Libertie, and meeteapart in private: But, provided, they acquaint the Civill Magistrate, that is, as it may fall out, (who knowes how foon?) and too too often hath faln out, the poore Sheepe and Deere of Christ must take Licence of and betray themselves unto the pawes and jawes of their Lyon-like persecutours.

Heare Oh Heavens, give Eare O Earth! What The Dutch is this but like the Treacherous Dutchmen, who Attempts, Capitulate of Leagues of Peace and Amitie, with dependents, their Neighbour English, and in the midst of State Complements (some say, out of malicious wrath, Friends, compared others fay twas out of drunken Intoxications at the best) thunder out Broad-sides of Fire and Smoake

of persecution?

Object. Some possibly may say, Your just suffring from the Independents in New England makes you speake Revenges against them in Old. [319] Answ. What I have suffred in my Estate, Body, Name, Spirit, I hope through helpe from

Christ, and for his sake I have desired to beare with

ger of pawning fpirituall Liberties to Civill powers.

a Spirit of patience and of respect and love, even to my persecutours. As to particulars, I have, and must (if God so will) further debate them with my truely honoured and beloved Adversarie Mr Cotton.

But as to you, worthy Sirs, (men of Learning, and men of personall Holines many of you) I truely desire to be far from envying your Honours, pleasures, and Revenues, from whence the two former Popish & Prelaticall are ejected, unto which the two later Presbyterian and Independent are advanced: The Authours define as to now possessed, should be removed or disturbed, unthe Minitial your Consciences by the holy Spirit of God, or trie of the Land now the Consciences of the people, to whom you serve, or possessed minister, shall be otherwayes (then as you are yet) perswaded.

Much rather would I make another humble plea (and that I believe with all the Reason and Justice And in the World) that such who are ejected, undone, Ejected. impoverished, might some way from the State or you receive reliefe and succour: Considering, that the very Nations Constitution hath occasioned parents to traine up, & persons to give themselves to studies (though in truth, but in a way of Trade & Bargaining, before God) yet, 'tis according to the Custome of the Nation, who ought therefore to share also, in the fault of such Priests and Ministers who in all changes are ejected.

The Au-

I end with humble begging to the Father of three Spirits, to perswade and possesse yours with a true things of sence of three particulars.

God forth

First, of the yoakes of Soule-oppression, which lye England.

Soule-Bondage the greatest.

The

Bloudi-

nesse of

Tenent.

upon the necks of most of the Inhabitants of the 3 Nations, & of the whole world: as if Chams Curse from Noah were upon them, Servants of Servants are they, and that in the matters of the Soules Affection unto God, which call for the purest Libertie: I confesse the World lyes in wickednesse, and loveth darknesse more than light: but why should you helpe on those yoaks, and force them to receive a Doctrine, to pray, to give thanks, &c. without an Heart? yea and (in the many changes and cases incident) against their Heart and Soules Consent?

Secondly, of the bloudines of that most bloudie Doctrine of persecution for cause of Conscience, with all the Winding Staires and back dores of it, &c. Some professors true and false, Sheepe [320] and Goats, are daily found to differ in their Apprehenfions, perswasions, professions, and that to Bonds and

Death.

What now, shall these be wrackt, their Soules, their Bodies, their purses, &c? Yea if they refuse, deny, oppose the Doctrine of Christ Jesus, whether Yewes or Gentiles, why should you call for Fire from Heaven, which fuits not with Christ Yesus his Spirit or Ends? Why should you compell them to the Bloudie come in, with any other Sword, but that of the Spirit of God, who alone perswaded Japhet to come into the Tents of Shem, and can in his holy season prevaile with Shem to come into the Tents of "Japhet?

Thirdly, Of that Biass of selfe-love which hales and fwayes our minds to hould fo fast this bloudie Tenent: You know it is the Spirit of Love from

Christ Jesus, that turns our feete from the Tradition of Fathers, &c. That sets the Heart and Tongue and Pen and Hands too (as Pauls) day and night to work, rather then the progresse and puritie and sim-the Spirit plicitie of the Crowne of Christ Jesus should be de-the Spirit based or hindred.

This Spirit will cause you leave (with joy) Bene-sus yet exfices, and Bishopricks, Worlds and Lives for his sake: tant, and the Heights and Depths, Lengths and Breadths, of our selfewhose Love you know doth infinitely passe your selfested whose Love you know doth infinitely passe your selfested whose Love you know doth infinitely passe your selfested whose Love you know doth infinitely passe your selfested with the self with the sel

Your most unworthy countriman,

R. Williams.

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