

Thurlday, September 25. 1684.

TRIM-Y Ou were upon the Chapter of Diffent, MER. Y ve know: And if y'ave any thing more to fay upon That Subject, I'm ready to Hear it. OBSERVATOR. There is a Diffent, by which is Intended, a Differing Perception that Several Men have

of the Same Thing: As when we fay in Common Speech; Pou are of One Opinion, and I am of Another : And This Diffent, taken at Large, Extends to All Matters that fall within the Compais of a Deliberative Difcourse, or Debate. As Divinity, Philosophy, State, Government; and What not? Now as to this Diversity of Thought; (though Erroneous) if the Persuasion be Insuperable; And if the Person under that Mistake, keeps his Judgment to Himfelf, without Exerting the Malignity, and the Poylon of it, in fuch manner as to Shed Any Evil Influence upon the Publique: Thus far, I fay, such a Diffent is not to be Imputed as a Crime; nor is there any Danger of Propagating Mischief in the Confequences of it : I only tell you This, to Obviate the Common Objection, that Diffenters are Punish'd for a Diversity of Judgment which they Gannot Help: The Law can lay no more hold of a False Principle, or Opinion, then the Common Hangman can do, of the Soul of a Malefactor : The Penalty is Political, and without Practice, or Publication, there's nothing for the Civil Magistrate to Work upon. Now there are fome Opinions, that are Evil in the very Conception of them : As Heterodox, or Heretical, for the Purpofe; Or fuch perhaps as Tend to the Diffulving of Publique Order, or to the Hazzard, and Dishonour of either Church, or State : And Thefe, by Communication, come to be as well Criminal as Pernicious : For when the Malice, or the Obliquity of the Thought, fhews it felf in Action, 'tis no longer a Mistaken Notion ; But a Practical, and a Proveable Transgreffion, against the Rule of the Government : And men are Punish'd for their Contumacy, or Disobedience, not for their Judg-ment. But the Dissent that I speak of, is yet of a Narrower Prospect; And with a Regard, purely to the Inconformity of the Schism; to the Pcople that Deno-minate themselves of the Church-of-England, according to the 39 Articles; And yet break Communion, upon Puntillo's of Rites, and Discipline. It is not my Bus'nefs to Expose the Dottrines wherein they Differ, both from the Church, and from One Another, among Themselves : But to make Good what I have fo often Inculcated to you; That they do not Separate from Us, upon Any Colour of Confeiencious Scruple, but Meerly for the Advantage (under That Pretext) of Forming a Confederacy against the State. They Cannot Comply with the Orders of the Church, Though the Honour, and the Security of the Government depend in a Great Measure upon That Conformity: Belide the Tyes of Lum, and Duty, Over and Above. And what's the Bus'nes, more then This? They cannot Submit to the Imposition of Things Indifferent; for they be-come Uniawfull, they fay, by being Commanded. These Cavills cost us All the Miseries of the Late Re-

bellion ; And yet when King, Church, and People, Religion, Liberties, and Properties, are All at Stake upon't, they Cannot do Those Things, under the Command, and Authority of a Law, which They Themselves Acknowlege, they Could, and Would have done, without it. Pray will you Observe now, how their Consciences Work, the Other way. They cannot Joyn with the Church, though for the Prefervation of the Church, Even fo much as in a Ceremony; but they can Joyn One with Another, toward the Deltrution of the Church; A Hundred, and Fifty Sects of them: And under the Colour of Beligion too; Though of Persuasions as Opposite, as the East is to the West; And Every Distinet fort of them, Palling an Anathema upon his Fellow. So that they make a Con/cience of doing What they Dught to do, and No Conscience at all of doing what they Ought Pot to do; And their Scruples have Manifestly, no Other End, then the Crossing of the Law, in Things Commanded, as well as in Things Forbidden. The thing they Quarrel at in the Com-mand, is the making of Things Indifferent to be Neceffary; and their Exception to the Prohibition, is the Barr that it puts upon Christian-Liberty. Now Any Father would take it III to be Answer'd thus by his Children; Or Any Master of a Family, to be thus Treated by his Servants. The Centurion in the Gofpel that had Soldiers under him, could Say to This Man, Go, and he Goeth; and to Another Come, and he Cometh; and to his Servant, Do This, and he Doth it: But the King is Denied That Authority over his People, which One of his Subjects has over Another. Here's the Conscience of Obedience directly Inverted, where the very **Command** Discharges the Duty. And then 'tis a Hor-rible Abuse that's put upon the World, under the Notion of Christian Liberty : Which is commonly Understood; as if Men that call themselves Christians, had some Particular Frivileges of Exemption from the Authority, and Jurisdiction of the Civil Power. Whereas the Liberty there Intended, has no Respect at all to That Matter; and Christianity is, of All Profesfions, the Religion that most Advances the Divine Right of Kings : And upon the Severest Penalties, Enjoyns, and Requires Subjects to be Dutifull to their Superiors.

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Trim. 'Tis a Hard Matter for a Man that Talks much, to Confift allways with Himfelf. How often have you given it as your Opinion, That there are Many Conference Differences; Nay, That Ten for One of 'em, have been Mistaken with very Good Intentions! And yet, now the Peevish Humour takes ye, There's not One Grain of Sincerity or Religion, in the Whole Party; But That which They call Conference, is no better then a Flat Sedition. Pray will ye make This hold together if you can.

ye make This hold together if you can. Obf. By the Schifm, or Separation, that I fpeak of; must be Understood, the Number of those, that either withdraw from the Communion of the Church, into Private, and Unlawfull Societies, and Congregations; Or else bring their Bodys to Church, for the Security

of their Persons, and Estates, and leave their Hearts behind them, in the Conventicles; And thefe Semi-Conformists, while they talk of bringing-over the Dif-Senters to the Church, do all they can, to Incorporate the Church with the Schism; and instead of Thric Catching a Tartar, the Tartar has Caught Them. But to the Bus'nes now; You are here to Distinguish, betwixt a Political Project, and the Scrupulous Pretext, of the Schism. The Republican Caball lays down this for a Certain Truth; and a Ground, that can never Deceive them. So many Defecters as they can Procure, So many friends they are Sure of; and they have no Other way of Lifting, and Forming a Faction, then by Rangeing the True-Protestant-Differers under a Forreign Allegeance: For they are no sooner off, from the Church, but they are Against it; and, Effectually; when they are once Enter'd into That Interest, they are no longer his Majesties Liege-People; but a fort of Humoursome, and Voluntary Slaves, to the Patrons of License, and Disobedience. By this Means, the Conspiracy moves Gently on, under the Countenance, and Cloke of Conscience, as the most Pruden-tial Course they can Pitch upon, both for the Securing of the Principalls, and for the Engaging of the Multitude.

Trim. Suppose I should give ye your own Saying now; and Grant, That what you call the Schi/m, was in the Original Intent of it, an Artificial Contrivance, for the Preparing, and Disposing of the People to a Sedition. Will you have it to be a Malicious Defign also in Those that are Missed; and that All Their Differts are Seditions too? Or how does this Ramble help you out in your Contradictions, that and yet Sedicions, every Soul of 'em, at the fame time? the Diffenters are, Many of them, Men of Conscience,

Obf. There are many Opinions, and Apprehensions of things, that men are apt to take-up, upon Truft, and Hearfay, without Computing, or Examining, the Matter, whether it be Right, or Wrong; Good, or Evil; True, or Falle; now this is not properly Judging, but Beliebing: And fuch a man may be rather said to be of a Party, then of a Persualion. The Leß he Understands of the Subject, in Question, the Fiercer is he in the Defence of it, if he be in a Mistake: And where Temerity, and Zeal, are Joyn'd with Ig-norance, the Cafe is still more Desperate. This does not yet hinder, but that there may be a very Good Inrention, where there's little or no Knowledge: And many a Simple, Well-Meaning Man, makes as much a Conscience of a False Religion, or of a False Principle, as of a True : This is the very Point in hand. Religion and Liberty are the Pretext, while Rebellion, and Ty-ranny are the Defign : Which Defign is to be brought about, by Procuring a Schifmatical Revolt from the Government. What needs there More now, for the Gaining of This End; then to beget fuch a Reverence in the Milvirude, for the Cabal; that they shall Im-plicitely Relign themselves up, to the Pleasure, and Direction of their Leaders? The People, in such a State as This, have no Judgment of their Own : They Think, and Diffent, only by Dittate, and Grample; They Imbibe Falfe Notions of things, and then Throw 'em Out again. Now their Practices are never the Less Seditions, for their Well-Meaning Mistakes : And in One Word, they do the Work of the Faction, with a great many Good Morrows to his Majesty.

Trim. So that you'le put no Difference, I per-ceive, betwixt Errors of Ignorance, accompany'd with

Piety, or Good Will; and those of Malice. Obf. They may be more Venial in the Perfon of the Offender, but they are Equally Intolerable, with a Re-fpect to the Church and State: And 'tis utterly Impossible, for any Government to Thrive, that Suffers the Canker of a Schism, to ly Sucking at the Root on't. The Poyfon of it is Mortal. It breaks the Band of Unity : It makes the Government, as A House Divided against it Self. It Dis incorporates the Body-Policique; And setsup a Project of Confusion, to Subvert the very Order of Providence it self. The Expedients of Tolecation, Comprehension, &cc. are Remedies worse then the Disease; and only the Visions of False Reasoning : For nothing can more Authorize; or give more Reputation to a Schifm, then to have a Government Stoop to't : As who should fay; Really the Gentlemen-Dissenters are in the Right : Or [Indeed forfooth, They are a Mighty Pom-evcull Party, and we must have a Care how we Provoke them.] Can you shew me a Third Colour now, for a Complyance with them : Or how 'tis Poffible to Gratify them, without the Extreme Hazzard of a Pub-

lique Ruine ? Trim. 'Tis an Act of Honour, and Charity, for the

Strong to bear with the Weak. Obf. 'Tis an ACt of Phrenzy, to Plead for That Charity to a Part, which tends fo manifeltly to the Destruction of the Allfole. 'Tis no longer Charity, but Facility, or Weakneß; Nay'tis Cruelty; to Indulge Offenders, to the Ruine of Honest Men. Where you can Separate the Diffenter, from the Diffent, be as kind to the Derlon as you please; but have a Care of Advocating for the Crime. Such a Man is a Beeling Man, they fay : [The Good Samatitan] is a Great Word with 'em. And what Is This Bealing, at last; but a Playstring of the Faction, and a Wounding of the Government ? Or what does this Good Samaritan pretend to do? why he Tarnsthe Parable: The Government fell among Thieves, and was Stript, and Wonnded. Now comes Our Phantastical Samaritan, and Powrs Oyl into the Wounds of the Robbers, which is as much as if he Threw Lime into the Eyes of the Governors.

Trim. You'l have no Compassion then.

Obf. Yes Yes : But let the Compassion begin with the Government : And have a Care, that while you Pitty the Man, you do not plead for the Schifm. Never call any thing Conscience, that strikes at the Foundations of Humane Society. Ignorance is no Excuse: And a Seditions Fool does as much hurt, as a Seditions Knave. This is a Thing, in fine, that you may reckon upon. So many Diffenters as there ace, So many Weapons are there in the hands of Pub-Lique Enemies.

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The Account of the Manner of Executing a Writ of Enquiry of Damages : Between his Royal Highnels James Duke of York, &c. and Titus Otes. Which was Executed at the Bar of the Court of Kings-Bench at Westminster, on Wednesday the 19th of June 1684 in the Presence of the High-Sheriff of Middlesex. Printed for Ben. Tooke at the Ship in St. Pauls Church-Yard. 1684.

Quarles'es Emblems. Printed for John Williams at the Sign of the Crown in St. Pauls Church-Yard. 1684.

London, Printed for Charles Brome, at the Gun in St. Pauls Church-yard.