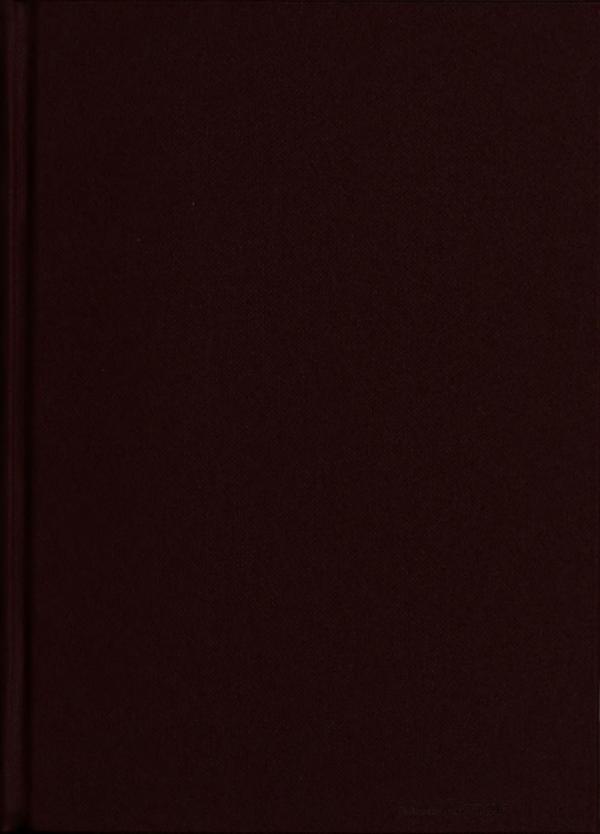
This is a reproduction of a library book that was digitized by Google as part of an ongoing effort to preserve the information in books and make it universally accessible.



https://books.google.com





ţ

671.123

A

LETTER

FROM A

Country Divine

TO HIS

FRIEND in LONDON

Concerning the

EDUCATION.

OF THE

DISSENTERS

IN THEIR

Private Academies,

In several Parts of this Nation.

Humbly offer'd to the Confideration of the Grand Committee of PARLIAMENT for RE-LIGION.

The THIRD EDITION.

LONDON,

Printed for R. Clavel at the Peacock, and R. Knaplock at the Angel and Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard. 1706.

Am very fentible, should the Contents of these following Papers, and the Attthor of 'em be publickly known; he would thereby undergo the sharpest Refentments of a fort of people who are none of the best-matur'd in the World.
But if thereby any small Service may be done to the Church of England, of
which I have been now for some years past an unworthy Momber; I shall think
this more than sufficient to balance against the Disrespect, and Frowns I may meet
with from my Relations and Acquaintance; All, or most of Whom, are unhappily
Dissenters from it.

There were two Reasons more, over which I could not so easily prevail, and which had indeed, almost stop Design in committing these Observations to Writing: An Apprehension of being thought ungrateful to those people, who had so much Obliged me; and from whom for some Years I have received my Bread, by disclosing what might possibly be not a little to their prejudice: And besides that a fear less the Knowledge of some things here should increase Animosities, and there-

by injure the common Interest of the Church and Kingdom.

I have fince fatisfy'd my felf as to the first of these Objections, after an acknow-ledgment of the Kindness receiv'd whate'er were the Principles and Motives thereof, professing that I am not prejudic'd against those persons whose Party I have left; but honour some of 'em, and pity others; without hating any; by considering that my new Obligation to that Communion I have since Embrac'd, supersedes, and drowns the Old One; especially when at the same time my discovering some of the unwarrantable Practices of my Old Friends, may probably, some way or other, conduce to their Conviction; and so to their Advantage and Amendment.

For the latter Objection; These Papers are submitted to the scrutiny of those, who know how to make a prudent Use of them, and such, as I might well hope, by seeing the Resolution of others to perpetuate a Schism, would be as resolute and

earnest, on the contrary, to Dissolve or Heal it.

For these Ends, Sir, I shall relate what'er Material I can recollect, after the Interval of some Zears, concerning the Methods used by the Dissenters, while I lived amongst 'em, to propagate a Ministry in opposition to that establish'd by Law, and the publick Universities: What different Places, and kind of Colleges they had for the Education of Youth to this purpose; how these generally were maintain'd, and whence, with the Principles commonly Embraced and Defended by those who were of 'em, as well as most other Dissenters: (To which I wish I could yet say, I found not such of them as I converse with, too constant.) And lastly, what Arguments they generally made use of to dissente any they suspected from embracing the Communion of the Church of England, or consistent others in their Dissent from it: All of which shall be what I either was personally Witness to, and engag'd in; of inchings less material, am as morally certain of by the Notoriety of the Fact, and uncontradicted Reports among us. For the Truth of whate'er I shall advance, appealing (if occasion be) to the Consciences of those concerned, and in the mean time, to my Own, and One who is greater than my Conscience.

Being born of Differting Parents, my Father dying early while I was at a Country-School, and almost fit for the University, I was taken notice of by that Party, and without my Mother's Application or Charges, sent by their direction to London, inorder to my being entred at one of their private Academies, and so for their Ministry. Dr. G. who then lived somewhat near the Town, and had the care of One of the nost considerable of those Seminaries, had promised me my unition, in expectation of which I came to London on the 8th of March An. Dom. 1678. But at my Arrival found him newly deceased. On which I was continued some time longer at a Grammar School, from whence my Master would have had me gone to the University, having there provided a handsome Substituence for me; But the foremention?

Digitized by Google

party

party offering my Relations greater advantages, they being also, as has been intimated, inclin'd the same way, I was dispos'd of by them, at one Mr. V. of Stepney, who there kept a private Academy, having the Sum of 301. per an. fetled upon me while I was there, by way of an Exhibition, which was raifed, with much more by Collections and Subscriptions at a certain differenting Congregation: There I 10main'd for the space of about two years, in which time my Tutor read to me a Course of Logick and Ethicks, but being profecuted by the neighbouring Justices, he broke up his House, and quitted that Imploy; not long before which I had to l. per an. more allowed me, which whence gathered, I know not; but 'twas disposed of by Dr. O. whom I waited upon a little after, with my thanks for that favour, and was received very civilly by him, essenting'd in the profectation of my Studies, and advifed to have a particular regard to Critical Learning; and befides, obliged when Convenience would permit, to get my felf entred at one of the Univerlities, without which none was to enjoy this Exhibition, which as I understood, several others had besides my self, to the number of ten (as near as I can remember at such a distance.) The reason of the Drs. willingness to have usentred at the Publick Universities, though educated at these private ones, was, as I learnt from him and others, because they expected times would then speedily alter, and look more favourably on 'em, when whey doubted not to have all our time allowed, and Degrees granted in the Univerfities, as if he had been all the while actually resident there. To which end we were directed to go thither, and get entred at some College or Hall, as if with an intention to tarry, which we might do some time, if we could avoid Matriculation, or the Oaths therein required, as I have heard of fome who did for feveral years, tho' their Names do not occur, and knew one who attempted the same at Oxford, after I went thither in earnest: But these Oaths, the Subscription and other things required, we were by no means to take without forfeiting our Exhibition; and accordingly I lost mine after I staid in the College. And this same Notion of having all our times and Degrees allow'd of sometime or other in the Universities, I afterwards found went thro' all these our Petit Academies, tho' the Doctor was for maing furer work, that we might with the more facility attain it when our Names should be already found entred.

But to proceed, when this Tutor had left off, I was recommended to another, one Mr. M. of Newington-Green, formerly Fellow of Wadham College in Oxford, I think, for he was a great Acquaintance of Bp. W. an ingenious and universally learned Man, but his chiefest Excellency lay in Mathematicks, and especially the Mechaniek part thereof: There I continued near two years more with my former Exhibitions, and my Age encreating, began now to make some more Observations of things than while with my first Tutor, and the more I saw into what was about me, the more, I confess, I dislik'd it, and began to doubt whether I was in the right. Some of the most remarkable passages which remain in my memory are these sol-

For my Tutor himself, I must and ever will do him that Justice to affert, that whenever the young Men had any discourte of the Government, and talk'd distaffed edly or disloyally, he never fast'd to relaske and admonith 'em to the contrary, telling us, I remember, expressly, more than once, That stwas none of our business to cenfure such as God had placed above us. That small Miscarriages ought not to be magnified, nor severely restected on (especially by those who had other business to mind) there never having been a Government so exact, or perfect, but had some of those Navi in it: And sutther, he particularly cautioned us against Lampoons, or scandalous Libels against Superiors, and that from the Immorality, as well as Danger of being the Authors or Disperiers of them. Thus much I think my self obliged in Truth, Gratitude and Honour, to witness of that (I really believe) Good, tho' mistaken Man, who was I think, the most considerable of any in England in that way, for the number of his Pupils, and politeness of his Learning. But tho'

Digitized by Google 1h:

I have acknowledged this of him, and in his, as far as possible, just Vindication, yet that Character will reach but very few others. The Examples of almost a Whole Party prevailed much more on most of us, than his single Precept. The Genius of a Faction was exprest too lively in our Discourse and Actions. We almost univerfally entertain'd a mortal Aversion to the Episcopal Order, and very few but equally abhorr'd Monarchy it self, on either of which, notwithstanding our Tutor's contra ry Advice and Commands, nothing too Satyrical or Reflecting could, we thought, be spoken. The King-killing Doctrines were generally received and defended: Once particularly, I remember, (tho' our Tutor not there) when but One person in all the Company oppos'd it, and had all the rest about him for the same; the BAR-BAROUS MURTHER of K. Charles I. of Bleffed Memory, I have heard till I confess my Ears tingled. Since from the first time I read the Account on't I dezested and abborred it, avowedly and frequently Undicated; and those who did it, very rarely oppos'd: But the Memory of his Murtherers generally, by the party, treated at least with the greatest tenderness imaginable. The Established Clergy, Liturgy, Discipline, treated with the heighth of disgrace and ridicule; once among the relt, some of our Company went out at Midnight to a little Hill not far from Newington Town, getting a speaking Trumpet with 'em, in which after they had alarm'd and affrighted the Town, they divulged some scandalous Stories of the then Minister of the place, the Reverend Mr. S. I was not there my self, but 'twas at their return, reported by the Actors, and by the rest received with Applause and Satisfaction. Nothing more common than to hear the Publick Prayers and Establish'd Liturgy ridiculed, and the Words and Expressions therein, as well as the Persons of. ficiating, made the constant subject of all the bad Jests could be invented; and those .who had the best Talent this way, or for the bitterest and most scandalous and illmanner'd Sarcasms in Prose or Verse, carest, hugg'd, encourag'd, and commended by the Heads and Body of that party: In some of which abuses, as I must own, I my felf had too large a share, so I have, and still do heartily ask God's and the Church's pardon.

Here 'twas, by common Discourse and Correspondence, that I learnt the Names and Places of the other Seminaries of this kind in leveral parts of England; this, as before-hinted, was indeed the most confiderable, having annext a fine Garden, Bowling-Green, Fish-pond, and within a Labaratory, and some not inconsiderable, Rarities, with Air-Pumps, Thermometers, and all forts of Mathematical Instruments. · We had a Lift of all those who had been entred of our Society, some hundreds it amounted to, but I cannot be precise in the Number, with a Diffinction of the Faculties, and Implyments of every one, whether Law, Divinity, Physick, or what elle: Among the rest, I remember the Names of several Persons of Quality, Sir C. M. a Kinfman of Sir I. M's, as I am inform'd, fent thither by his Order: Sir Charles P. afterwards kill'd at Fish-street-hill, not a few Knights and Baronets Sons, and (at the former place) one Lords Son who were fent thither to avoid the Debaucheries of sthe Universities, tho' some of 'em (particularly Sir W. W. H. W. and others) made themselves sufficiently remarkable while they were with us. For our Tutors having no Power, could use but little Discipline, we having besides, for what Order we had. a fort of Democratical Government among us, any one having power to proposea Law, and all Laws carry'd by the Balat, as the greater Number determin'd, and pains and pecuniary Mulc's accordingly inflicted, as it feemed best to our own Difference; We

nad two Houses at Newington, our Number 40 or 50, over or under.

Besides this, we had two other Nurseries of the same Nature in or about London; Mr. D. who might have about 20 or 30 if not upwards; he lived at Islington, and afterward removed somewhither on the other side of the Water.

Mr. R. he was funcessor to Dr. G. who had been his Tutor, and less ten or twenty Exhibitions, I am no. certain which, of 10 l. per annum each to so many young Scholars designed for Ministers, most or all Independents; the three former Presbyterians.

This

This Mr. R. lived, when I first knew this People, at Hackney, after that removed with his Pupils to London, and Lodg'd in Bowfe's House, who was executed in Well's, &c. Plot for High-Treason, whither his Pupils used to come daily; and he read to them, as well as afterwards in other Parts of the Town. Since my return from Oxford, I hear he lived in Jewen-street, and now, or very lately, in Rope-makers Alley in Moor-Fields.

There was another in Suffolk, near Newmarket, whose Name I have forgot, but think either Mr. C. or Mr. C. both which Persons I know, were this way em-

One Mr. W. too I have heard named on the fame Occasion, Dr. B. somewhere in the West of England, a learned Man, he is represented among us; he write something or other of the Being of God, I think 'twas for which we much valued him: Another near Salubury; and another at Taunton Dean in Somerfetshire, both whose Names I have loft, tho' the Pupils of the last have been numerous.

One Mr. S, at Lyme-Regis Dorfetshire; now at Bishops-Hall near Bednal-Green, 1693. Mr. I. now near Sheffield, 1698. And I believe leveral others, if I could remember them: But most of the Lads maintained in all those places deligned for Ministers; which were every where the far greater Number, and upon the matter all (except thole Gentlemen with us) their Exhibitions failing when the Dissenters were severely profecuted, that they could not meet in such frequent Numbers as they were wont. where they used to make those Gollections which maintained them, were forced either Home to their Parents and Friends, e're they finished their studies, or sent very callow abroad to some Gentleman's House, Chaplains or Tutors, Mr. D's School, boasting they could cram up a Minister in two years; or else becake themlelves to some other Employments.

Ours indeed, flood one of the longest in England, the reason whereof I conceive to be this: We having several Gentlemen of Estates who paid well; our Tutor defigning what he thought the Glory of God more than his own private Profit, proroled no more than just to fave himself harmless. And if therefore he had little for fome, valued it not, so 'twas barely made up by others, whence we had kill new Miniters fent out, and ordained by Presbyters, of which fort there are a pretty con-

tiderable Number in all parts of England.

I have almost in the Crowd forgot one thing very remarkable: Tis their Silvo for their Oath in the University, when they engage not to take Pupils, read Lectures, &c. I have seen a Manuscript handed about amongst us in explication of this Oath, which those in this Employment have been often accused for the Breach The main thing I remember, they infift on, are those Words wherein they plead the force of the Oath lies; that they are not to read Lectures, &c. Tanquam in Academia, that is, they say, in such manuer as is done in the University, taking and giving Degrees in opposition thereunto, as was once attempted for some years at Stanford; mentioned in the Oath, which they plead is a direction or Key to the Senie thereof.

But the' we had long weather'd it out, the Shock at length came so fiercely, our Tutor could not flind it: He had once before been Excommunicated, and a Capias issued our against him on which he was taken, but while in Custody of an Officer, before he was actually committed to Prison, the Officer in whose House he lay, accidemally Died during his flay there, on which there being none to detain him, he returned home again; attributing the thing, as is usual with that fort of People, to a particular Providence; He was now in danger of a fecond Capias, on which he used the Mediation of my Lady R. to get some Respite, and tent his Sister several times to London-House on the same Errand. My Lord of L. as we are told, promis'd him all reatonable Favour, if he'd leave that Place and Employment which he could not fuffer in him so much to the Detriment and Prejudice of the e فاعلاناها

Digitized by GOOGLE

, stablished Church, and affront to the Laws and Universities; on which he absounded some time at a Friend's, absenting himself from us, and leaving the Senier Pupils

to instruct the Junior.

Twas in this Juncture of time, my Tutor being removed, for whom I had forgreat a Respect and Veneration, as hardly to dare doubt what he affirmed, that I began to enquire more closely than I had formerly done, into the grounds of those Differences, for which I saw our People suffer so much, and so severely, and whether I was sufficiently satisfy'd in the Truth and Import of those Principles I had been Educated in, to endure the same which they did, if it should happen to be my Lot.

I enquired as well as I could, into their Arguments for dividing from an establish'd Church, some of which appeared weak and others worse: One of 'em particularly did at not all like me, it being so Ill-natur'd a one, tho' very often urged by them: You say obey, because commanded; we say, because 'tis commanded we will not obey, which to me appear'd an odd fort of a Conscience: For I found the Churches of all Nations had different Customs, which tho' not Essential to Salvation, were so to Communion; That they themselves had such Constitutions in their private Church-Government; nor methought was there any reason why the whole Nation should not leave as much Power as a smaller Body. I then look'd a little farther into Church History, as much as lay within my reach, and found, to my Surprize, Bishops in all Ages and Places all the World over, tho' perhaps not altogether conflituted in the same manner that ours are, yet visibly differing from Presbyters, whether Gradu or Ordine, it did not then appear of fo much concern, fince they denied both; I earneftly implor'd the Divine Direction in a Business of so weighty a Concern, and on which so much of my whole Life depended: I examin'd things over and over, as calmly and unpaffionately as possible; and the further I look'd, still the more the Mist cleared up, and things appeared in another fort of a Light than I had feen 'em all my Life before. And lo far were the Sufferings of that People at that time, from Influencing my Resolution to leave 'em. that I profess 'twas a thing which retarded me the most of any: The Ungenerosity of quitting 'em in their meaner Fortunes, when I had been a Sharer in their better, I knew not how to get over; tho' I at last perceived this was more a Pique of Hosour than any folid Reason, and not weighty enough to stand against a certain Duty. These I remember were some of the uppermost of my Thoughts about that time; and on the whole, I began to have fome Inclinations to the University, if I knew how to get thither, or live there when I came: Not being acquainted, to my Knowledge, with one Soul of the Church of England, at least with mone of any Figure or Interest, to whom I might address for Assistance or Advice.

I was now offer'd Imployment among the Diffenters (having been with 'em near four Years) either in a Gentleman's House, or Chaplain to an East-Iadia Ship, but my Inclinations were more for Oxford, where I might have, I thought, Opportunity, more fully to study the Point, which I was now almost resolv'd in; Some rubs however, there still lay in my way thither, which our People generally urged to prevent us from such Intentions; That the Universities were debauched so scandalously, there was no breathing for a sober Man in them, representing them as meer solom and Gomorrba's. The Second, That the Church of England was so far from encouraging Diffenters to close with their Communion, that these who did so, were generally frown'd upon, and suspected all their Lives, and never ever Loved or Irusted. The Third, That the Nation was so unanimously against 'em, that the Bishops and Hierarch would gertainly have a speedy Fall, and even Rats and Mica

are wife enough to quit a Tumbling House, not run into it.

For the last of these Reasons, I must confess, I had been so long among those sort of People, who were for Root and Branch-work with Episcopacy, and converted with no other, that I began indeed to think they were all England; for which Reasons



Resions, so high and rampant still were the Expectation of the Party, how low so-ever their Fortunes, I was possessed with an intire Belief, tho' God be praised a false as well as a groundless one, that what they said was true; and that Episcopacy would not stand long; and this I can appeal to God, was my real Opinion, even when I went to Oxford, and some time after I had been there. But was notwith-standing so far from discouraging me from going, that I therefore went the rather; this also serving to ballance against what might seem base in leaving the Dissenters; I went accordingly, and found, I thank God, I was missien, and so were those that led me into that Error: I am forry I must add, I doubt not but they are still so, for some of the self-same Persons to my own Knowledge continue in the same fond Fancy they were then in, expecting the Ruin of what every Good Man hopes and prays may stand firm as long as the Sun and Moon endures.

Their Second Argument from the unkindness of the Church, to those who for look the Camps of their Enemy, look'd so unlikely, that whatever may have happened since, I was resolv'd I wou'd not then believe it, attributing want of Encouragement in those Cases, either to want of Merit, or Acquaintance, or Patience, or altogether; and every Day confirms me more in the Reasonableness of my Appre-

hention on that particular.

iai. Liar

111 7 , 25(

أذن

eo ()

ذنه

11

37.2

0.3

iui iui

::Ib

...1

114

11.

1

٠

111

IA 2

W.

أهلة

Œ.

116

: 1,

ЩŢ

ĽĨ,

ij-

210

31

ίl

IJŢ

ì.

..5

IJ

Οľ

For their other Argument, Debauchery, I refolved too, not to believe a word of that till I law it, and found the truth with my own Eyes, for which now a very happy Opportunity offer'd: I was called upon by the Truffees of the ten Pound Exhibitions (Dr. O. himfelf was now dead) to delay no longer, but enter at the University with all ipeed, or elfe no more payment to be made. To which End I went down, Staid there some time, found there many sober and Religious Men, as well as some Rakehells, which we our felves did not want: Discoursed several points in which I yet did a little Hefitate, and received Satisfaction in them: But not being willing to be Over-hally in fuch a Concern, returned to London to confider a little longer, and a little after my return had 20 l. given me, part of a Confiderable Sum left by some Dissenter, whose Name I forget, to be distributed among Ministers; Her was, I believe, an Independent; for Mr. Gr. obtained it for me, and Mr. M.— paid it me; with this I discharged what debts I had Contracted as far as I could, paying it all away, and then refolving for Oxford as foon as possible, whither accordingly I went, in the Name of God, and entred there the of August, in the Year 1683. 2 Servitor of E. College, : which Place tome few Months after, several Letters having first pass'd between us, follow'd me a young Gentleman, one of my Fellow-Pupils at my first Tutors, who is now Fellow of that College, and in Priests Order: Here I tarry'd, tho' I met with some Hardships I had before been unacquainted with, till I was flanding fufficient, and then took my Batchellors Degree, and not being able to fublish there, afterwards came to London, during the time of my Lord Bishop of London's Suspension by the high Commission, and was initiated in Deacons Orders by my Lord Bishop of R. athis Palace at B. Aug. 7, 1688, and on 24th of February following, in St. Andrew's Church Holborn, was ordained by the Lord Bishop of L. a Priest of the Church of England; in whose Communion, as I have lived now comfortably and happily there has years past; so I hope to continue in it all my Life, and by the Grace of God to die in the lame.

POSTSCRIPT.

A Bout a Twelve Month after I left Oxford, Mr. M. left Newington and England too, embarking for New-England, where he lives still, or lately did to. One thing deserves not to be forgotten, That when the Right Reverend the Lord Bi-

shop of L. under Suspension by the illegal Court of High Commission, feveral of Mr. M's Friends and Pupils were heard to say, and some by my self, That it was a just Judgment of God upon him, for having been formerly so Cruel and Unkind to that good Man.

My Acquaintance with the Differters being now almost worn out, I have no good Account where, or how many Schools they have at present. But this I hear, that Mr. G. Son to Dr. T. G. had about a year since opened one of 'em at a place beyond Hampsted or Highgate, the Name of which I do not remember, I think it is Harrow

on the Hill.

As for what you defire concerning the Books we generally used to read, you may eafily believe that the space of almost 20 years blots many things out of our Minds; but what little Scatterings remain, I'll freely give you: We had feveral of us Lucius Junius Brutus among us; Milton's Apology was in Delicius with most of us; I am apt to believe poor W. J. formed his Latine Stile very much by reading him, for he had a very good one. We had also Eiconoclastes; some of the Lads had Meurfii Elegantia, Alouisia Sigea Terentia, and Octavia, and the most lewd abominable Rooks that ever blafted Christian Eye: These you'll believe our Tutors knew not of, nor did they direct us to the former. All the Reports fince spead about the King's Book were then common among us, and Bishop Gauden's Son was quoted as their Author; we all efteemed very meanly of the Father, and I knew none that sead them among the Dessenters besides Mr. Clarkson, who was the most Charitable and best Tempered Independent that ever I met with, Ame's Medulla, and Bellarmimus Enervarus, the Altare Damascemum, and such like, were what we much traded in. and were recommended to us, together with Baxter's Books of Controverlies and Devotion. Tho' I have heard he was inclined to the Universities, and did not much approve our private Academies, and has been blamed for it amongst us. Charnock was held in great Esteem.

I am, Good Sir,

Your most Obliged Friend

and Hunble Servant.

K. Ch. I. His Divine Meditations, p. 232.

The Religion established in the Church of England I have tried, and after much Search, and many Disputes, I have concluded it to be the best in the Word.

Archbishop Tillot son bis 3d Vol. of Sermons, p. 403.

We have the best Religion in the World, the very same which the Son of God revealed; which the Apostles planted and confirmed by Miracles, and which the noble Army of Martyss sealed with their Blood.

Digitized by Google

RECORD OF TREATMENT, EXTRACTION ETC.

Shelfmark: 698; 23.

S&P Ref No. DE 0108/9544/5.

Microfilm No.

Date	Particulars	
5.1.2001.	pH Before or Existing	pH After
	4.5	6.7.
	Deacidification mag-bi-carb. gelatine Size. Adhesives Wheat Starch Passe.	
	Animal alue.	
		f 85gsm 71ssue, 5.8gsm Kozo Rapour,
	Chemicals / Solvents	
	Cover Treatment	
	Other Remarks	

Digitized by Google

PRESERVATION SERVICE

SHELFMARK 698 2 23

THIS BOOK HAS BEEN
MICROFILMED (1990
R.PI.

MICROFILM NO SEE

