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The Reader is desired to amend these few Mistakes which have been let slip. Page 3. in the beginning, for Ingenious read Ingenuoue; in the same page, l. 10. for Malevetan r. Malivetan; p. 7. l. 24. for Lattin r. Latine; in the next line put an Interrogation Point; and in the same page, 1. 34, & 35. for Lattin r. Latine; p. 11. l. 10. read or after the word Anticipated.

## TRUTH®

AND

# INNOCENCY Vindicate

An Impartial Account of the late Proceedings between Mr. Mence and Mr. Collins, concerning the Salvation of Infants by the Imputation of Christ's Righteousness.

Satisfaction of the Godly about Wapping, or elsewhere.

By HERCULES COLLINS.

LONDON,
Printed in the Year 1695.

## TRUTH

AND

### INNOCENCY

Vindicated, &c.

Ingenious Reader,

Am to inform thee in the Year Ninety and One I published a Book, which contained my Conseientious Grounds for the Baptizing of Professed Believers only; in which Treatife there was an Indication, or an Account of one of the first Arguments for Infant-Baptism; namely, That in it the Grace and Mercy of God was given, and that it was to fave an Infant in apparent Danger of imminent Death from perishing: And moreover, that it washt away Original Sin; fee the Malevetan Council, and the Fifth Council of Carthage, in the Year four hundred and fixteen; which Error was about that time confirmed by the Pope and his Council. Now for asmuch as I have afferted in my Book of Baptilin, page 70, 113, 114. that we know a better way to walh off Original Sin from dying Infants; namely, the Blood of Christ, and the Impuration of his Righteousness. This very passage just before mentioned, hath been the principal Cause of Difference between me, Mr. Shute, and Mr. Mence;

and that because I did not add, that Infants have Faith in our Lord's Righteousness, my Opponents have drawn this Conclusion, as if it naturally followed my Position, then Infants must be Damned: Whether this be not a non sequitur, I leave to a judicious Consideration, and doubtless to count this Doctrine Mountebank-Di-And doubtless to say, Dying Infants being saved by the vinity; that is to say, Dying Infants being saved by the Imputation of Christ's Righteousness, calls for suitable Imputation of Christ's Righteousness, calls for suitable Imputation of the same say in the Infant habitual Mr. Mence hath made such his Reader one solid Argu-Palth, and yet hath not given his Reader one solid Argument in some suitable of the say o

Moreover, because I afferted that the Infants of Believers, as they are their flefhly Seed, are not in the Covenant of Grace, Mr. Mence has suggested to his Auditory, from his Pulpit, as if I held this Tenet, That the Seed of Believers are absolutely share out of the Covenant of God; and draws this Conclufion before the People, as if it were the Emanation of my Principles, then Infants must be Damned. I suppose some Turks and Pagans would have abhorred thus to deal with Innocent and true Principles, and from erue Premises draw such false and ridiculous Conclufions; and from afferting Infants being faved by Chrift's Righteousness, he infimuates as if that Position denyes them Sanctification, and to could not enter into the Kingdom of Heaven. What can be a greater Re flection upon the purifying Merits of our Bleffed Savi our? can they want Sanctification that are washt in hi-Blood ? furely No.

I did always believe Justification and Sanctification in the same subject, in Conformity to the Apostle's Doctrine, But you are mashed, but you are sanctified, but you are jissed, sec. (I Cor. 6. 11.) The holy Prophet Feremy predicts, that the Name wherewith Christ should be called shall be The Lord our Righteousness; would it not be disingenuous for any to infer from these words, that he denyed Sanctification in the same Sub-

yect, because he doth not mention it; yet this my Antagonist has done by me. It hath been no Doubt with me many Years, that the Father's Election, Son's Redemption, and the Spirit's Sanctification, all favingly affect the same subject. Concerning the Truth of the Matter of Fact mentioned none can question, if they confider that I have by me the Hand-writing of the very Person who took it as it was delivered in the Pulpit; and to anticipate any undue thought, as if it were written by one prejudiced against Mr. Mence, I do affure you he hath a very great Veneration and Respect for him, and if I am not mistaken, is his constant Auditor. Thus I have given you a fair Oppertunity to confider whether my Opinion gave Mr. Mence any just ground to Preach and Print as he has done, (namely,) That my Principle inevitably excludes dear Infants out of the Kingdom of God, and that I am audaciously cruel to them, fending them by fwarms into Hell, calling my Principle Infant-destroying-matter; and that the Darts I would strike into their Hearts and the Hearts of their Children, discovers me more to be an Inveterate Enemy than a kind Brother, as he faith in his Epistle. My Reader is to judge whether fuch Invectives are the Emanation of my Principles, or rather of a diffempered Mind.

Those things aforesaid thro' my Opponents Preaching spread all about the Town, and hath dolefully rung in my Ears as I have walkt the Streets; There goeth Mr. Collins, who bolds the Damnation of Infants; tho' probably I am larger in my Charity than he, being inclined to believe all dying Intants in the Election and Covenant of Grace, tho' secret things belong to God; so that if the good Providence of God had not prevented, my Throat might not only have been cut with a Feather, which was his own saying, but might have been more effectually done another way. I could have given too great a probability of this Matter, which would have made your Ears tingle, but that I am tender of the Homour of the Gospel and my Opponent's Reputation, chouse

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shough he bath endeavoured to ruine mine. I having been thus greatly abused, it came to the Ears of my Brethren in the Ministry, who upon hearing of the fame in a Christian Spirit, sent for Mr. Mence, and when he came, they received him as a Minister of the Gospel; at which time two things he mentioned to us as his trouble: First, That his words were misrepresented; to which Answer was made, that they suspended the total Crediting of what was declared to them 'till they spake with him himself. The Second thing offended him, was my joining Transubstantiation with Infants in Covenant, and Infants habitual Faith, in my Book The Antidote proved a Counterfeit, page the 4th. The reafon of my uniting those so alike in shape, and of so near akin, you'll hear more of hereafter in Answer unto his Book. Much Discourse there was pre and con between the Ministers and him. And when the Ministers defined Mr. Mence to give his Reasons why he called my Doctrine before his Congregation Mountebank-Divinity he gave no direct Answer, but evaded it; and at his parting I told him that I expected fatisfaction for feveral Abufes which I then mentioned unto him, which you will find contain'd in the Letter at the end of this Account.

Moreover, it was there shewed him how Unconclusive it was to infer Infants must be Damned if they have no habitual Faith: And further shewed him, that if Infants have habitual Faith, they must have Patience, Long-suffering and Repentance, which are all in the same Subject where Faith is. Again, he was also askt who was the Object of an Infant's Faith? unto which he made no solid Answer. 'Tis most certain that the Ministers Carriage to Mr. Mence deserved better from him, if he had considered that some there present came not behind him in Plety, Parts, or Learning; and some old enough to be his Father. Neither did that unchristian and unmannerly Speech become his Function, when upon two Brethrens happening to speak together, he replyed, If

ye intend to Bait me, deal fairly, and flip your Doggs one by one, and afterwards boafted of it among his Friends. And whereas Mr. Mence in his Book more than twice or thrice calls me Challenger, and Bold Challenger, let me give you a plain Account of that matter: When he was with our Ministers, I sate filent for a confiderable time, and being about to offer fomething to him concerning the matter in Debate, he interrupted me with these words, "Mr. Collings, I will Dispute these "Points with you at any time; unto which I replyed, Sir, as foon as you pleafe. Now I having been thus greatly wronged, as you have heard, upon the ending of my three Sermons on Ads the 2d. in the hearing of his Son, who writ my Discourses in Short-hand very curious and speedy: I declared then that I was willing to accept of Mr. Mence his Proposition which he made before the Ministers, to discourse the Points in Controversie, which you have in the Letter at the lattet End, whether this was any more then accepting of his own Challenge, let the Reader judge.

Moreover, let me inform you further, that a little time after my first mentioning in publick that I was willing to accept of his Proposal made before the Elders, he fent me this little Line of Lattin, i. e. An Infantes fidelium sint temporibus Evaugelij inssædere Gratiæ; affirmatur; which in English is thus, Whether the Infants of Believers in the Times of the Gospel are in the Covenant of Grace? It is affirmed: Which Question doth not take in the Terms of the Controversie; for, who ever deny'd that the Infants of Believers, viz. fuch as are elected, are in the Covenant of Grace? of which hereafter. Note, that which adds Pleafantness to this Passage is, that quickly after he had sent me this Line of Lattin, it was reported by a Minister of his own Perswafion, that Mr. Mence had fent me a LATTIN LETTER.

And whereas Mr. Mence tells us in his Epistle, that he hath a Black Catalogue of Lyes committed to Writing: And further adds, that Lies are our armour of Proof, and Weapons of Defence: I would have him know, my Innocency is better Armour against such threatning Calumnies. I hope that I abhor that Practice as much, if not more than himself; he knows best who it was that reported amongst his Friends when they were together, and also apart, that when he charged me with the Conjunction of Transubstantiation with Infants in Covenant and Infant-habitual-Faith in my Book aforefaid, before the Ministers, that I deny'd I had wrote any inch thing; and it appearing I had fo written, the Ministers hanged down their Heads, and were assamed on't. That this Deserves not only the Name of an Hyperbole, but a great Unituth, as will be evidenced if any Godly Persons require it, by seven or eight Elders and Ministers, as well his own Friend, who was with him at the fame time, being asked if he knew of any fuch Carriage of the Ministers, and of my denying what I had writ, he replied, I know nothing of it, neither is it very probable this should be fo, when the Manufcript was read among thembefore it felt the weight of the Press. And let my Reader know, I was io far from denying this thing, that when Mr. Mence took out a Script of Paper to read the matter aforefaid, that he might do it the more effectually, I took the Book out of my own Pocket, turned to the Page, and gave it him to make the most of it; for all which we have undoubted Testimony at Hand.

Now how his Conscience can digest such things as these are, I know not; but I praise God they will not go down with me, neither would I have the weight of them on my Conscience for more than I shall now mention. Oh how sad is it for a Person to endeavour to raise his own Reputation by ruining of his Neighbours Credit, in bearing salle witness against him, which is so contrary to the Ninth Commandment.

And whereas Mr. Mence would have the World believe him to be a Man of a Peaceable Tem-

per, whilft he calls me a Publick Annoyer, the head of an over-grown Schism, and a Troubler of Ifeael; faying, that I have put this Spot into an Inflamation, well nigh a Conflagration, and that he had lain quiet fix or feven years together, until he was forced to arise, as he saith, with his Bucket to quench the flame: But indeed he hath been fo far from casting Water in to quench it, that he hath been pouring on Oyl to inflame it : And therefore some thinking men judge that it had been far better if he had lain asseep still, unless he had awaked in a better Temper, and to a better Purpole. Now I would have the Reader to take notice, that if Mr. Merce had not been of a Diotrephean Spirit, and had contributed as much towards the keeping of us in Peace as others have done, we had certainly enjoy'd our Quiet in this Spot till this day: For it is well known how chearfully I have ferved that Congregation, by preaching amongst them in the time of his Predecessor, the late Reverend Mr. Knight.

Finally, as I esteem Peace with God, Peace in Conscience, and Peace in the Church a Choice Jewel, which I would not exchange for many Worlds; and also knowing that the eternal Transaction between the Father and Son is called the Council of Peace, and the Covenant the Covenant of Peace, God the God of Peace, Christ the Prince of Peace; the Gospel the Gospel of Peace, and Angels the Messengers of Peace, and that Heaven is a Place of Peace: In a Word, because I know where Peace is God is, and that that Grace is effential to the Kingdom of God in the Saints, and also a glorious fruit of the Holy Spirit, as it shall be my earnest Endeavour to promote it in the Churches of Christ, so it shall be my fervent and constant Prayer, as one of Zions Watchmen, so cry, Peace be within thy Walls, and Prosperity within thy Pa-

laces for ever and ever, Amen-

A LETTER fent to Mr. Mence from Mr. Collins, wherein he requires Satisfaction for the great Abuse offered him; also signifying his Willingness to accept of his own Proposition to discourse these Points which you have mentioned in this Epistle following.

SIR,

YOU having both in Publick and Private afperst and greatly wronged me, as I have before, so now I do again call for Sarisfaction.

1. For suggesting to your Auditors from Pulpit and elsewhere, as that I held Believers Seed absolutely fout out of the Covenant of God, and fo

then they must be damned.

2. Suggested as if I held an Imputation of Christ's Righteousness might be to that Subject or Perfon where was no Santtification nor Cleanfing.

3. Suggested as if my Tenet was, that some Persons might be saved which are not in the

Covenant of Grace.

4. That because I cannot put this in my Creed, that Infants have Faith, you have drawn the Conclusion, as if it were natural from the Premises, then Infants must be damned: And this hath been by you declared in your publick Mseting-Place.

5. Was it not very unfair, and contrary to the Golden Rule, when you repeated before the Ministers that Paragraph in my Book, Transubstantiation, Infants-Incovenanting, Infants Ha. With A

bitual-Faith, are Terms I think equally allowable, and probably equally understood among their various Professors? was it not disingenious to repeat but part of it, and leave out the Argument and Reason why I thus spoke? viz. Because you do not by this Covenant mean the Election of Grace, therefore not one of a thousand know what you mean by it.

6. To approve a Sentence which compares those that cannot own an Antiquated repealed Covenant in force to Antichrist, who opens his mouth to speak Blasphemy against God, his Tabernacle, his Name, and them which dwell in Heaven, calls for Repentance unto God, and as pub-

lick an Acknowledgment before men.

Again, for your drawing wrong Conclusions from true Premises, and then call it by the hard

Name of Mountebank-Divinity.

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Sir, I call for as publick Satisfaction as I have had an Aspersion, but if you shall deny it, as you have done, and rather stand upon a Vindication, I must take the best measures I can to clear my Innocency, because my Function doth oblige me to maintain a good Name in the World, and good Principles, in order to a success in my Work; and I hope I can truly say, it is more for the Honour of God and the Gospel than nine own I am thus concerned. And, Sir, if you please, I will accept of your Proposition before the Ministers, and discourse these following Points, you spending one hour and half, and I another, for the Investigation of the Truth, and

and leave the whole to the Blessing of God and

the Judgment of the Auditory.

1. Whether the Seed of Believers as such, are in the everlasting Covenant of Grace? if you affirm it, I deny it.

2. If you will undertake to prove Infants have Faith, Habitual-Faith, I shall labour to prove it appears not from Scripture or Experi-

ence, nor any other way as I know of. 3. Whether the Baptism of Infants be of Divine Authority? if you affirm, I deny it, and shall prove that the Baptizing Persons upon a Profession of Faith, and them only, hath Divine Authority for that Practice.

4. If you will undertake to prove that it doth genuinely and naturally follow, if Infants have no Faith they must be damned, I shall endeavour to shew it to be a Nonsequitur, and

no good Logick, and doth no way follow.

5. From such a Position as this, Elect dying Infants faved by the Blood of Christ, and the Imputation of his Righteousness, whether it genumely and naturally follows from these Premises, an Exclusion of Santtification and Cleansing in the same Subject? if you will stand upon the Vindisation of this Coucluston as natural, I will undertake to prove it a forc'd, unfair, unjust Conclusion, who subscribe my self

Your Faithful Friend,

Hercules Collins.

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