Prometheus Christianus:

OR, A

TREATISE

Shewing the FOLLY and VANITY of

ATHEISM,

AND

Containing the Solution of the main Arguments of the SOCINIANS, the ARRIANS, the DEISTS, and other Unitarians, which have a direct and immediate Tendency to the Utter Ruin and Subversion of the very Foundation of Christianity.

Whereunto is annex'd,

The Refutation of some Dogmatical Points of a Modern Author relating to the

TRINITY

By fo HN SAUVAGE, Gent.

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PREFACE

Inding the Innumerable number of Heterodoxical and Prophane Errors which in these dissolute Times make the Novellists to Swarm with the frequent new Accesses of their Proselytes, I deem'd it expedient to Propose the Grounds of their several Errors, and so to Resute them, which here I undertake.

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Prometheus Christianus:

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TREATISE

Shewing the

FOLLY and VANITY

ATHEISM.

SECT. I.

Shewing the Nullity and Vanity of the Atheists.

HIS Prophane and Pernicious Error hath drawn many a Soul to their utter Ruine and Perdition; for their Polition is, That there is no Supreme Deity nor Godhead existent, to govern and regulate the Natural and Moral Transactions of this Universe. Thè

The Grounds of their Doctrine are setled upon their infatiable Avidity to fatisfie the Suggestion of their Sensual Appetite, not invoking the least Dictamen of Reason to their support and conduct. Hence they let the Reins loofe to all Lasciviousness, Delight, and

Pleasure that Sence can dictate to them.

To convince these Miscreants of their dull and stupid Error, I must first desire them to take a survey of the admirable Products and stupendious Variety of this inferiour Orb. Let them confider, that there can be no Effect without a Cause; and, where will they find a Cause that is impower'd to produce such variety of Creatures as do embellish the Globe of the Earth with such due Subordination, Stability, and Natural Instinct, for the preservation and propagation of each Species in their kind? Let them confider, that there is no created Power that hath any Proportion to be the Cause of such admirable Espects; for it exceeds the Capacity of all Created Power, whether Human or Angelical, to produce one Blade of Grass, or one Leaf of a Tree, in perfection, much more to create such a copious number of Vegetables and Animals as furnish this World for the use of Man. All this argues the Certainty and Infallibility of the Existence of the Original Cause of such variety of Products, and convinceth, that it must be an Omnipotent, All-wise, Prudent and Provident Creator.

Then let the dull and stupid Atheist cast his Eyes up to Heaven, and contemplate the Variety of the fuperiour Orbs of the Sun and Moon, with the reft of the Planets and their Attendants, with the fix'd Stars that are immovably feated in the Firmament, which are more in number than the Sands of the Scale Alex the Atheist consider how all these, by their rapt motil on, are daily carried in their Sphere round this inferiour World once every day, without leaving their stations where they were first fixed: let him consider moreover the regular and constant motion of the wand'ring Planets and their Concomitants, how they are all rapt by the First Mover round this World once every day, while at the fame time, by their natural motion, they are in progress of effecting their natural course, which the Moon accomplisheth in Eight and twenty Days, the Sun in one Year, the rest of the Planets in a longer time; and thus by their various Aspects and benign Influences communicate to us all the Bleslings of a munificent and benign Creator, as Corn, Wine, Oyl, and all the Fruits of the Earth, which are abundantly sufficient not only for Man's necessary support and maintenance, but also for his pleasure and delight: Which made St. Chrysostom fay, In paginis Calorum legitur divinitas; In the Book of the Heavens is read the Divinity. And St. Augustine crys out, O altitudo sapientia & scientia Dei! O the altitude of the Wisdom and Science of God!

Add to this the general and universal Consent and Agreement of all Nations contain'd in the whole extent of this Universe, whereof there is not one Nation that denies the Existence of a Deity. Now, if this general Perswasion should prove false or deceitful, to whom could this Error and Deceit be imputed, but to Him that imprinted this general Belief and Perswasion into the Minds of all Nations, it being wholly impossible that the Great Omnipotent Creator of the Universe, whose Providence is infinite. and who is Veracity and Truth itself, should de-

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ceive any one, and, by reason of his Omniscience, should be deceived himself, who penetrates the most abdit and most secret Recesses of the superiour and inferiour World by his Omniscience? Yea, it is the Opinion of most learned Divines, that it is impossible that any one Person, having attain'd to the persect use of Reason, should be ignorant of the Being of a GOD.

Now, if all this will not convince the Atheist of his black Error, I will give him a Metaphysical Demonstration à priori for the Being of a GOD.

And first, I will settle the true Notion of a Deity or Godhead; secondly, I shall prove the Possibility of the Object of this Notion; and thirdly, I shall demonstrate the real Existence of it.

As to the first; a True GOD is that, and only that, which hath all Perfections possible, and no Defect; and whatsoever hath all this, is compleatly God; and whatsoever faileth of any part of this, is not, nor cannot be GOD. This being presuppos'd, as the Ground and Subject of my Demonstration, I thus proceed to prove the possibility of it, which was the second thing propos'd:

All that which is not a Chymerical Fiction is possible.

This Object is no Chymerical Fiction.

Therefore this Object is possible.

Nothing can be here deny'd but the minor or second Proposition, which I thus prove:

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A Chymerical Fiction hath a great Defect, to wit, its impossibility to exist.

This Object hath no Defect.

Therefore this Object is possible.

Now for the third thing propos'd, which was, to demonstrate the Real Existence of it:

All that which is possible, and hath no Defect, is existent.

This Object is possible and hath no Defect.
Therefore this Object is existent.

The major or first Proposition of this last Syllogism cannot be deny'd; the rest is clear and evident: and therefore I here leave the inconsiderate Atheist to ponder the Force and Energy of this Demonstration, and so I proceed to the Sociaians.

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The Main Objection of the Heterodox Unitarians is fully propos'd and folv'd by the Orthodox Trinitarians.

ERE our Adversaries do agree with Us, in the acknowledgment of One Only Omnipotent and Infinite Wise GOD; but they deny the Divinity of the Three Persons, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, acknowledging

knowledging but one Hypostasis or Suppositum in the Deity. To prove which, they propose this following Argument,

> The Divine Nature is the Father. The Son is the Divine Nature. Therefore the Son is the Father.

So likewise, to prove the Holy Spirit to be but one and the same Person with the Son, as they suppose, they have prov'd the Father and the Son to be but One Person: and thus they reduce the Trinity of the Persons to only one Hypostasis or Personality. effect this, they frame this Syllogism,

The Divine Nature is the Son. The Holy Spirit is the Divine Nature. Therefore the Holy Spirit is the Son.

By these two Syllogisms they intend to reduce the Paternity of the Father, the Filiation of the Son, and the Passive Spiration of the Holy Spirit, to be but one Hypostalis or Personality, grounding themselves upon that Orthodox Principle of ours, That there is a real Identity between the Deity and each of the Three Persons, without which Identity they could not be Divine.

For Answer to this Achilles or efficacious Argument, (as the Socinians do suppose) I reply by denying the Consequence of both Syllogisms; for neither of them concludes, for want of the distribution of the medium or middle Term, which is the Divine Nature. Т٥

To this the Socinians answer, That the two foremention'd Syllogisms are both expositary, and therefore do conclude with greater Perspicuity and Certainty than either of the Moods contained under the three Figures which Aristotle hath settled for the Rules of Disputation; which likewise is the Opinion of all Philosophers and Logicians fince Aristotle's Time: The reason is, because an expositary Syllogifm liath all its three Terms fingular, and neither of them capable of Multiplication; so that the distribution of the medium is needless: as in this Syllogilm,

This Angel is fent from God. Gabriel is this Angel. Therefore Gabriel is sent from, God.

In this Syllogism grant the Premises, and deny the Consequence if you can: And a Thousand more fuch Examples might be produc'd, wherein the di-

stribution of the medium is superfluous.

To this I answer, by granting the Force of an expositary Syllogism, but denying that either of the two first Syllogisms is expositary; for, though the medium in them both, which is the Divine Nature, appears fingular, yet it is capable of Multiplication. by reason that it contains not only all the Infinite Perfections and Attributes of the Deity, which are all fingular, and constitute but one fingular Divine Substance, yet the Deity contains in it also the Notional Predicates and Relative Perfections of Three Persons which are really distinct from each other : And therefore, if the medium be not distributed,

thing. Here the Socialian, out of a civil compliance, rather than lose his fast hold, will accommodate himfelf to the Genius of his Adversary, by distributing

his Medium, which he thus effects:

All that is contain'd in the Deity is the Fa-

The Son is contain'd in the Deity. Therefore the Son is the Father.

This Syllogism is in form, and concludes rightly; neither can you deny the major; for you acknowledge, that the Deity is one fingular, indivisible and individual Substance: you grant also a real Identity between the Father and the Substance of the Deity; therefore by a rigid necessity you must grant a real Identity between the Father and the whole Real Substance of the Deity; for, it contains no Parts nor Particles really distinct from each ether.

I answer by diffinguishing the major, All the abfolute Perfections contain'd in the Deity are the Father; I grant it. All the notional Predicates and relative Perfections contain'd in the Deity are the Father; I deny it: for the Filiation of the Son, and the passive Spiration of the Holy Spirit, are contain'd in the Deity, and yet are really diffinet from the

Father.

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To this the Socinian replies, That according to this distinction we must admir two Parts really distinct from each other, whereof the one is Identifled with the Father, the other not : where, of force, we must swallow a plain Contradiction, or admit two Parts in the Deity really distinct from each other, and both compleatly endowed with the Deity; which is to admit two Gods, and for to dethrone and ungod the Omnipotent, who is the great Creator, Framer, and Preserver of the whole Univerfe.

To answer this Objection, I do declare, That it is very remote from our Thoughts to admit in the Divinity more than one Real and Divine Substance; fo that your Allegation of our granting Two Gods is

frivolous and injurious to us.

As to the other part alledged in the Objection of admitting a Contradiction, Scotts, with all his School of the Scotists, do answer you, That here is no appearance of a Contradiction by reason of a Distinction which they call distinctionem mediam, or Ex Natura rei; that is, not real, but more than formal; which hath no dependance upon the operation of the Understanding. By this they distinguish between the Divinity and the Notional Perfections of the Persons: so that the Extreams of your pretended Contradiction are not the fame.

Many other Learned Divines do admit of a Virtual Distinction between the Deity and the Notional or Relative Predicates of the Persons; by which your pretended Difficulty vanisheth to

Smoak.

But because I have in the Treatise of the Trinity impugned and rejected both these Opinions, my Answer is, That a formal Distinction, which is made by the Understanding, and supposed by the very Objection, is sufficient to evacuate this pretended Distinction, for hereby it will appear, that the pretended Contradiction is not ejustem de eodem, as the Philosophers say; that is, both parts are not of the same Predicate, in order to the same Subject, which is necessary to make up a formal Contradiction, as all Philosophers do require. So that we neither do admit Two Parts really distinct in the Deity, nor are we hereby forc'd to swallow a Contradiction, as our Adversaries do most faisly pretend.

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SECT. III.

A farther Attempt of the same Adversaries is Propos'd and Solv'd.

ERE the Socinian begins to faint, as having run himself out of breath, and spent the best part of the Vigour and Energy of his Intellectual Faculty to support his Position, yet will not leave his Cause so incompleatly accomplished, and therefore doth summon up the remainder of the Force and Vigour of his Understanding to accomplish his Design. And thus he proceeds.

The Doctrine contained in the Answer to my last Objection is not consistent with what you have formerly acknowledg'd in this Dispute, which is, That there are Three Hypostases, which are all Notional Predicates, belonging to the compleat Constitution of the Three Persons, which are really distinct from each other, and yet all Three compleatly furnish'd with all the Persections of the Divinity, by a real Identity with it. How then doth this consist with the admitting no more than one singular and numerical Substance in the Divinity; for you admit Three

To folve this, I must have recourse to the Doctrine of Circumincision. The Object in question may be consider'd several ways; but, to accommodate my self to the Fancy of the Socinians, I must consider it by way of Circumincision; for when it is so taken, then the Divinity includes the three Hypostases, namely, the Paternity of the Father, the Filiation of the Son, and the passive Spiration of the Holy Spirit, as it were inveloped and implicated within itself: and under this Consideration it is numerically but one singular and individual Substance, because all the Hypostases, Relations, and Ca-relations of the Persons are really identified with the Divinity, and so make but one Substance with it.

And it is in this sence the Council of Laterane, cited by me at large in the first Section of the first Disputation of the Treatise of the Trinity, Cap. sirmiter, and Cap. damianus Defumma Trinitate, defines, That the Deity, with all its Relations and Personalities, constitute but unam summam rem, that is, but one chief Being; for, in this sence the notional and relative Persections of the Persons are not to be considered. And this is the true meaning of Circumia.

But if you will dissolve the Circumincision, and take abroad and unfold all that is in it, then the Personalities of the Three fersons will appear really distinct from one another, and yet are the same individual Substance with the Deity. And herein considers the Mystery of the Drvine Trinity, which all

the extent of Nature cannot furnish us with one Example to parallel: so that from the different acceptions of the same Object you raise a different sense of it; and hence ariseth the Difference between you and your Adversary: for, if you do not cautiously distinguish between the absolute and notional terms, you must needs confound the objective Signification of them, which notwithstanding are very different from each other, and this grounds a Confusion in your Understanding:

SECT. IV.

The Objections against Circumincision Solv'd.

But the Socinian is not fatisfied with this Doctrine of Circumincision, but objects, That we grant, with the Council of Lateran, but One Reality made up of the Divinity and the Three Persons; and yet we admit, That when the Circumincision is unfolded and taken abroad, there are Three Personalities really distinct from each other: Which involves a plain Contradiction; for we affert, The whole is but One Reality, una summa res, only One Reality; and yet we likewise affert, That there are

more Realities contained in it: which is a plain Contradiction.

To this I answer,

That these Two Propositions there, is but One

Reality.

There is more than One Reality. These two are not contradictory, if taken in a different sence; for the first is meant by Circumincision, the second by

Extension; which hinders the Contradiction. Here the Socinian replies, That these several Acceptions, or different Senses of the same Object, are but different Confiderations of the Understanding,

which constitute only Formalities; why then do you obtrude them in this Discourse, where we dispute only of Realities, which is a meer Trick and Evafion to involve the whole matter into obscurity and confusion, which in a fair way of disputing ought

not to be done?

Here the Socinian is brisk, and confident of his own Cause; yet give me leave to answer, That my Solution of the Difficulty propos'd is very proper; for, the Divinity is a singular and indivisible Substance, and by a real Identity is the same thing with the Three Persons; so that all together constitute but One Reality: whereas, if you consider the Persons apart, you will find Three Realities distinct, whereof the one is incarnate, the other two are not; which is an evident fign of a real Distin-

Here the Socinian replies again, alledging, That to folve one Contradiction we incurr another: for, we say, That one Person is incarnate, the other not : so that of the same Reality we say, This Reality is incarnate, and this same Reality is not incarnate.

And thus we prove both parts of the Contradiction:

> The Father is not incarnate. This Reality is the Father. Therefore this Reality is not incarnate.

The affirmative part of this Contradiction we prove thus:

> The Son is incarnate. This Reality is the Son. Therefore this Reality is incarnate.

I answer by denying the two 'fore-mention'd' Propositions to be contradictory, for the negative Proposition is verified only of the Father and the Holy Spirit, not of the Son: whereas the Affirmative is verified only of the Son, not of the Father, nor the Holy Spirit. Whence you may plainly perceive the pretended Contradiction is not ejusdem de eodem; it is not of the same Predicate, in order to the fame Subject, which is repugnant to the known Rule of Contradictories, for else these two would be contradictory. Man is like other Animals, and Man is not like other Animals; for, as being a living fenfible Creature, he is like other Animals, and as being endow'd with Reafon, he is not like other Animals; and yet his Animality and Rationality are but two Formalities, diffinguish'd only by the Understanding. Now, if the passing from one Formality to another hinders the force of a Contradiction,

diction, much more will it hinder, by passing from one Reality to another; for the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit are really distinguished from each other.

But now the Socinian is ready to profecute his Design farther, which we shall declare in the next

Section.

SECT. V.

Wherein the rest of the Unitarian's Arguments are Propos'd and Solv'd.

another great Inconvenience, which is, to deduce out of the precedent Doctrine a necessity of admitting Three Gods; for we admit Three Hypostafes or Relations really distinct from each other, and every one of them to be compleatly furnished with the Divinity; and each of them constitutes a compleat Godhead, for they being Three in number, there must of necessity be admitted Three Gods.

To this Objection 1 answer, That the denomination of GOD fignifies principally and in redo the Divinity, and in obliquio the Hypotafes or Relations, and is thus resolved; The Divinity substitting by

Three distinct Hypostases. Now, because there is but one singular and individual Divinity, there can be but one singular and individual Godhead. Whereas the denomination of a Person signifies principally and in retto the Hypostases or Person, and is thus resolved; The Hypostases or Subsistence of the Divinity. So that there being Three Hypostases or Personalities distinst, there must be admitted Three distinct Persons of one numerical Divinity.

Another Objection which they muster up against us is this: We teach that the Persons of the Father and the Son are really identified with the Deity, and the same thing with it, and yet we declare, that the Father and the Son are two Realities really distinct from one another; which contradicts that sirst Principle, known by the Light of Nature, Que sunt eadem unit tertio sunt eadem inter se; They that are the same thing with a Third, are the same thing with a among themselves. Wherein all the Art of Syllogisins is grounded.

I answer by admitting that Principle, as being known by the Light of Nature, and that the Syllogistical Art is grounded in it; but, I deny that our Doctrine is not consistent with the Verity of it; for, if you consider the Three Persons as contained in the Deity, and really the same thing with it, they all together make up but One Reality, for in this manner you do not consider the Persons as related to one another, but only as identified with the Deity, which is by Circumincisson. And in this sence the Council of Lateran hath defined it to be but one

thing, ,

thing, or one individual Substance, by reason of the identity of the Persons with the Deity.

And here I leave the Socinians to confider more nicely and minutely the Difference between the abfolute and notional Expressions in this Matter, and their Objective Significations, which will prevent any farther progress in framing any more Objections in this matter against us.

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SECT. VI.

Certain Absolete Opinions of another Novelist are Propos'd and Solv'd.

A BOOK fell lately into my Hands, in the perusal whereof I found certain Paradoxical Opinions destitute of Resson, and back'd only by the single Authority of the Author, whereof one was, the description of the Essential Parts and Nature of an Individuum, which he desines to be nothing else but a Self-Consciousness, or an exact Correspondence with it self; which he produceth no Reason to prove, neither did I ever hear or read of any such desinition of an Individuum; for, all Antiquity doth agree in this desinition, That an Individuum is Individum in second divisum à quolibet alio; that is, it is undivided in it self, and divided from any thing else: of which Desinition this Author makes no mention, and therefore doth not impugn it.

The first Refutation of this Author's new Opinion is as followeth:

A Self-Consciousness of a thing with it self, argues relation of the thing to it self, which is

impossible, for a relation cannot subsist, except it mediates between two Extreams distinct from each other; the one is that whereon the relation is founded, the other is that to which it is terminated; but between a thing and its self there is no distinction, for a thing and its self are the self-same numerical Object, which cannot admit of any relation, and consequently is uncapable of any Self-Consciousness.

The Second Refutation.

There can be no Self-Confciousness but by the Vital Acts produced by the Internal Faculties, which must have an exact Conformity with the Natural Inclination of the thing from whence they proceed; so that here can be no Self-Consciousness of any Object to itself, but of the Acts to their Cause.

The Third Refutation.

This Self-Consciousness comes too late to constitute the Essential Notion of an Individuam; for, separate this Self-Consciousness from the Origin whence it proceeds, and I demand, whether this Origin, as now divested of its Self-Consciousness, be not an Individuam: if so, then you have the Individuam compleatly constituted independent of this Self-Consciousness; for, either you must constitute the whole Essence of your Self-Consciousness in a certain collection of Vital Acts, which are really distinguished from the Substance of the thing whose Self-Consciousness it is, or else you must conceive it to be really

really identified with its Subject whereon it is grounded; if the first, you have the Ground and Subject remaining diverted of its Self-Confciousness. Now, I demand, whether this Bubffance that remains separated and divested from its Self-Consciousness be an Individuum or not? If it be, then you have the whole and adequate Essence of an Individuum, independent and precedent to your Self-Consciousness: But if it be not an Individuum, then it must be a Plurality; which is against common sence, for it is a fingular numerical Substance, undivided in itself, and divided from any thing elfe, and therefore an Individuum. But if you chuse the second by a real Identity with the Substance, which is the Ground and Foundation of it, then you must by a Metaphyfical Distinction prescind it, and slice it as a Formality from its Subject. And so, by your Understanding, consider that Substance as mentally separated from its Self-Consciousness, and you will find a fingular and numerical Substance, which is undivided in its felf, and divided from any thing else: which is the effential Definition of an Individuum.

Here I might introduce other inanimate Creatures, as, the *Elements, Metals, Stones*, and the like, which have no collection of *Vital Acts*, wherein to place your *Self-Consciousness*, and yet they are all *Individuums*; as appears by the definition by me given.

Another Opinion I find in this Author, whereby he afferts, That a Horse is a Person; not regulating himself by any Definition or Description of a Person, but goes on in a talking way, and still remains in the Praliminaris of the Question in debate, without

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ever penetrating into the Heart of the Difficulty, or touching the Sore: so that by this not arguing, but talking way of Writing, nothing can be substantially proved, nothing efficaciously impugned: Wherefore this Author not having given any definition nor description of a Person, I have nothing here to restute, but his Absolute Position of introducing unreasonable Brute Beasts into the number of Persons, in order to which, I must here give an effential definition of a Person, which is this: Rationalis natura individua & completa Substantia; that is, A Compleat, Rational, and Individual Substance. By which definition all Unreasonable Creatures are excluded from the notion of Persons; and only G O D, the Angels, and Men, are admitted.

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SECT. VII.

Two other Opinions of the same Author are Propos'd and Solv'd.

THIRD Opinion I find in this Author, whereby he affirms to be contained in the Deity Three Infinite Minds, not proving nor attempting to prove his Position by any Argument.

This Doctrine, and the Confequence of it, I cannot brook; for, by admitting Three Infinite Minds in GOD, he will hardly avoid the admitting of Three GODS: which were Blasphemy to affert, and which I thus prove:

The Mind is a Vital Faculty, belonging and appertaining to the Understanding; a Term not notional nor relative, but absolute and singular in the Deity; and therefore to admit Three Institute Minds, is the same as to admit Three Institute Understandings, which being an Absolute Attribute, can no more be multiply'd than the Godhead itself, which is common to all the Absolute Attributes of the Deity, which all together make but one Substance

with GOD himself; whence I conclude, that the admitting of Three Infinite Minds in GOD, is of dangerous consequence, and not easily to be maintained, for it hath a direct Tendency to Paganism.

A Fourth Opinion of this Author is, That the Unity of the Three Divine Perfons confifts effentially in the Mutual Consciousness of them to each other, whereby the Three Divine Persons are made One by their mutual correspondence and exact agreeing in the Faculties of their Understanding and Will

This Opinion is no more prov'd by Reason nor with each other. Authority than his former Opinions, but meerly afferted, which Opinion I thus impugn: Separate at least with your Understanding this Matual Consciousness from the Three Persons, and there will remain Three Substances without their Unity: These Three Substances are either created or increated; if the first, then the Three Persons are meer Creatures; which is rank Socinianism: if the second, then they must be really identified with the Divine Nature; and if so, then in vain do you seek for another Unity, for you have here the strictest Unity that posfibly can be, namely, by a real Identity with the Divine Nature, which is precedent to your Mutual Consciousness. And this is the True Notion and Orthodox Doctrin of the Divine Trinity.

Besides, this Unity that you affix to the Divine Persons is only moral or metaphorical, no better than it would be between three Men or three Angels; which is a great Indignity to the Infinite Persection.

on of the Great God, who has in himfelf all Perfections possible, and no Defect.

Note briefly here, That an Object of Three Substances or Persons must first have its compleat Being before it is capable of your Mutual Consciousness: Consider it therefore in its original Existency, which was from all Eternity, and ponder with your self if there were not in that state an Unity in the Trinity, and Trinity in Unity, without the least mention or cooperation of your Mutual Consciousness.

And here I conclude this Treatise of the Ever Blessed and Most Sacred Trinity; all which, and every part thereof, I humbly submit to the Judgment and Censure of Those upon whom it is incumbent to regulate the Faith, Belief and Doctrine of the Protestant Church of England.

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