Manuductio ad Ministerium.

DIRECTIONS FOR A Candidate

OF THE

MINISTRY

Wherein, FIRST, a Right FOUNDATION is laid for his Future Improvement;

And, THEN,

RULES are Offered for such a Management of his Academical & Preparatory STUDIES;

And thereupon,

For such a CONDUCT after his APPEARANCE in the World; as may Render him a SKILFUL and USEFUL

MINISTER of the GOSPEL.

Nunquam meum, fuvante CHRISTO, silebit Eloquium; legant, qui volunt; qui nolunt, abjiciant. Hieronym.

at his Shop in Ann-Street, near the Draw-Bridge.

amiss for you, to know what this Paganism is and therefore you may, if you please, bestow a short Reading upon a Golius, or a More: But be more of a Christian, than to look on the Enchiridion of the Author last mentioned, as, Next the Bible, the best Book in the World. Study no other Ethies, but what is in the Bible; and consult such Books, as the, Verus Christianismus of an Arndt, whereby Hundreds of Thousands have been brot into the Life of GOD.

So much Ethics as treats, De Decoro, and may instruct you in the, Rules of Behaviour, I heartily commend unto you. And yet, even these are best learnt by a Wise Observation of what you see passes in the Conversation of Politer People: And by wifely confidering how they are indeed all Embryo'd in that one Word, MODESTY: which Renders every one his Due, and affumes nothing undue to ones self: Or, comprized in that one Maxim, Do and Say nothing that may be justly offensive to the Company. The Truth is; The most exact and constant Rules of Behaviour, will be found Rules of Christianity: For which Cause it pleased our Glorious Redeemer more than once to give them. Every Christian as far as he keeps to his own Rules will be so far a Gentleman. And for this Cause, I again advise you to a Careful Study of them.

§. 8. POETRY, whereof we have now even an Antediluvian Fiece in our Hands, has from the Beginning been in such Request, that I must needs recommend unto you some Acquaintance with it. Though some have had a Soul so Unmusical,

fical, that they have decried all Verse, as being but a meer Playing and Fiddling upon Words; All Versifring, as if it were more Unnatural than if we should chuse Dancing instead of Walking; and Ryme, as if it were but a fort of Morisco Dancing with Bells: Yet I cannot wish you a Soul that shall be wholly Unpoetical. An Old Horace has left us an Art of Poetry, which you may do well to bestow a Perusal on. And besides your Lyrick Hours, I wish you may so far understand an Epic Poem, that the Beauties of an Homer and a Virgil may be discerned with you. As to the Moral Part of Homer, 'tis true, and let me not be counted a Zoilus for saying so, that by first exhibiting their Gods as no better than Rognes, he set open the Floodgates for a prodigious Inundation of Wickedness to break in upon the Nations, and was one of the greatest Apostles the Devil ever had in the World. Among the rest that felt the Ill Impressions of this Universal Corrupter, (as Men of the best Sentiments have called him.) One was that overgrown Robber, of execrable Memory, whom we celebrate under the Name of Alexander the Great: who by his continual Admiring and Studying of his Iliad, and by following that false Model of Heroic Virtue set before him in his Achilles, became one of the worst of Men, and at length inflated with the Ridiculous Pride of being himself a Deity, exposed himself to all the Scorn that could belong unto a Lunatick. And hence, notwithstanding the Veneration which this Idol has had, vet Plato banishes him out of a Common-Wealth, the Welfare whereof he was concerned for. Nevertheless, Custom or Conscience obliges him to bear Testimonica

Testimonies unto many Points of Morality. And it is especially observable, That he commonly propounds Prayer to Heaven as a most necessary Preface unto all Important Enterprizes; and when the Action comes on too suddenly for a more extended Supplication, he yet will not let it come on without an Ejaculation; and he never speaks of any Supplication but he brings in a Gracious Answer to it. I have seen a Travesteering High-Flyer, not much to our Dishonour, Scoff at Homer for this; as making his Actors to be like those whom the English call Dissenters. But then, we are so much led into the Knowledge of Antiquities, by reading of this Poet, and into fo many Parts of the Recondite Learning, that notwithstanding some little Nods in him, not a few Acure Pens besides the old Bishop of Thessalonica's, have got a Reputation by regaling us with Annotations upon him. Yea, Tho One can't but smile at the Fancy of Croese, who tries with much Ostentation of Erudition, to show, That Homer has all along tendred us in a Disguise and Fable, the History of the Old Testament, yet many Illustrations of the facred Scriptures, I find are to be fetched from him; who indeed had probably read what was Extant of them in his Days; Particularly, Our Eighteenth Psalm is what he has evidently imitated. Virgil too, who so much lived upon him, as well as after him, is unaccountably mad upon his Fate, which he makes to be he knows not what himself, but Superiour to Gods as well as to Men, and thro' his whole Composures he so afferts the Doctrine of this Nonfensical Power, as is plainly inconsistent with all Virtue. And what fatal Mischief did Fasscinator

Fascinator do to the Roman Empire, when by Deifying one Great Emperor, he taught the Succesfors to claim the Adoration of Gods, while they were perpetrating the Crimes of Devils? I will not be a Carbilius upon him; nor will I say any thing, how little the Married State owes unto One who writes as if he were a Woman bater: Nor what his Blunders are about his poor-spirited and inconfistent Here, for which many have taxed him. Nevertheless, 'tis observed, That the Pagans had no Rules of Manners, that were more Laudable and Regular than what are to be found in him. And some have said, It is bardly possible seriously to Read bis Works without being more disposed unto Goodnes, as well as being agreeably entertained. Be sure, hadVirgil writ before Plato, hisWorks had not been any of the Books probibited. But then, This Poet also has abundance of Rare Antiquities for us : And fuch Things, as others besides a Servise, have imagined that they have instructed and obliged Mankind, by employing all their Days upon-Wherefore if his Anei, which tho' it were once near twenty times as big as he has left it, yet he has left it unfinished may not appear so valuable to you, that you may think Twenty seven Verses of the Part that is the most finished in it, worth One and Twenty Hundred Pounds and odd Money, yet his Georgicks, which he put his last Hand unto, will furnish you with many things far from Delpicable. But after all, when I said, I was willing that the Beautier of these Two Poets, might become Visible to your Visive Faculty in Poetry, I did not mean, that you should Judge nothing to be Admittable into an Epic Poem, which is not Authorise

rised by their Example; but I persectly concur with One who is inexpressibly more capable to be a Judge of such a Matter than I can be; That it is a false Critic who with a petulant Air, will insult Reason itself, if it presumes to oppose such Authority:

I proceed now to say, That if (under the Guidance of a Vida) you try your young Wings now and then to see what Flights you can make, at least for an Epigram, it may a little sharpen your Sense, and polish your Style, for more important Performances; For this Purpose you are now even overstock'd with Patterns, and ____ Poemata Passim. You may, like Nazianzen, all your Days, make a little Recreation of Poetry in the midst of your more painful Studies. Nevertheless, I cannot but advise you, Withhold thy Throat from Thirst. Be not fo fet upon Poetry, as to be always poring on the Passionate and Measured Pages. Let not what should be Sauce rather than Food for you, Engross all your Application. Beware of a Boundles and Sickly Appetite, for the Reading of the Poems, which now the Rickery Nation swarms withal: And let not the Circean Cup insoxicate you. But especially preserve the Chasting of your Soul from the Dangers you may incur, by a Conversation with Muses that are no better than Harlots: Among which are others besides Ovid's Epistles. which for their Tendency to excite and foment Impure Flames, and cast Coals into your Bosom, deserve rather to be thrown into the Fire, than to be laid before the Eye which a Covenant should be made withal. Indeed, not meerly for the Impurities which they convey, but also on some other Accounts

Accounts, the Powers of Darkness have a Library among us, whereof the Poets have been the most Numerous as well as the most Venemous Authors. Most of the Modern Plays, as well as the Romances and Novels and Fiftiens, which are a fort of Poems, do belong to the Catalogue of this curfed Library. The Plays, I say, in which there are so many Passages, that have a Tendency to overthrow all Piety, that one whose Name is Bedford, has extracted near Seven Thousand Instances of them, from the Plays chiefly of but Five Years preceeding; and fays awfully upon them, They are National Sins, and therefore call for National Plagues; And if GOD should enter into Judgment all the Blood in the Nation would not be able to atome for them. How much do I wish that such Pestilences, and indeed all those worse than Egyptian Toads, L the Spawns of a Butler, & a Brown, and a Ward, and a Company whose Name is Legion!] might never crawl into your Chamber! The unclean Spirits that come like Frogs out of the Mouth of the Dragon, and of the Beast; which go forth unto the young People of the Earth, and expose them to be dealt withal as the Enemies of GOD, in the Battle of the Great Day of the Almighty. As for those wretched Scribbles of Madmen, My Son, Touch them not, Tafte them not, Handle them not : Thouwist perish in the using of them. They are, The Dragons whose Contagious Breath Peoples the dark Retreats of Death. To much better Purpose will an Excellent but an Envied Blackmore feast you, than those Vile Rapsedies (of that Vinum Dæmonum) which you will find always leave a Taint upon your Mind, and among other ill Effects, will sensibly indispose you

to converse with the Holy Oracles of GOD your SAVIOUR.

But there is, what I may rather call a Parenthefis, than a Digression, which this may be not altogether an Improper Place for the introducing of

[There has been a deal of a do about a STYLE; So much, that I must offer you my Sentiments upon it. There is a Way of Writing, wherein the Author endeavours, that the Reader may have something to the Purpose in every Paragraph. There is not only a Vigour sensible in every Sentence, but the Paragraph is embellished with Profitable References, even to something beyond what is directly spoken. Formal and Painful Quotations are not studied; yet all that could be learnt from them is infinuated. The Writer pretends not unto Reading, yet he could not have writ as he does if he had not Read very much in his Time; and his Composures are not only a Cloth of Gold, but also stuck with as many Jewels, as the Gown of a Russian Embassador. This Way of Writing has been decried by many, and is at this Day more than ever so, for the same Reason, that in the old Story, the Grapes were decried, That they were not Ripe. A Lazy, Ignorant, Conceited Sett of Authors, would perswade the whole Tribe, to lay afide that Way of Writing, for the same Reason that one would have perswaded his Brethren to pare with the Encumbrance of their Bushy Tails. But. however Fashion and Humour may prevail, they must not think that the Club at their Coffee-House is, All the World; but there will always be those, who will in this Case be governed by Indisputable Reason: And who will think that the real

real Excellency of a Book will never ly in saying of little; That the less one has for his Money in a Book, 'tis really the more Valuable for it; and that the less one is instructed in a Book, and the more of Superfluous Margin, and Superficial Harangue, and the less of Substantial Matter one has in it, the more tis to be accounted of. And if a more Massy Way of Writing be never so much disgusted at This Day, a Better Gust will come on, as will some other Thing, quæ jam Cecidere. In the mean time, Nothing appears to me more Impertinent and Ridiculous than the Modern Way, [] cannot fay, Rule; For they have None!] of Critieising. The Blades that set up for Criticks, I know not who conflituted or commission'd'em! - they appear to me, for the most part as Contemptible, as they are a Supercilious Generation. For indeed no Two of them have the same Style; and they are as intollerably Cross-grain'd and severe in their Censures upon one another, as they are upon the rest of Mankind. But while each of them, conceitedly enough, sets up for the Standard of Perfection, we are entirely at a Loss which Fire to follow. Nor can you easily find any one thing wherein they agree for their Style, except perhaps a perpetual Care to give us Jejune and Empty Pages, without such Touches of Erudition (to speak in the Style of an Ingenious Traveller) as may make the Discourses less Tedious, and more Enriching, to the Mind of him that peruses them. There is much Talk of a Florid Style, obtaining among the Pens, that are most in Vogue; but how often would it puzzle one, even with the best Glasses to find the Flowres! And if they were to be Chaltized

of Justice, as Jerom was, for being a Ciceronian. After all, Every Man will have his own Style, which will distinguish him as much as his Gate: And if you can attain to that which I have newly described, but always writing so as to give an Easy Conveyance unto your Idea's, I would not have you by any Scourging be driven out of your Gate, but if you must confess a Fault in it, make a Confession like that of the Lad, unto his Father while he was beating him for his Versifying.

However, since every Man will have his own Style, I would pray, that we may learn to treat one another with mutual Civilities, and Condescensions, and handsomely indulge one another in this,

as Gentlemen do in other Matters.

I wonder what ails People, that they can't let Cicero write in the Style of Cicero, and Seneca write in the (much other!) Style of Seneca; and own that Both may please in their several Ways. But I will freely tell you; what has made me consider the Humourists that set up for Criticks upon Style, as the most Unregardable Set of Mortals in the World, is This! Far more Illustrious Criticks than any of those to whom I am now bidding Defiance, and no less Men than your Erasmus's, and your Grotius's, have taxed the Greek Style of the New Testament, With I know not what Solacisms and Barbarisms; And, how many learned Folks have Obsequiously run away with the Notion! Whereas 'cis an Ignorant and an Infolent Whimsey; which they have been guilty of. It may be (and particularly by an Ingenious Blackwal, it has been) Demonstrated, That the Gentlemen are mistaken

mistaken in every one of their pretended Instances; All the Unquestionable Classicks, may be brought in, to convince them of their Mistakes. Those Glorious Oracles are as pure Greek as ever was written in the World; and so Correct, so Noble, so Sublime is their Style, that never any thing under the Cope of Heaven, but the Old Testament, has equall'd it.]

§ 9. What we call NATURAL PHILOSO-PHY, is what I must encourage you to spend

much more Time in the Study of.

Do it, with continual Contemplations and agreeable Acknowledgements of the Infinite GOD, whose Perfections are so display'd in His Works before you, that from them, you cannot but be perpetually ravished into the Acclamations of, How Great

is His Goodness and His Beauty!

Do it, with a Design to be led into those Views wherewith you will in Ways most Worthy of a Man effectually Show yourself a Man, and may with Unutterable Satisfaction answer the main END of your Being, which is, To Glorify GOD; and therein also Discharge the Office of a Priest for the Creation; Which, how sweet a, Token for Good, must it be unto you!

When I said, Natural Phylosophy, you may be sure, I did not mean, the Peripatetic: For I heartily subscribe to the Censure of Christianus Thomasius upon it; Omne Tempus pro Perdito judicandum, quod in Physicam Peripateticorum impenditur; ita inepta et stulta ibi sunt Omnia. It is indeed amazing to see the Fate of the Writings which go under the Name of Aristotle. First falling into the hands of

thof