

# THE KEYES OF THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN, AND POWER THEREOF, ACCORDING

by John Cotton

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*John Cotton's theological work addressing kingdom and Christian living.*

10 Chapters

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Chapter 0

# **The Keyes of the Kingdom of Heaven, and Power Thereof, According**

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## PREFACE

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TO

THE AMERICAN EDITION.

IN submitting to the public a new edition of this excellent treatise on Congregationalism, it seems necessary to say something of its learned author, of the circumstances in which it originally appeared, and of the occasion for its republication.

Our limits will not allow the insertion of an extensive Biography, but only of a few of the prominent events in his history. We refer our readers, who desire a more full account of him, to his life by Norton and Mather.

John Cotton was born Dec. 4, 1585, in Derby in England. At thirteen years of age, he entered college at Cambridge, where his distinguished scholarship secured for him, soon after his graduation, the office of lecturer in the University. While he officiated in this capacity, the Spirit of God subdued his pride, and brought his talents and acquisitions into the service of Christ and the Church.

His first sermon, after his conversion, on the duty of repentance, is said to have been a most powerful production, and was honored as the instrument of salvation to some of his fellow students. In the twenty-eighth year of his age he was settled over the established church of Boston in Lincolnshire, where for more than twenty years he was eminently useful and popular, both as a preacher and an instructor of candidates for the gospel ministry.

At length, he was disturbed by the intolerance of the court, and his scruples about conforming to its unrighteous requirements met with insolence and revenge; and for the enormous crime of not kneeling at

the sacrament, he was summoned before the Court of High Commission, from which he sought refuge by flight. He came to this country, in company with his personal friends Thomas Hooker and Samuel Stone, in 1633, and soon after his arrival was ordained teacher of the first church in Boston, and colleague with the Rev. John Wilson, who had been the pastor of the church from its organization in 1630. Such was his influence in establishing the order of the churches, and so extensive was his usefulness, that he has been styled the patriarch of New England.

His desire to quell the disorders which his parishioner, Ann Hutchinson, had introduced, and which other heretics had perpetuated, extended and multiplied, and also to systematize and defend Congregationalism, induced him to prepare the present volume. He consigned it to Mr. Thomas Goodwin, his former friend and associate at Cambridge, an eminent scholar and divine, who is said to have been in scriptis in re theologica quamplurimis orbi notus, and who was then pastor of a church in London. He, and Mr. Philip Nye, formerly of Oxford University, but at that time minister of Kimbolton, in Huntingdonshire, both members of the Westminster Assembly, Dissenters and Congregationalists, prepared the introduction which is here published in connection with the Keys, to show the general harmony of opinion among Congregationalists of that day, both in England and America.

Throughout the volume, we have studiously preserved the ancient spelling, punctuation and style, as a curiosity, and from a conviction that our readers would desire to see those ancient worthies in their Puritanic dress and armor. If public patronage afford suitable encouragement, and this volume produces and increases a tendency in the pastors and members of our churches to "ask for the old paths, where is

the good way, and" to "walk therein," we shall be abundantly rewarded for our labor, and may be encouraged to issue other reprints and original works of a similar character.

THE EDITOR.

BOSTON, May 24, 1843.

## TO THE

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READER.

THE greatest commotions in Kingdomes have for the most part beene raised and maintained for and about Power, and Liberties, of the Rulers, and the Ruled, together with the due bounds and limits of either: And the like hath fallen out in Churches, and is continued to this day in the sharpest contentions (though now the seate of the warre is changed) who should bee the first adequate, and compleat subject of that Church-power, which Christ hath left on earth, how bounded, & to whom committed. This controversie is in a speciall manner the lot of these present times: And now that most parties (that can pretend any thing towards it) have in severall ages had their turns and vicissitudes of so long a possession of it, and their pleas for their severall pretences, have beene so much and so long heard, it may wel be hoped it is neere determining; and that Christ wil shortly settle this power upon the right heires to whom he primitively did bequeathe it. In those former darker times, this golden Ball was throwne up by the Clergy (so called) alone to runne for among themselves: And as they quietly possessed the name Klero`s, the Clergy and of the Church, appropriated to themselves; so answerably all manner of interest in power or cognisance of matters of the Church, was wholly left and quitted to them: whilst the People that then knew not the law, having given up their soules to an implicit faith in what was to be beleaved, did much more suffer themselves to be deprived of all Liberties in Church affaires. This royall donation bestowed by Christ upon his Church, was taken up and placed in so high thrones of Bishops, Popes, Generall Councells, &c. not only farre above these things on earth, the

people; but things in heaven also, we meane the Angels & Ministers of the Churches themselves; in so great a remotenesse from the people, that the least right or interest therein, was not so much as suspected to belong to them. But towards these latter times, after many removalls of it downe againe, and this as the issue of many suits againe and againe renewed & removed, & upon the sentence (even of whole States) as oft reversed. It hath now in these our dayes been brought so neere unto the people, that they also have begunne to pleade & sue for a portion, & legacy bequeathed them in it. The Saints (in these knowing times) finding that the Key of knowledge hath so farre opened their hearts, that they see with their owne eyes into the substantialls of Godlinesse, and that through the instruction and guidance of their teachers, they are enabled to understand for themselves such other things as they are to joyn in the practice of. They doe therefore further (many of them) begin more then to suspect, that some share in the Key of power should likewise appertain unto them.

It was the unhappinesse of those, who first in these latter times revived this plea of the peoples right, to erre on the other extreame (as it hath ever beene the fate of truth, when it first ariseth in the Church from under that long night of darknes which Antichristianisme had brought upon the world to have a long shadow of errour to accomanie it) by laying the plea and claim on their behalf unto the whole power; & that the Elders set over them did but exercise that power for them, which was properly theirs, and which Christ had (as they contended) radically and originally estated in the people only. But after that all titles have been pleaded, of those that are content with nothing but the whole, the final judgment and sentence may (possibly) fall to be a sutable & due proportioned distribution & dispersion of this power into severall interests, and the whole to

neither part. In Commonwealths, it is a Dispersion of severall portions of power and rights into severall hands, joyntly to concurre and agree in acts and processe of weight and moment, which causeth that healthfull kra'sis and constitution of them, which makes them lasting and preserves their peace, when none of al sorts find they are excluded, but as they have a share of concernment, so that a fit measure of power or priviledge, is left and betrusted to them. And accordingly the wisdome of the first Constitutors of Commonwealths is most seen in such a just balancing of power and priviledges, and besides also in setting the exact limits of that which is committed unto each; yea and is more admired by us in this than in their other Lawes; and in experience, a cleare and distinct definement and confinement of all such parcells of power, both of the kind and extent of them, is judged to be as essentially necessary (if not more) than whatever other statutes, that set out the kinds & degrees of crimes or penalties.

So in that Politie or Government by which Christ would have his churches ordered, the right of disposall of the power therein (we humbly suppose) may lie in a due and proportioned allotment and dispersion (though not in the same measure and degree) into divers hands, according unto the severall concernments and interests that each rank in his Church may have; rather than in an entire and sole trust committed to any one man (though never so able) or any one sort or kinde of men or officers, although diversified into never so many subordinations under one another. And in like manner, wee cannot but imagine, that Christ hath been as exact in setting forth the true bounds and limits of whatever portion of power he hath imparted unto any (if wee of this age could attain rightly to discern it) as hee hath been in ordering what kinde of censures, and for what sinnes and what

degrees of proceedings unto those censures; which wee find hee hath been punctuall in.

Now the scope which this grave & judicious Author in this his Treatise doth pursue, is, to lay forth the just lines and terriers of this division of Church-power, unto all the severall subjects of it; to the end to allay the contentions now on foot, about it. And in generall hee layes this fundamentall Maxime, that holds in common true of all the particulars, to whom any portion of power can be supposed to be committed: That look whatever power or right any of the Possessours and subjects thereof may have, they have it each, alike immediately (that is, in respect of a mediation of delegation or dependence on each other) from Christ, & so are each, the first subjects of that power that is allotted to them. And for the particular subjects themselves, hee follows that division (in the handling of them) which the controversie itself hath made unto his hands; to wit, 1. What power each single Congregation (which is indowed with a Charter to be a body-politique to Christ) hath granted to it to exercise within itself: And 2. What measure, or rather, kinde of Power Christ hath placed in Neighbour-Churches without it, & in association with it.

For the first. As hee supposeth, each Congregation, such, as to have the priviledge of injoying a Presbyterie, or company of more or lesse Elders proper unto itself; so being thus Presbyterated hee asserteth this incorporate body or society to be the first and primary subject of a compleat and entire power within itself over its own members; yea, and the sole native subject of the power of Ordination & Excommunication, which is the highest Censure. And whereas this corporation consisteth both of Elders & Brethren, (for as for women & children, there is a speciall exception by a Statute-Law of Christ against their injoyment of any part of this publique power;) His scope

is to demonstrate a distinct & severall share & interest of power, in matters of common concernment, vouchsafed to each of these, and dispersed away both, by Charter from the Lord: as in some of our towns corporate, to a Company of Aldermen, the Rulers, & a Common Councell, a body of the people, there useth to be the like: He giving unto the Elders or Presbytery a binding power of Rule and Authority proper and peculiar unto them; and unto the Brethren, distinct and apart, an interest of power & priviledge to concurre with them, and that such affairs should not be transacted, but with the joynt agreement of both, though out of a different right: so that as a Church of Brethren only, could not proceed to any publique censure, without they have Elders over them, so nor in the Church have the Elders power to censure without the concurrence of the people; and likewise so, as each alone hath not power of Excommunicating the whole of either, though together they have power over any particular person or persons in each.

And because these particular Congregations, both Elders and People, may disagree & miscarry and abuse this power committed to them; He, therefore, Secondly, asserteth an association or communion of Churches, sending their Elders and Messengers into a Synod (so hee purposely chooseth to stile those Assemblies of Elders which the Reformed Churches do call Classes or Presbyteries, that so hee might distinguish them from those Presbyteries of Congregations before mentioned). And acknowledgeth that it is an Ordinance of Christ, unto whom Christ hath (in relation to rectifying Mal-administrations, and healing dissensions in particular Congregations, and the like cases) committed a due & just measure of power, suited & proportioned to those ends; and furnished them not only with ability to give counsell and advice, but further upon such occasions with a Ministeriall power and authority to determine, declare and injoyne such things as may tend to the reducing

of such Congregations to right order and peace. Onely in his bounding and defining this power, he affirms it to be. First for the kinde and quality of it, but a dogmaticall or doctrinall power (though stamped with authority Ministeriall as an Ordinance of Christ) whether in judging of controversies of faith (when they disturb the peace of particular Congregations, and which themselves finde too difficult for them) or in decerning matters of fact and what censures they doe deserve; but not armed with authority and power of Excommunicating or delivering unto Satan, either the Congregations or the Members of them: But they in such cases, having declared and judged the nature of the offence, and admonished the peccant Churches, and decerned what they ought to do with the offending members; they are to leave the formall act of this censure to that authority which can only execute it, placed by Christ in those Churches themselves; which if they deny to do, or persist in their miscarriage, then to determine to withdraw communion from them. And also for the extent of this power in such Assemblies and Association of Churches, he limits and confines that also unto cases, & with cautions (which will appear in the Discourse) to wit, that they should not intrench or impair the priviledge of entire Jurisdiction committed unto each Congregation (as a liberty purchased them by Christs blood) but to leave them free to the exercise and use thereof, untill they abuse that power or are unable to manage it; and in that case only to assist, guide and direct them, and not take on them to administer it for them, but with them & by them.

As for ourselves, we are yet neither afraid nor ashamed to make profession (in the midst of all the high waves on both sides dashing on us) that the substance of this brief extract from the Authors larger Discourse, is That very Middle-way (which in our apologie we did in the generall intimate and intend) between that which is called Brownisme,

and the Presbyteriall-government, as it is practised; whereof the one doth in effect put the chief (if not the whole) of the rule, and government into the hands of the people, and drowns the Elders votes (who are but a few) in the major part of theirs: And the other, taking the chief and principall parts of that rule (which we conceive is the due of each Congregation, the Elders and Brethren) into this Jurisdiction of a common Presbyterie of severall Congregations, doth thereby in like manner swallow up, not only the interests of the people, but even the votes of the Elders of that Congregation concerned, in the major part thereof.

Neither let it seem arrogance in us, but a testimony rather to the truth, further to Remonstrate, that this very Boundry platforme and disposement of Church power, as here it is (we speake for the substance of it) set out & stated; as also that the tenure and exercise thereof in all these subjects, should be immediately from Christ unto them all, is not new unto our thoughts; yea it is no other than what our owne apprehensions have been moulded unto long since: And this many of our friends, and some that are of a differing opinion having knowne our private judgments long, as likewise our owne Notes and transcripts written long agoe, can testifie; besides many publike professions since as occasion hath beene offered: Insomuch as when we first read this of this learned Author (knowing what hath been the more generall current both of the practice and judgement of our Brethren for the Congregationall way) we confess we were filled with wonderment at that Divine hand, that hath thus led the judgments (without the least mutuall interchange, or intimation of thoughts or notions in these particulars) of our Brethren there, and ourselves (unworthy to be mentioned with them) here: Onely we crave leave of the reverend Author and those Brethren that had the view of it, to declare: that we assent

not to all expressions scattered up and down, or all and every Assertion interwoven in it; yea nor to all the grounds and allegations of scriptures; nor should wee in all things perhaps have used the same terms to expresse the same materials by.

For instance, wee humbly conceive Prophesying (as the Scripture tearmes it) or speaking to the edification of the whole Church, may (sometimes) be performed by Brethren gifted, though not in Office as Elders of the Church; onely 1. Occasionally, not in an Orderly course; 2. By men of such abilities as are fit for Office; and 3. not assuming this of themselves, but judged such by those that have the power, and so allowed and designed to it: And 4. so as their Doctrine be subjected (for the judging of it) in an espiciall manner to the Teaching-Elders of that Church: And when it is thus cautioned, wee see no more incongruity for such to speake to a point of Divinity in a Congregation, then for men of like abilities to speake to and debate of matters of religion in an Assembly of Divines, which this reverend Author allows; and here, with us, is practised.

Againe, in all humility, we yet see not that assembly of Apostles, Elders, and Brethren, Acts 15, to have beene a formall Synod, of Messengers, sent, out of a set and combined association from neighbor Churches; but an Assembly of the Church of Jerusalem, and of the Messengers from the Church of Antioch alone; that were farre remote each from other, and electively now met: Nor are we at present convinced that the Apostles to the end to make this a Precedent of such a formal Synod, did act therein as Ordinary Elders, and not out of Apostolicall guidance & assistance; But we rather conceive (if we would simply consider the mutual aspects which these two Churches and their Elders stood in this conjunction, abstracting from them that influence and impression (that superior Sphere) the Apostles who were then

present had in this transaction) this to have been a Consultation (as the learned Author doth also acknowledge it to have beene in its first originall, onely rising up to be a Generall Councell by the Apostles presence, they being Elders of all the Churches;) or if you will, a reference by way of Arbitration for deciding of that great controversie risen amongst them at Antioch, which they found to bee too difficult for themselves; and so to be a warrant indeede for all such waies of communion between all, or any, especially neighbor churches; and upon like occasions to bee Ordinances furnished with ministeriall power for such ends and purposes. Our reasons for this, wee are now many waies bound up from giving the accompt of, in this way, and at this season: But however if it should have beene so intended as the learned Author judgeth, and the Apostles to have acted therein as ordinary Elders, yet the lines of that proportion of power that could bee drawne from that patterne would extend no farther then a Ministeriall Doctrinall power, &c. in such Assemblies, which we willingly grant. And it may bee observed with what a wary eye & exact ayme hee takes the latitude and elevation of that power there held forth, not daring to attribute the least, either for kind or degree, then what that example warrants, which was at utmost but a Doctrinall discernment both of the truth of that Controversie they were consulted in; as also the matter of fact in those that had taught the contrary, as belyers of them and subverters of the faith; without so much as brandishing the sword and power of Excommunication, against those high & grosse delinquents, or others, that should not obey them by that Epistle.

Onely in the last place for the further clearing the difference of the peoples interest (which the reverend Author usually calleth Liberty, sometimes Power) and the Elders rule and authority (which makes that first distribution of church-power in particular congregations) at

likewise for the illustration of that other allotment of Ministerial doctrinal power in an association or communion of Churches as severed from the power of Excommunication (which is the second.) We take the boldnes to cast a weake beame of bur dimne light upon either of these; & to present how these have layne stated in our thoughts, to this end that wee may haply prevent some readers mistake, especially about the former. For the first, we conceive the Elders and Brethren in each Congregation, as they are usually in the New Testament thus mentioned distinctly apart, and this when their meeting together is spoken of, so they make in each congregation two distinct intrests (though meeting in one Assembly), as the interest of the Common-Councell or body of the people, in some Corporations, is distinct from that of Aldermen; so as without the consent and concurrence of both nothing is esteemed as a Church act. But so as in this company of Elders, this power is properly Authority; but in the people is a priviledge or power. An apparent difference betweene these two is evident to us from this. That two or three or more select persons should be put into an Office and betrusted with an intire interest of power for a multitude, to which that multitude ought (by a command from Christ) to bee subject & obedient as to an ordinance to guide them in their consent, and in whose sentence the ultimate formall Ministeriall act of binding or loosing should consist: this power must needs be esteemed and acknowledged in these few to have the proper notion and character of Authority, in comparison of that power (which must yet concurre with theirs) that is in a whole body or multitude of men, who have a greater and neerer interest and concernment in those affairs, over which these few are set as Rulers. This difference of power cloth easily appeare in comparing the severall interest of Father and Child, in his disposement of her in marriage, and her concurrence with him therein, (although we intend not the

parallell between the things themselves.) A virgin daughter hath a power truly & properly so called, yea and .a power ultimately to dissent upon an unsatisfied dislike, yea, and it must be an act of her consent, that maketh the marriage valid: But yet for her Parents to have a power to guide her in her choyce (which she ought in duty to obey) and a power which must also concurre to bestowe her, or the marriage is invalid, this (comparing her interest (wherein she is more neerly and intimately concerned) with theirs) doth arise to the notion of an extrinsicall authority; whereas that power in her is but simply the power of her own act, in which her own concernment which doth interest her free by an intrinsicall right. The like difference would appeare, if we had seene a Government tempered of an Aristocracy and democracy; in which, suppose the people have a share, and their actuall consent is necessary to all lawes and sentences, &c. whereas a few nobles that are set over them (whose concernment is lesse generall) in whom the formall sanction of all should lye, in these it were Rule and Authority, in that multitude but Power and interest, and such an Authority is to be given to a Presbytry of Elders in a particular congregation, or else (as wee have long since beene resolved), all that is said in the New Testiment about their Rule, and of the peoples Obedience to them, is to be looked upon but as Metaphors, and to hold no proportion with any substantiall reality of Rule and Government. And in this Distribution of power, Christ hath had a suitable and due regard unto the estate and, condition of his Church; as now under the New Testament, He hath qualified and dignified it. Vnder the Old Testament, it was in its infancy, but it is comparatively come forth of its nonage, growen up to a riper age (both as the tenure of the Covenant of grace in difference from the old, runs in the Prophets, and as Paul to the Galatians expresseth it.) They are therefore more

generally able, if visible Saints (which is to be the subject matter of churches under the New Testament) to joyn with their Guides & Leaders in judging and discerning what concerns their own and their Brethrens consciences; And therefore Christ hath not now lodged the sole power of all church matters solely & entirely in the Churches Tutors & Governors as of old when it was under age He did: But yet because of their weaknes and unskillfulnes (for the generality of them) in comparison to those whom He hath ascended to give gifts unto, on purpose for their guidance & the government of them; He hath, therefore, placed a Rule and Authority in those Officers over them, not directing onely but binding: so as not onely nothing (in an ordinary way of church government) should be done without them, but not esteemed validly done unlesse done by them. And thus by meanes of this due and golden ballancing & poysing of power and interest, Authority and Privilege, in Elders and the Brethren, this Government might neither degenerate into Lordlynesse and oppression in Rulers over the Flocke, as not having all power in their hands alone; nor yet into Anarchy and confusion in the Flocke among themselves; and so as all things belonging to mens consciences might be, transacted to common edification, & satisfaction. For the second, Let it not seeme a paradoxe that a Ministeriall Doctrinall Authority should be found severed from that power of Excommunication, to second it, if not obeyed. Every Minister and Pastour hath in himselfe, alone, a Ministeriall Doctrinall authority over the whole Church that is his charge, and every person in it, to instruct, rebuke & exhort with all authority: By reason of which those under him are bound to obey him in the Lord, not only vi Materizæ by virtue of the matter of the commands, in that they are the commands of Christ (for so he should speake with no more authority than any other man, yea a child, who speaking a truth out of the word, should leade

us, as the prophet speakes;) But further, by reason of that Ministeriall Authority which Christ hath endowed him withall, he is to be looked at by them as an Ordinance of His, over them and towards them: And yet he alone hath not the authority of Excommunication in him, to inforce his Doctrine if any doe gainsay it: Neither therefore is this authority (as in him considered) to be judged vaine and fruitlesse and ineffectuall, to draw men to obedience.

Neither let it seeme strange, that the power of this Censure, of cutting men off, and delivering them to Satan (in which the positive part (and indeed the controversie betwixt us and others,) of Excommunication lyes) should be inseperably linked by Christ unto a particular Congregation, as the proper native priviledge hereof, so as that no Assembly or company of Elders justly presumed and granted to be more wise & judicious, should assume it to themselves, or sever the formall power thereof from the particular Congregations. For though it be hard to give the reason of Christs institutions. Yet there is usually in the wayes of humane wisdom and reason something analogous thereunto, which may serve to illustrate, if not to justifie this dispersion interests: And so (if we mistake not) there may be found even of this in the wisdom of our Ancestours, in the constitutions of this Kingdome; The sentencing to death of any subject in the Kingdome, as it is the highest civill punishment, so of all other the neerest and exactest paralell to this in spiritualls, of cutting a soule off and delivering it to Satan; yet the power of this high judgement is not put into the hands of an Assembly of Lawyers onely, no not of all the Judges themselves, men selected for wisdom, faithfulness, and gravity, who yet are by office designed to have an interest herein; But when they upon any speciall Cause of difficulty, for councill and direction in such judgements doe all meete (as sometimes they doe): Yet

they have not power to pronounce this sentence of death upon any man without the concurrence of a Jury of his Peeres, which are of his owne rank; and in Corporations of such as are Inhabitants of the same place: And with a Jury of these (men, of themselves not supposed to be so skilfull in the Lawes &c.) two Judges, yea one, with other Justices on the Bench hath power to adjudge and pronounce that which all of them, and all the Lawyers in this Kingdome together, have not without a Jury. And we of this Nation use to admire the care and wisdom of our Ancestors herein, & do esteeme this priviledge of the Subject in this particular (peculiar to our Nation) as one of the glories of our Lawes, and doe make boast of it as such a liberty and security to each persons life, as (we thinke) no Nation about us can shew the like. And what should be the reason of such a constitution but this (which in the beginning we insisted on) the dispersion of power into severall hands which in capitall matters, every mans tryall should runne through; whereof the one should have the tye of like common intrest to oblige them unto faithfulness; as the other should have skill and wisdom to guide them and direct therein.

And besides that interest that is in any kind of Association, fraternity, yea or neighbourhood, or like wise, that which is from the common case of men alike subjected to an Authority set over them to sentence them, there is also the speciall advantage of an exact knowledge of the fact in the hainous circumstances thereof, yea, and (in these cases) of the ordinary conversation of the person offending. We need not enlarge in the application of this: Although a greater Assembly of Elders are to be revered as more wise and able than a few Elders with their single Congregations, and accordingly may have an higher doctrinall power, (a power properly and peculiarly, suited to their abilities) in cases of difficulty, to determine and direct

Congregations in their way; yet Christ hath not betruſted them with that power Hee hath done the Congregation; becauſe they are abſtracted from the people: And ſo one Tribe of men concerned in all the forementioned reſpects is wanting which Chriſt would have perſonally concurring, not by delegation or representation alone, not to the execution only, but even to the legall ſentence alſo of cutting men off, as in the former paralell and inſtance may bee obſerved. Yea, and the higher and the greater the aſſociations of the Presbyteries are, the further are they removed from the people, and although you might have thereby a greater helpe, in that Juridicall knowledge of the Rule, to be proceeded by: yet they are in a further diſtance (and diſabled thereby) from that Preciſe practique knowledge of the Fact and frame of ſpirit in the perſon tranſgreſſing. And Caſes may be as truly difficult and hard to bee decided from obſcuritie and want of light into the Circumſtiantiation of the Fact, and perſon: in which it was committed, and by him obſtinately perſiſted in; as of the Law itſelf. Other conſiderations of like weight might here be added, if not for the prooffe (which we do not here intend) yet the clearing of this particular; As alſo to demonſtrate that that other way of proceeding by withdrawing communion is moſt ſuitable to the relation, that by Chriſts endowment all Churches ſtand in one towards another, yea and wherein the leaſt (being a body to Chriſt) doth ſtand unto all: But we ſhould too much exceed the bounds of an Epistle, and too long detain the Reader from the fruitfull and pregnant labors of the worthy Authour. The God of peace and truth, ſantifie all the truths in it, to all thoſe holy ends (and through his grace much more) which the holy and peaceable ſpirit of the, Authour did intend.

THO: GOODVVIN.

PHILIP NYE.

## CHAP. I.

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What the Keyes of the Kingdome of Heaven be, and what their Power.

The Keyes of the Kingdom of Heaven are promised by the Lord Jesus (the head and King of his Church) unto Peter, Mat. 16. 19. To thee (saith Christ) will I give the keyes of the Kingdom of Heaven; and whatsoever thou shalt binde on earth, shall be bound in Heaven; and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth, shall be loosed in Heaven. The words being Allegoricall, are therefore somewhat obscure: and holding forth honor and power in the Church, are therefore controversall; For where there is no honour (nor pride to pursue it) there is no contention. (Prov. 15. 1.) It will not therefore be amisse, for opening of the Doctrine of the Power of the keyes; somewhat to open the words of this Text, whereon that power is built. Five words require a little clearing.

1. What is here meant by the Kingdome of Heaven?
2. What are the keys of this kingdom, and the giving of them?
3. What are the acts of these Keyes, which are said to be binding and loosing?
4. What is the object of these acts to be bound or loosed, here put under generall name, Whatsoever?
5. Who is the subject recipient of this power, or to whom is this power given? To thee will I give the Keyes, &c.

1. For the first: By the Kingdome of Heaven is here meant both the Kingdome of Grace, which is the Church; and the Kingdome of Glory, which is in the highest heavens; For Christ giving to Peter the keys of the kingdome of Heaven, conveyeth therewith not only this power to binde on earth (that is, in the Church on earth; for he gave him no power at all to binde in the world; The kingdome of Christ is not of

this world;) but he gives him also this priviledge; That what he bound on earth, should be bound in heaven. And heaven being distinguished from the Church on earth, must needs be meant the kingdome of Glory.

2. For the second: What the keys of the kingdom of heaven be?

The keys of the kingdom are the Ordinances which Christ hath instituted, to be administred in his Church; as the preaching of the Word, (which is the opening and applying of it) also the administring of the Seals and censures; For by the opening and applying of these, both the gates of the Church here, and of heaven hereafter, are opened or .shut to the sons of men.

And the giving of these keyes, implyeth, that Christ investeth those to whom he giveth them, with a power to open, and shut the gates of both.

And this power lyeth partly in their spirituall calling (whether it be their office, or their place & order in the Church:) and partly in the concurse and co-operation of the Spirit of Christ, accompanying the right dispensation of these keyes; that is, of these Ordinances according to his will.

Moreover, these keys are neither Sword nor Scepter; No Sword, for they convey not civill power of bodily life and death; nor Sceptre, for they convey not Sovereaigne or Legislative power over the Church, but stewardly and ministeriall. As the key of the House of David was given to Hilkiah (Isa. 22. 22.) who succeeded Shebna in his office; and his office was lhbyt over the house, v. 15. and the same word over the house, is translated steward in the house, Gen. 43. 19.

3. Touching the third thing, what are the acts of these keys?

The acts of these keys, are said here to be binding and loosing, which are not the proper acts of materiall keys; for their acts be opening and shutting, which argueth the keys here spoken of be not materiall keys, but metaphoricall; and yet being keys they have a power also of

opening and shutting: for Christ who hath the soveraigne power of these keyes, hee is said to have the key of David to open, and no man to shut; to shut, and no man to open, Rev. 3. 7. which implyeth, that these keys of Christs Kingdome, have such a power of opening and shutting, as that they do thereby, binde and loose, retain and remit; in opening, they loose, and remit: in shutting they binde, and retain; which will more appeare in opening the fourth point.

The fourth point then is, What is the subject to be bound and loosed?

The Text in Mat. 16. 9. saith, whatsoever, which reacheth not (so far as the Papists would stretch it) to whatsoever oathes, or covenants, or contracts, or counsels, or laves; as if whatsoever oathes of allegiance, covenants of lease or marriage, &c. the Pope ratifieth or dissolveth on earth, should be ratified or dissolved in heaven: No, this is not the key of the kingdome of heaven, but the key of the bottomlesse pit, Rev. 9. 1. But this word whatsoever is here put in the Neuter Gender, (not in the Masculine whomsoever) to imply both things and persons Things, as sins; Persons, as those that commit them. For so when our Saviour speaketh of the same acts, of the same keys, Joh. 20. 21. he explaineth himself thus; Whose sins soever yee remit, they are remitted, and whose sins soever yee retain, they are retained.

Whatsoever you binde on earth, is, as much therefore, as whose sins soever you retain on earth; and whatsoever you loose on earth, is as much as whose sins soever you loose on earth.

Now this binding and loosing of whatsoever sins, in whosever commit them, is partly in the conscience of the sinner, and partly in his outward estate in the Church, which is wont to be expressed in other terms, either in foro interiori, or in foro exteriori. As when in the dispensation of the Ordinances of God, a sinner is convinced to lie under the guilt of sin, then his sin is retained, his conscience is

bound under the guilt of it, and himself bound under some Church-censure, according to the quality and desert of his offence; and if his sin be the more hainous, himself is shut out from the communion of the Church: But when a sinner repenteth of his sin, and confesseth it before the Lord, and (if it he known) before his people also, and then in the ministry of the Doctrine and Disciple of the Gospel, his sin is remitted, and his conscience loosed from the guilt of it, and himself hath open and free entrance, both unto the promise of the Gospel, and into the gates of .the holy communion of the Church.

5. The fifth point to be explained, is, To whom is this power of the keyes given? The Text saith, To thee Simon Peter, the sonne of Jona, whom Christ blesseth, and pronounceth blessed upon his holy confession of Christ, the Sonne of the living God, and upon the same occasion promiseth both to use him and his confession, as an Instrument to lay the foundation of his Church; and also to give him the keys of his Church, for the well ordering and governing of it. But it hath proved a busie Question, How Peter is to be considered in receiving this power of the keys, whether as an Apostle or as an Elder, (for an Elder also he was, 1 Pet. 5. 1.) or as a Believer professing his faith before the Lord Jesus, and his fellow Brethren. Now because wee are as well studious of peace, as of truth, wee will not leane to one of these interpretations, more than to another. Take any of them, it will not hinder our purpose in this ensuing Discourse, though (to speake ingenuously and without offence what we conceive) the sense of the words will be most full, if all the severall considerations be taken joyntly together. Take Peter considered not onely as an Apostle, but an Elder also, yea, and a Beleever too, professing his faith, all may well stand together. For there is a different power given to all these, to an Apostle, to an Elder, to a Beleever, and Peter was all these, and

received all the power, which was given by Christ to any of these, or to all of these together. For as the Father sent Christ, so Christ sent Peter (as well as any Apostle) cum amplitudine, et plenitudine potestatis (so far as either any Church-Officer, or the whole Church itselfe, was capable of it) John 20. 21. So that Austin did not mistake when he said Peter received the keys in the name of the Church. Neverthelesse, wee from this place in Mat. 16. 19. will challenge no further power, either to the Presbytery, or to the Fraternatie of the Church, then is more expressly granted to them in other Scriptures. Now in other Scriptures it appeareth; First, That Christ gave the power of retaining or remitting of sins (that is, the power of binding and loosing, the whole power of the keys) to all the Apostles as well as to Peter Joh. 20. 21. 23. Secondly, It appeareth also that the apostles commended the rule and government of every particular Church to the Elders (the Presbytery) of that Church, Heb. 13. 17. 1 Tim. 5. 17. And therefore Christ gave the power of the Keys to them also. Thirdly, It appeareth farther that Christ gave the power of the keys to the Body likewise of the Church, even to the Fraternatie with the Presbytery. For the Lord Jesus communicateth the power of binding and loosing, to the Apostles, or Elders, together with the whole Church, when they are met in his name, and agree together in the censure of an offender, Mat. 18. 17. 18. If an offender (saith he) neglect to heare the Church, let him be to thee as an Heathen or a Publican, that is, let him be excommunicated. Which censure administered by them, with the whole Church, he ratifieth with this promise of the power of the keys, Verily, I say unto you, whatsoever ye shall binde on earth, shall be bound in heaven, and whatsoever ye shall loose on earth, shall be loosed in heaven. In which place, howsoever there be some difference between Classicall and Congregationall Divines, what should be meant by

the Church (Tell the Church) whether the Presbytery or the Congregation: yet all agree in this (and it is agreement in the truth, which wee seek for) That no offender is to be excommunicated, but with some concurrence of the Congregation, at least by way. 1. Of consent to the sentence. 2. Of actual execution of it by withdrawing themselves from the offender so convicted and censured. Now this consent and concurrence of the Congregation, which is requisite to the power and validitie of the censure, we conceive is some part of the exercise of the power of the keys.

So that when Christ said to Peter, To thee will I give the keys of the kingdom of heaven: If Peter then received the whole power of the keys, then he stood in the roome and name of all such, as have received any part of the power of the keys, whether Apostles, or Elders, or Churches. Or if he stood in the roome of an Apostle onely, yet that hindreth not, but that as he there received the power of an Apostle, so the rest of the Apostles received the same power, either there or elsewhere: and the Presbytery of each Church received, if not there, yet elsewhere, the power belonging to their office: and in like sort each Church or Congregation of professed Believers, received that portion also of Church-power which belonged to them.

## CHAP. II.

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Of the Distribution of the Keys, and their power, or of the severall sorts thereof.

THE ordinary Distribution of the keys is wont to be thus delivered.

There is clavis

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1. Scientiæ, A key of knowledge, and
2. Potestatis, a key of power: and the key of power is

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1. Ordinis, Either a key of order, or
2. Jurisdictionis, a key of Jurisdiction.

This distribution though it goe for current both amongst Protestants and Papists, yet wee crave leave to expresse, what in it doth not fully satisfie us. Foure things in it seeme defective to us: 1. That any key of the kiqgdome of heaven should be left without power. For here in this distribution, the key of knowledge is contradistinguished from a key of power.

2. There is a reall defect in omitting an integrall part of the keys, which is that key of power or liberty, which belongeth to the Church itself. But no marvell, though the Popish Clergie omitted it, who have oppressed all Church-libertie: and Protestant Churches, having recovered the libertie of preaching the Gospel, and ministry of the Sacraments, have been well satisfied therewith, so as some of them have looked no farther, nor so much as discerned their defect of Church-power, ot liberty due unto them in point of discipline: and others finding themselves wronged in withholding a key or power, which belongs to them, have wrested to themselves an undue power, which

belongs not to them, the key of authority.

3. There is another defect in the Distribution, in dividing the key of order from the key of Jurisdiction of purpose to make way for the power of Chancellours and Commissaries in foro exteriori: who though they want the key of order, (having never entred into holy orders, as they are called, or at most into the order of Deacons onely; whereof our Lord spake nothing touching Jurisdiction) yet they have been invested with Jurisdiction, yea, and more then ministeriall authoritie, even above those Elders who labour in word and doctrine: By this sacralegious breach of order (which hath been as it were the breaking of the Files and Ranks in an Armie) Satan hath routed and ruined a great part of the libertie and puritie of Churches, and of all the Ordinances of Christ in them.

4. A fourth defect, (but yet the least, which we observe in this distribution) is, that order is appropriated to the Officers of the Church onely. For though wee be far from allowing that sacralegious usurpation of the ministers office, which we heare of (to our grieve) to be practised in some places, that private Christians ordinarily take upon them to preach the Gospel publicly, and to minister Sacraments: Yet we put a difference between Office and Order. Office we looke at as peculiar to those, who are set apart for some peculiar function in the Church, who are either Elders or Deacons. But order (speaking of Church-order properly taken) is common to all the members of the Church, whether Officers or private brethren. There is an order as well in them that are subject, as in them that rule. There is a *ta`xis* as well *ton upotaktikon*, as *ton epitaktikon*. The maid in Athenæus is said *therapa`nes ta`xin epila'bousa*, as well as her Mistresse. Yet if any man be willing to make office and order *æquipollent*, we will not contend about words, so there be no erroneous apprehension wrapt into

the matter. To come therefore to such a distribution of the keys as is more suitable to Scripture phrase. For it becomes true Israelites rather to speak the language of Canaan, then the language of Ashdod. When Paul beheld, and rejoiced to behold, how the Church of Colosse had received the Lord Jesus, and walked in him he summeth up all their Church estate, to wit, their beautie and power, in these two, Faith and order, Col. 2. 5, 6. There is therefore a key of Faith, and a key of Order.

The key of Faith, is the same which the Lord Jesus calleth the key of knowledge, Luke 11. 52. and which he complaineth, the Lawyers had taken away. Now that key of knowledge Christ speaketh of, was such, that if it had not been taken away, they that had it, had power by it to enter into the kingdom of heaven themselves, and it may be to open the doore to others, to enter also. Now such a knowledge whereby a man hath power to enter into heaven, is onely faith, which is often therefore called knowledge, as Isa. 53. 11. By the knowledge of him shall my righteous servant justifie many: that is, by the faith of Christ, And Joh. 17. 3, This is eternall life to know thee: that is, to beleeve on thee. This key therefore, the key of knowledge (saving knowledge) or which is all one, the key of faith, is common to all beleevers. A faithfull soul knowing the Scriptures, and Christ in them, receiveth Christ, and entreth through him into the kingdom of heaven, both here, and hereafter. Here he entreth into a state of grace through faith Heb. 4: 3. and by the profession of his faith, he entreth also into the fellowship of the Church (which is the kingdom of heaven upon earth:) and by the same faith, as he beleveth to justification, so be maketh confession to salvation, which is perfected in the kingdom of glory. Rom. 10. 10.

The key of Order is the power whereby every member of the Church

walketh orderly himself, according to his place in the Church, and helpeth his brethren, to walk orderly also.

it was. that which the Apostles and Elders called upon Paul, so to carrie himself before the Jews in the Temple, that he might make it appear to all men that he walked orderly. (Act. 21. 18. 24.) Orderly, to wit, according to the order of the Jewish Church, with whom he then conversed. And it was the commandment which Paul gave to the whole Church of Thessalonica, and to all the members of it, to withdraw themselves from every brother that walketh disorderly, 2 Thes. 3. 6.

This their withdrawing from him that walketh disorderly, was the exercise of their key of order. And it was a like exercise of the same key of order, when he requireth the Brethren to warne the unruly, which is, (in the originall) the same word, to admonish the disorderly: 1 Thes. 5. 14. And this key of order (to wit, order understood in this sense) is common to all the members of the Church, whether Elders or brethren.

Furthermore, of Order there be two keys; a key of power, or interest: And the key of Authority or Rule. The first of these is termed in the Scriptures, Liberty: So distinguishing it from that part of Rule and Authority in the officers of the Church. We speak not here of that spirituall liberty, whether of impunitie, whereby the children of God are set free by the blood of Christ from Satan, hell, bondage of sin, curse of the Morall Law, and service of the Ceremoniall Law: nor of immunitie whereby we have power to be called the sons of God, to come boldly unto the throne of grace in prayer, and as heirs of glory, to look for our inheritance in light: but of that externall libertie, or interest which Christ also hath purchased for his people, as libertie to enter into the fellowship of his Church, libertie to chuse and call well gifted men to office in that his Church: libertie to partake in

Sacraments, or seals of the Covenant of the Church: libertie and interest to joyn with officers in the due censure of offenders, and the like. This libertie and the acts thereof, are often exemplified in the Acts of the Apostles: and the Apostle Paul calleth it expressly by the name of libertie. Brethren (saith he) you have been called unto LIBERTY, onely use not your liberty as an occasion to the flesh, but by love serve one another. Gal. 5. 13. that the Apostle by that libertie meaneth Church libertie or power in ordering Church affaires, will evidently appeare, if we consult with the context, rather then with Commenters. For the Apostle having spent the former part of the Epistle, partly in the confirmation of his calling, partly in disputation against justification by the works of the Law, to the end of v. 8. of Chap. 5. in the ninth Verse he descendeth not to exhort unto bonos mores in generall, (as usually Commenters, take it) but to instruct in Church Discipline, in which he giveth three or foure directions to the tenth v. of Chap. 6. 1. Touching the censure of those corrupt Teachers, who had perverted and troubled them with that corrupt Doctrine of justification by works. Chap. 5 ver. 9. to the end of the Chap. 2. Touching the gentle admonition and restoring of a brother fallen by infirmitie, Chap. 6. ver. 1. to 5. 3. Touching the maintenance of their Ministers, ver. 6, 7, 8. and beneficence to others, ver. 9, 10.

Touching the first, the censure of their corrupt teachers. 1. He layeth for the ground of it (that which himself gave for the ground of the excommunication of the incestuous Corinth, 1 Cor. 5. 6). A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump. vers. 9.

2. He presumeth the Church will be of the same mind with him, and concur in the censure of him that troubled them with corrupt doctrine, v. 10. (from fellowship with which corrupt doctrine he cleareth himself

v. 11.)

3. He proceedeth to declare, what censure he wisheth might be dispended against him, and the rest of those corrupt teachers. I would (saith he) they were even cut off that trouble you: cut off, to wit, by excommunication, ver. 12. Now lest it should be objected by the brethren of the Church: But what power have we to cut them off? The Apostle answereth, they have a power and libertie (to wit to joyn with the sounder part of the Presbyterie, in casting them out, or cutting them off:) For brethren (saith he) you are called unto liberty.

If it should be further objected, Yea, but give the people this power and libertie in some cases, either to cast off their teachers, or to cut them off, the people will soon take advantage to abuse this libertie unto much carnall licentiousnesse. The Apostle preventeth that with a word of wholesome counsell: Brethren (saith he) you have been called unto libertie: onely use not your liberty as an occasion to the flesh, but by love serve one another, v. 13. and thereupon seasonably pursued] this counsell with a caveat to beware of abusing this liberty to carnall contention, (an usuall disease of popular liberty) and withall dehortheth, them from all other fruits of the flesh, to the end of the Chapter. Evident therefore it is, that there is a key of power or libertie given to the Church (to the Brethren with the Elders) as to open a doore of entrance to the Ministers calling; so to shut the doore of entrance against them in some cases, as when through corrupt and pernicious doctrine, they turn from Shepherds to become ravenous wolves.

Having spoken then of that first key of order, namely, the key of power, (in a more large sense) or liberty in the Church, there remaineth the other key of order, which is the key of Authority or of Rule, in a more strict sense which is in the Elders of the Church.

Authority is a morall power, in a superiour order (or state) binding or releasing an inferiour in point of subjection. This key when it was promised to Peter, Math. 16. 19. and given to him with the rest of the Apostles,. Joh. 20. 23. they thereby had power to bind and loose; and it is the same Authority which is given to their successours the Elders whereby they are called to feed and rule the Church of God, as the Apostles had done before them. Acts, 20. 28. And indeed by opening, and applying the Law (the spirit of bondage accompanying the same) they bind sinners under the curse, and their consciences under guilt of sin, and fear of wrath, and shut the kingdom of heaven against them. And by opening and applying the Gospel (the Spirit of Adoption accompanying the same) they remit sin, and loose the consciences of beleiving repenting souls from guilt of sin, and open to them the doores of heaven. By vertue of this key, as they preach with all authoritie, not onely the doctrine of the Law, but also the Covenant of the Gospel so they administer the seals thereof, Baptisme, and the Lords Supper. By virtue also of this key, they with the Church do bind an obstinate offender under excommunication, Math. 18. 17. 18. and release, and forgive him upon his repentance. 2 Cor. 2. 7.

This Distribution of the keys, And so of spiritual power, in the things of Christs kingdom we have received from the Scripture. But if any men out of love to Antiquitie, do rather affect to keep to the terms of the former more ancient Distribution (as there be who are as loath to change Antiquos terminos verborum, as agrarum) we would not stick upon the words rightly explained, out of desire both to judge and speak the same things with fellow-brethren. Onely then let them allow some spirituall power to the key of knowledge, though not Church-power. And in Church power let them put in as well a key of liberty, that is, a power and priviledge of interest, as a key of Authoritie. And by their

key of order, as they do understand the key of office, so let them not divide from it the key of jurisdiction (for Christ hath given no jurisdiction, but to whom he hath given office) and so we willingly consent with them.

### CHAP. III.

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Of the subject of the power of the keys, to whom they are committed:  
and first of the key of knowledge, and Order.

AS the keys of the kingdom of heaven be divers, so are the subjects to whom they are committed, divers: as in the naturall body, diversitie of functions belongeth to diversity of members. 1. The key of knowledge (or which is all one, the key of Faith) belongeth to all the faithfull, whether joyned to any particular Church or no. As in the primitive times, men of grown yeers were first called and converted to the faith, before they were received into the Church: And even now an Indian or Pagan may not be received into the Church, till he have first received the faith, and have made profession of it before the Lord, and the Church: which argueth, that the key of knowledge is given not onely to the Church, but to some before they enter into the Church. And yet to Christians for the Churches sake: that they who receive this grace of faith, by it may receive Christ and his benefits, and therewith may receive also this priviledge, to find an open doore set before them, to enter into the fellowship of the Church. 2. The key of order (speaking as we do of Church order, as Paul doth, Col. 2. 5) belongeth to all such, who are in Church order, whether Elders or Brethren, For though Elders be in a superiour order, by reason of their office, yet the brethren (over whom the Elders are made Overseers and Rulers) they stand also in an order, even in orderly subjection, according to the order of the Gospel. It is true, every faithful soul that hath received a key of knowledge, is bound to watch over his neighbours soul, as his own, and to admonish him of his sin, unlesse he be a scorner: but this he doth, *Non ratione ordinis, sed intuitu charitatis*: not by vertue of

a state of order which he is in (till in Church fellowship) but as of common Christian love and charitie. But every faithfull Christian who standeth in Church order is bound to do the same, as well respectu ordinis, as intuitu charitatis, by virtue of that royall Law, not onely of love, but of Church order, Matth. 16. 15, 16, 17. whereby if his brother who offended him, do not hearken to his conviction and admonition, he is then according to order, to proceed further, taking one or two with him: and if the offender refuse to hear them also, then he is by order to tell the Church, and afterwards walk towards him, as God shall direct the Church to order it.

### CHAP. III.

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Of the subject to whom to the key of Church priviledge, power, or Liberty is given.

THIS key is given to the Brethren of the Church: for so saith the Apostle, in Gal. 5. 13. (in the place quoted and opened before) Brethren, you have been called to liberty. And indeed, as it is the eu einai, euexi'a, & eupraxi'a of a Commonwealth, the right and due establishment and ballancing of the liberties or priviledges of the people (which is in a true sense, may be called a power) and the authority of the Magistrate: so it is the safety of Church estate, the right and due settling and ordering of the holy power of the priviledges and liberties of the Brethren, and the ministeriall authority of the Elders. The Gospel alloweth no Church authority (or rule properly so called) to the Brethren, but reserveth that wholly to the Elders and yet preventeth the tyrannie and oligarchy, and exhorbitancy of the Elders, by the large and firm establishment of the liberties of the Brethren, which ariseth to a power in them. Bucers axiome is here notable; Potestas penes omnem Ecclesiam est; Autoritas ministerii penes Presbyteros & Episcopos. In Mat. 16. 19. where Potestas, or power being contradistinguished from Autoritas, Authority is nothing else but a liberty or priviledge.

The liberties of the Brethren, or of the Church consisting of them, are many and great.

1. The Church of Brethren hath the power, priviledges and liberty to choose their officers. In the choyce of an Apostle into the place of Judas, the people went as far as humane vote and suffrage could go. Out of 120 persons (Acts 1. 15.) they chose out, and presented two; out of

which two (because an Apostle was to be designed immediately by God) God by lot chose one; And yet this one so chosen of God sunkatepsephi'sthe communibus omnium suffragiis inter duodecim Apostolos allectus est v. 26. was counted amongst the Apostles by the common suffrages of them all. And this place Cyprian presseth amongst others, to confirm the power, (that is exousi'an or priviledge, or liberty) of the people in choosing or refusing their Ministers. Plebs Christiana (saith he) vel maximé, potestatem habet, vel dignos sacerdotes eligendi, eel indignos recusandi, Epistol. 4. lib. 1.

The like, or greater liberty is generally approved by the best of our Divines (studious of Reformation) from Acts 14. 23. They ordained them Elders, chosen by lifting up of hands.

The same power is cleerly expressed in the choyce of Deacons, Acts 6. 3. 5. 6. The Apostles did not choose the Deacons, but called the multitude together and said unto them, Brethren, looke you out seven men amongst you whom we may appoint over this businesse: And the saying pleased the whole multitude, and they chose Stephen, &c.

2. It is a priviledge or a liberty the Church hath received, to send forth one or more of their Elders, as the publike service of Christ, and of the Church may require. Thus Epæphroditus was a Messenger or Apostle of the Church of Philippi unto Paul. Phil. 2. 25.

3. The Brethren or the Church have power and liberty of propounding any just exception against such as offer themselves to be admitted unto their communion, or unto the seales of it: Hence Saul, when hee offered himself to the communion of the Church at Jerusalem, was not at first admitted thereto, upon an exception taken against him by the Disciples till that exception was removed, Acts 9. 26. 27. And Peter did not admit the family of Cornelius to Baptisme, till he had inquired of the Brethren, if any of them had any exception against it. Acts 10. 47.

4. As the Brethren have a power of order, and the priviledge to expostulate with their Brethren, to case of private scandalls, according to the rule, Mat. 18. 15. 16. so in case of publike scandall, the whole Church of Brethren have power and priviledge to joyn with the Elders, in inquiring, hearing, judging of publike scandalls; so as to binde notoribus offenders and impenitents under censure, and to forgive the repentant: For when Christ commandeth a brother, in case that offence cannot be healed privately, then to tell the Church, Mat. 18. 17; it necessarily implyeth that the Church must heare him, and inquire into the offence complained of, and judge of the offence as they find it upon inquiry. When the Brethren that were of the circumcision expostulated with Peter about his communion with Cornelius, and his uncircumcised family, Peter did not reject them; and their complaint against him, as transgressing the bounds of their just power and priviledge, but readily addressed himself to give satisfaction to them all, Acts 11. 2. to 18. The Brethren of the Church of Corinth being gathered together with their Elders, in the name of the Lord Jesus, and with his power, did deliver the incestuous person to Satan, 1 Cor. 5. 4. 5. And Paul reproveth them all, Brethren as well as Elders, that they had no sooner put him away from amongst them, v. 2. and expressly he alloweth to them all power to judge them that are within, v. 22. Yea, and from thence argueth, in all the Saints, even in the meanest of the Saints, an ability to judge between brethren, in the things of this life, as those that have received such a spirit of discerning from Christ, by which they shall one day judge the world, even Angels, so in the next Chapter, the 6. of that 1 Cor. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. And the same Brethren of the same Church, as well as the Elders, he intreated to forgive the same incestuous Corinthian, upon his repentance. 2 Cor. 2. 7. 8.

If it be said, to judge is an act of rule; and to be Rulers of the Church, is not given to all the Brethren, but to the Elders only; Answ. All judgement is not an act of authority or rule; for there is a judgement of discretion, by way of priviledge, as well as of authority by way of sentence. That of discretion is common to all the Brethren, as well as that of authority belongeth to the Presbytery of that Church. In England the Jury by their verdict, as well as the Judge by his sentence, do both of them judge the same malefactor; yet in the Jury their verdict is but an act of their popular liberty. In the Judge it is an act of his Judiciall authority.

If it be demanded, What difference is there between these two?

The answer is ready, Great is the difference: for though the Jury have given up their judgement and verdict, yet the malefactor is not thereupon legally condemned, much lesse executed, but upon the sentence of the Judge. In like sort here, though the Brethren of the Church do with one accord give up their vote and judgement for the censure of an offender, yet he is not thereby censured, till upon the sentence of the Presbytery.

If it be said again; Yea, but it is an act of authority to binde and loose, and the power to bind and loose, Christ gave to the whole Church, Mat. 18. 18.

Answ. The whole Church may be said to bind and loose, in that the Brethren consent, and concurre with the Elders, both before the Censure in discerning it to be just and equall, and in declaring their discernment, by lifting up of their hands, or by silence, and after the censure, in rejecting the offender censured from their wonted Communion. And yet their discerning or approving of the justice of the censure before-hand, is not a preventing of the Elders in their work. For the Elders before that have not onely privately examined the

offender and his offence, and the proofes thereof, to prepare the matter and ripen it for the Churches cognizance: but doe also publickly revise the heads of all the materiall passages thereof before the Church; and doe withall declare to the Church the counsell and will of God therein, that they may rightly discern and approve what censure the Lord requireth to be administered in such a case. So that the peoples discerning and approving the justice of the censure before it be administered, ariseth from the Elders former instruction and direction of them therein: Whereunto the people give consent, in obedience to the will and rule of Christ. Hence is that speech of the Apostle: Wee have in readinesse to revenge all disobedience, when your OBEDIENCE IS FULFILLED. 2 Cor. 10, 6. The Apostles revenge of disobedience by way of reproofe in preaching, doth not follow the peoples obedience, but proceedeth whether the people obey it or no. It was therefore their revenge of disobedience by way of censure in discipline, which they had in readinesse, when the obedience of the Church is fulfilled in discerning and approving the Equitie of the Censure, which the Apostles or Elders have declared to them from the Word.

This power or priviledge of the Church in dealing in this sort with a scandalous offender, may not be limited only to a private brother offending, but may reach also to an offensive Elder. For (as hath been touched already) it is plaine that the Brethren of the Circumcision, supposing Peter to have given an offence in eating with men uncircumcised, they openly expostulated with him about his offence, and he stood not with them upon termes of his Apostleship, much lesse of his Eldership, but willingly submitted himselfe to give satisfaction to them all. Acts, 11, 2 to 18. And Paul writeth to the Church of Colosse, to deale with Archippus, warning him to see to the fulfilling or his

Ministry. Col. 4, 17. And very pregnant is his direction to the Galatians, for their proceeding to the utmost with their corrupt and scandalous false Teachers. I would (saith he) they were even cut off that trouble you; And that upon this very ground of their libertie, Gal. 5. 12, 13, as hath been opened above in Chap. 2.

But whether the Church hath power or libertie for proceeding to the utmost censure of their whole Presbytery, is a Question of more difficultie.

For, 1. It cannot well be conceived that the whole Presbytery should be proceeded against, but that by reason of their strong influence into the hearts of many of the Brethren, a strong partie of the Brethren will be ready to side with them: and in case of finding dissension and opposition, the Church ought not to proceed without consulting with the Synod. As when there arose dissension in the Church at Antioch and SIDING, (or as the word is sta'sis) they sent up to the Apostles and Elders at Jerusalem, who in way of Synod determined the businesse, Acts 15. 2 to 23. A precedent and patterne of due Church proceedings in case of dissension, when some take with one side, some with another. But of that more hereafter.

1. Excommunication is one of the highest acts of Rule in the Church, and therefore cannot be performed but by some Rulers. Now where all the Elders are culpable, there be no Rulers left in that Church to censure them. As therefore the Presbytery cannot excommunicate the whole Church (though Apostate) for they must tell the Church, and joyne with the Church in that Censure: So neither can the Church excommunicate the whole Presbytery, because they have not received from Christ an office of rule, without their Officers.

If it be said the twentie-foure Elders (who represent the private members of the Church, as the foure living creatures doe the foure

Officers) had all of them Crowns upon their heads, and sate upon thrones (Rev. 4. 4,) which are signes of regall authoritie; The answer is, The crowns and thrones argue them to be Kings, no more then their white rayments argue them to be Priests ver. 4, but neither Priests nor Kings by office, but by libertie to performe like spirituall duties by grace, which the other doe by grace and office: As Priests they offer up spirituall sacrifices; and as Kings they rule their lusts, passions, themselves, and their families, yea, the world and Church also after a sort; the world, by improving it to spirituall advantage: and the Church, by appointing their own Officers, and likewise in censuring their offendcers, not onely by their officers (which is as much as Kings are wont to doe) but also by their own royall assent, which Kings are not wont to doe, but onely in the execution of Nobles.

But neverthelesse, though the Church want authoritie to excommunicate their Presbytery, yet they want not libertie to withdraw from them: For so Paul instructeth and beseecheth the Church of Rome (whom the holy Ghost foresaw would most stand in need of this counsell) to make use of this libertie: 1 beseech you (saith he) mark such as cause divisions and offences, contrary to the DOCTRINE you have received kai' ekkli'nate ap' auton WITHDRAW from them.

So then by the agitation of this objection, there appeare two liberties of the Church more to be added to the former.

One is this (which is the fifth libertie in members) the Church hath libertie in case of dissension amongst themselves to resort to a Synod. Acts 15. 1, 2. Where also it appeareth the Brethren enjoyed this libertie, to dispute their doubts till they were satisfied, ver. 7, 12, to joyne with the Apostles and Elders in the definitive sentence and in the promulgation of the same, ver. 22, 23.

The sixth Libertie of the Church is, To withdraw from the communion of

those, whom they want authoritie to excommunicate. For as they set up the Presbytery, by professing their subjection to them in the Lord: so they avoyd them by professed withdrawing their subjection from them according to God.

A seventh and last libertie of the Church, is, Libertie of communion with other Churches. Communion we say: for it is a great Libertie, that no particular Church, standeth in subjection to another particular Church, no, not to a Cathedrall Church; but that all the Churches enjoy mutuall brotherly communion amongst themselves: which communion is mutually exercised amongst them seven waies, which for brevitie and memory sake, we summe up in seven words. 1. By way of Participation. 2. Of Recommendation. 3. Of Consultation. 4. Of Congregation into a Synod. 5. Of Contribution. 6. Of Admonition. 7. Of Propagation or Multiplication of Churches.

1. By way of Participation, the members of one Church, occasionally comming to another Church, where the Lords Supper commeth to be administered, are willingly admitted to partake with them at the Lord's Supper, in case that neither themselves, nor the Churches from whence they came, doe lie under any publique offence. For wee receive the Lord's Supper, not onely as a Seale of our communion with the Lord Jesus, and with his members in our owne Church, but also in all the Churches of the Saints.

2. By way of Recommendation; Letters are sent from one Church to another, recommending to their watchfulnesse and communion, any of their members, who by occasion of businesse, are for a time to reside amongst them. As Paul sent Letters of Recommendation to the Church of Rome in the behalfe of Phoebe, a Deaconesse of the Church at Cenchrea. Rom. 16. 1, 2. And of these kind of Letters be speaketh to the Church of Corinth also, though not as needfull to himselfe (who was well known

to them) yet for others, 2 Cor. 3. 1.

But if a member of one Church have just occasion to remove himselfe, and his family, to take up his settled habitation in another Church, then the Letters written by the Church in his behalfe doe recommend him to their perpetual watchfulnesse and communion. And if the other church have no just cause to refuse him, they of his own Church do by those letters wholly dismisse him from themselves; whereupon the letters (for distinction sake) are called letters of dismission; which indeed do not differ from the other, but in the durance of the recommendation, the one recommending him for a time, the other for ever.

3. By way of consultation, one Church hath liberty of communicating with another to require their judgement and counsell, touching any persons or cause, wherewith they may be better acquainted then themselves. Thus the Church of Antioch by their messengers consulted with the Church at Jerusalem, touching the necessity of circumcision. Acts 15. 3. Although the consultation brought forth a further effect of communion with Churches; to wit, their Congregation into a Synod. Which is the fourth way of communion of Churches. All the Churches have the like liberty of sending their Messengers, to debate and determine in a Synod, such matters as do concern them all. As the Church of Antioch sent messengers to Jerusalem for resolution and satisfaction in a doubt that troubled them; the like liberty by proportion might any other Church have taken; yea, many Churches together; yea, all the Churches in the world, in any case, that might concern them What authority these Synods have received, and may put forth, will come to be considered in the sequelle.

A fifth way of communication of Churches is, the liberty of giving and receiving mutuall supplies and succours one from another. The Church of Jerusalem communicated to the Churches of the Gentiles, their

spirituall treasures of gifts of Grace; and the Churches of the Gentiles ministred back again to them, liberall oblations of outward beneficence. Rom. 15. 26. 27, Act 11. 29. 30. When the Church of Antioch aboundeth with more variety of spirituall gifted men, then the state of their own Church stood in need of; they fasted and prayed; as for other ends, so for the inlargement of Christs Kingdome in the improvement of them. And the Holy Ghost opened them a dore for the succour of many countries about them, by the sending forth of some of them, Act 13. 1. 2. 3.

A sixth way of communion of Churches is, by way of mutuall admonition, when a publike offence is found amongst any of them: For as Paul had liberty to admonish Peter before the whole Church at Antioch, when hee saw him walke not with a right foot (and yet Paul had no authority over Peter, but onely both of them had equall mutuall interest one in another) Gal. 2. 11. to 14. So by the same proportion, one Church hath liberty to admonish another, though they be both of them of equall authority; seeing one Church hath as much interest in another, as one Apostle in another. And if by the royall law of love, one Brother hath liberty to admonish his brother in the same Church, (Mat. 18. 15. 16) then by the same rule of brotherly love and mutual watchfulness, one Church hath power to admonish another, in faithfulnessse to the Lord, and unto them. The Church in the Canticles took care not only for her own members, but for her little sister, which she thought had no breast; yea, and consulteth with other churches what to do for her. Cant. 8. 8. And would she not then have taken like care, in case their little sister having breasts, her breasts had been distempered and given corrupt matter instead of milke?

A seventh way of communion of churches may be by way or propagation, and multiplication of churches: As when a particular Church of Christ

shall grow so full of members, as all of them cannot heare the voyce of their Ministers; then as an Hive full of Bees swarmeth forth, so is the church occasioned to send forth a sufficient number of her members, fit to enter into a church-state, and to carry along Church-work amongst themselves. And for that end they either send forth some one or other of their Elders with them, or direct them where to procure such to come unto them. The like course is wont to be taken, when sundry Christians coming over from one countrey to another; such as are come over, first, and are themselves full of company; direct those that come after them, and assist them in like sort, in the combination of themselves into Church order, according to the rule of the Gospel. Though the Apostles be dead, whose office it was to plant and gather and multiply Churches; yet the work is not dead, but the same power of the keyes is left with the Churches in common, and with each particular church for her part, according to their measure, to propagate and inlarge the kingdome of Christ (as God shall give opportunity) throughout all generations.

## CHAP. V.

---

Of the subject to whom the key of Authority is committed.

The key of Authoritie or Rule, is committed to the Elders of the Church, and so the act of Rule is made the proper act of their office, The Elders that rule well, &c. 1 Tim. 5. 17. Heb. 13. 7. 17.

The speciall acts of this rule are many.

The first and principall is that which the Elders who labour in the Word and Doctrine, are chiefly to attend unto, that is, the preaching of the Word with all Authoritie, and that which is annexed thereto, the administration of the Sacraments or seals. Speak, rebuke, and exhort (saith Paul to Titus) with all authoritie. Tit. 2. 15. And that the administration of the seals is annexed thereto, is plain from Mat. 28. 19. 20. Go (saith Christ to the Apostles) make Disciples and baptize them, &c.

If it be objected, private members may all of them prophesie publiquely. 1 Cor. 14. 31. And therefore also baptize: and so this act of Authority is not peculiar to preaching Elders. Ans. 1. The place in the Corinthians doth not speak of ordinarie private members, but of men furnished with extraordinary gifts. Kings at the time of their first Coronation gave many extraordinary large gifts, which they do not daily poure out in like sort in their ordinary government. Christ soon after his ascension poured out a larger measure of his Spirit then in times succeeding. The members of the Church of Corinth (as of many other in those primitive times) were enriched with all knowledge, and in all utterance. 1 Cor. 1. 5. And the same persons that had the gift of prophesie in the Church of Corinth, had also the gift of tongues, which put upon the Apostle a necessitie to take them off from their frequent

speaking with tongues, by preferring prophesie before it, 1 Cor. 14. 2. to 24. So that though all they might prophesie (as having extraordinary gifts for it) yet the like libertie is not allowed to them that want the like gifts. In the Church of Israel, none besides the Priests and Levites, did ordinarily prophesie, either in the Temple, or in the Synagogues, unlesse they were either furnished with extraordinarie gifts of prophesie, (as the Prophets of Israel) or were set apart, and trained up, to prepare for such a calling, as the sons of the Prophets. When Amos was forbidden by the high Priest of Bethel, to prophesie at Bethel, Amos doth not allege nor plead the libertie of any Israelite to prophesie in the holy Assemblies, but alledgeth onely his extraordinarie calling. Amos 7. 14. 15. It appeareth also that the sons of the Prophets, that is, men set apart, and trained up to prepare for that calling, were allowed the like libertie, 1 Sam. 19. 20.

Answ. 2. But neither the sons of the Prophets, nor the Prophets themselves, were wont to offer sacrifices in Israel (except Samuel and Elijah by speciall direction) nor did the extraordinarie Prophets in Corinth take upon them to administer Sacraments.

If any reply, That if the Prophets in the Church at Corinth had been endued with extraordinarie gifts of prophesie, they had not been subject to the judgment of the Prophets, which these are directed to be. 1 Cor. 14. 22.

Ans. It followeth not. For the people of God were to examine all propheties, by the Law and testimonie, and not to receive them but according to that rule. Psal. 8. 20. Yea, and Paul himself referreth all his Doctrine to the Law and Prophets. Act. 26. 22. And the Bereans are commended for examining Pauls doctrine according to the Scriptures. Act. 17. 11. 12.

2. A second act of Authoritie common to the Elders is, they have power,

as any weighty occasion shall require, to call the Church together, as the Apostles called the Church together for the election of Deacons, Act. 6. 2. And in like sort are the Priests of the old Testament stirred up to call a solemn Assembly, to gather the Elders, and all the inhabitants of the land, to sanctifie a Fast, Joel 1. 13. 14.

3. It is an act of their power, to examine, if Apostles, more then any others (whether officers or members) before they be received of the Church. Rev. 2. 2.

A fourth act of their rule is, the Ordination of Officers (whom the people have chosen) whether Elders or Deacons. 1 Tim. 4. 14. Act. 6. 6.

5. It is an act of the key of Authoritie, that the Elders open the doors of speech and silence in the Assembly. They were the Rulers of the Synagogue, who sent to Paul and Barnabas to open their mouthes in a word of exhortation, Act. 13. 15. and it is the same power which calleth men to speak, to put men to silence when they speak amisse. And yet when the Elders themselves do lie under offence, or under suspicion of it, the Brethren have liberty to require satisfaction, in a modest manner, concerning any public breach of rule, as hath been mentioned above out of Act. 11. 2. 3. &c.

6. It belongeth to the Elders to prepare matters before hand, which are to be transacted by themselves, or others in the face of the Congregation, as the Apostles and Elders being met at the house of James, gave direction to Paul, how to carry himself, that he might prevent the offence of the Church, when he should appear before them. Act. 21. 18. Hence when the offence of a brother is (according to the rule in Math. 18. 17.) to be brought to the Church, they are beforehand to consider and enquire whether the offence be really given or no, whether duely proved, and orderly proceeded in by the Brethren according to rule, and not duly satisfied by the offender: lest

themselves and the Church, be openly cumbred with unnecessary and tedious agitations: but that all things transacted before the Church, be carried along with most expedition and best edification. In which respects they have power to reject causlesse and disorderly complaints, as well as to propound and handle just complaints before the Congregation.

7. In the handling of an offence before the Church, the Elders have authoritie both Jus dicere, and Sententiam ferre; When the offence appeareth truly scandalous; the Elders have power from God to informe the Church, what the Law (or Rule and will) of Christ is for the censure of such an offence: And when the Church discerns the same, and hath no just exception against it, but condescendeth thereto, it is a further act of the Elders power, to give sentence against the offender.

Both these acts of power in the Ministers pf the Gospel, are foretold by Ezekiel Chap. 44. 23. 24. They shall teach my people the difference between holy and prophane, and cause them to discern between the uncleane and the cleane. And in controversie they shall stand in judgement, and they shall judge it according to my judgement, &c.

8. The Elders have power to dismisse the Church, with a blessing in the name of the Lord, Num. 6. 23. to 26. Heb. 7. 7.

9. The Elders have received power, to charge any of the people in private, that none of them live either inordinately without a calling, or idley in their calling, or scandalously in any sort. 2 Thes. 3. 6. & ver. 8. 10. 11. 12.

The Apostles command argueth a power in the Elders, to charge these duties upon the people effectually.

10. What power belongeth to the Elders in a Synod, is more fitly to be spoken to in the Chapter of Synods.

11. In case the Church should fall away to blasphemy against Christ,

and obstinate rejection and persecution of the way of grace, and either no Synod to be hoped for, or no helpe by a Synod, the Elders have power to withdraw (or separate) the Disciples from them, and to carry away the Ordinances with them, and therewithall sadly to denounce the just judgment of God against them, Act 19. 9. Exod. 33. 7. Mark 6. 11. Luk 10. 11. Act. 13. 46.

Obj. But if Elders have all this power to exercise all these acts of Rule, partly over the private members, partly over the whole Church, how are they then called the servants of the Church? 2 Cor. 4. 5.

Answ. The Elders to be both servants and Rulers of the Church, may both of them stand well together. For their rule is not lordly, as if they ruled of themselves, or for themselves, but stewardly and ministeriall, as ruling the Church from Christ, and also from their call: and withall, ruling the Church for Christ; and for the Church, even for their spirituall everlasting good. A Queene may call her servants, her mariners, to pilot and conduct her over the sea to such an Haven: yet they being called by her to such an office, shee must not rule them in steering their course, but must submit herselfe to be ruled by them, till they have brought her to her desired Haven. So is the case between the Church and her Elders.

## CHAP. VI.

---

Of the Power and Authoritie given to Synods.

SYNODS wee acknowledge being rightly ordered, as an Ordinance of Christ. Of their Assembly wee find three just causes in Scripture. 1.

When a Church wanting light or peace at home, desireth the counsell and helpe of other Churches, few or moe. Thus the Church of Antioch being annoyed with corrupt teachers, who darkned the light of the truth, and bred no small dissension amongst them in the Church; they sent Paul and Barnabas and other messengers unto the Apostles and Elders at Hierusalem, for the establishment of Truth and Peace. In joyning the Elders to the Apostles (and that doubtlesse by the advise of Paul and Barnabas) it argueth that they sent not to the Apostles as extraordinary and infallible, and authentick Oracles of God (for then what need the advise and helpe of Elders?) but as wise and holy guides of the Church, who might not onely relieve them by some wise counsell, and holy order, but also set a Precedent to succeeding ages, how errours and dissensions in Churches might be removed and healed. And the course which the Apostles and Elders tooke for clearing the matter, was not by publishing the counsell of God with Apostolick authoritie, from immediate revelation, but by searching out the truth in an ordinary way of free disputation, Act. 15, v. 7, which is as fit a course for imitation in after ages, as it was seasonable for practice then.

2. Just consequence from Scripture giveth us another ground for the assembly of many Churches, or of their messengers, into a Synod, when any Church lyeth under scandall, through corruption in doctrine and practice, and will not be healed by more private advertisements of

their own members, or of their neighbour Ministers, or Brethren. For there is a brotherly communion, as between the members, of the same Church, so between the Churches. We have a little sister, (saith one Church to another, Cant. 8. 8.) therefore Churches have a brotherly communion amongst themselves. Look then as one brother being offended with another, and not able to heal him by the mouth of two or three brethren privately, it behooveth him to carry it to the whole church so by -proportion, if one Church see matter of offence in another, and be not able to heal it in a more private way, it will behove them to procure the Assembly of many churches, that the offence may be orderly heard, and judged, and removed.

3. It may so fall out that the state of all the churches in the countrey may be corrupted and beginning to discern their corruption, may desire the concurse and counsell one of another, for a speedy, and safe, and generall reformation. And Then so meeting and conferring together, may renew their covenant with God, and conclude and determine upon a course, that may tend to the publike healing, and salvation of them all. This was a frequent practice in the Old Testament in the time of Asa, 2 Chron. 15. 10 to 15, in the time of Hezekiah, 2 Chron. 29. 4 to 19. In the time of Josiah, 2 Chron. 34. 29 to 33, and in the time of Ezra, Ezra 10. 1 to 5. These and the like examples were not peculiar to the Israelites as one intire nationall Church: For in that respect they appealed from every Synagogue and Court in Israel to the nationall high Priest, and Court at Jerusalem, as being all of them subordinate thereunto (and therefore that precedent is usually waved by our best Divines, as not appliable to Christian churches;) but these examples hold forth no superiority in one church or court over another, but all of them in an equall manner, give advice in common, and take one common course for redresse of all. And therefore such examples are fit

precedents for churches of equall power within themselves, to assemble together, and take order with one accord, for the reformation of them all.

Now a Synod being assembled; three questions arise about their power:

1. What is that power they have received? 2. How far the fraternity concurrerth with the Presbyterie in it; the brotherhood with the Eldership? 3. Whether the power they have received reacheth to the injoyning of things, both in their nature, and in their use indifferent?

For the first: we dare not say that their power reacheth no farther then giving counsell; for such as their ends be, for which according to God, they do assemble, such is the power given them of God, as may attain those ends. As they meet to minister light and peace to such churches, as through want of light and peace lye in error (or doubt at least) and variance; so they have power by the grace of Christ, not only to give light and counsell in matter of Truth and Practice; but also to command and enjoyn the things to be believed and done. The expresse words of the Synodall letter imply no lesse; It seemed good to the Holy Ghost, and unto us, to lay upon you no other burthen, Act. 15, 27. This burthen therefore, to observe those necessary things which they speak of, they had power to impose. It is an act of the binding power of the keys, to bind burthens. And this binding power ariseth not only materially from the weight of the matters imposed, (which are necessary necessitate præcepti from the word) but also formally, from the authority of the Synod, which being an Ordinance of Christ, bindeth the more for the Synods sake. As a truth of the Gospel taught by a Minister of the Gospel, it bindeth to faith and obedience, not only because it is the Gospel, but also because it is taught by a Minister for his callings sake, seeing Christ hath said, Whoso receiveth you

receiveth me. And seeing also a Synod sometime meeteth to convince, and admonish an offending Church or Presbyterie; they have power therefore, (if they cannot heal the offenders) to determine to withdraw communion from them. And further, seeing they meet likewise sometimes for generall information; they have power to decree and publish such Ordinances, as may conduce according to God, unto such reformation: Examples whereof wee read, Neh. 10. 32. to 39. 2 Chron. 15. 12. 13. For the second question; How far the Fraternity, or the Brethren of the Church, may concurre with the Elders in exercising the power of the Synod?

The Answer is; The power which they have received is a power of liberty: As 1. They have liberty to dispute their doubts modestly and Christianly amongst the Elders: For in that Synod at Jerusalem, as there was much disputation, Act 15. 7. so the multitude had a part in the Disputation v. 12. For after Peters speech, it is said, the whole multitude kept silence, and silence from what? to wit, from the speech last in hand amongst them, and that was from Disputation. 2. The Brethren of the church had liberty to joyn with the Apostles and Elders, in approving the sentence of James & determining the same as the common sentence of them all. 3. They had liberty to joyn with the Apostles and Elders in choosing and sending messengers, and in writing Synodall letters in the names of all, for the publishing of the sentence of the Synod. Both these points are expressed in the text v. 22. 23. to 29. Then pleased it the Apostles and Elders, with the whole Church, to send chosen men, and to write Letters by them. See the whole church distinguished from the Apostles and Elders; and those whom he called the whole Church v. 22. he calleth the Brethren v. 23. The Apostles, and Elders, and Brethren, &c.

But though it may not be denied, that the Brethren of the Church

present in the Synod, had all this power of liberty, to joyn with the Apostles and Elders in all these acts of the Synod; yet the authority of the Decrees lay chiefly (if not only) in the Apostles and Elders. And therefore it is said, Acts 16. 4, That Paul and Silas delivered to the Churches for to keep the Decrees that were ordained of the Apostles and Elders; So then it will be most safe to preserve to the Church of Brethren their due liberties, and to reserve to the Elders their due authority.

If it be said, The Elders assembled in a Synod, have no authority to determine or conclude any act that shall binde the Churches, but according to the instructions which before they have received from the Churches.

Answ. Wee do not so apprehend it For what need Churches sent to a Synod for light and direction in ways of truth and peace, if they be resolved afore-hand how far they will go? It is true if the Elders of Churches shall conclude in a Synod any thing prejudiciall to the truth and peace of the Gospel, they may justly expostulate with them at their return, and refuse such sanctions as the Lord hath not sanctioned. But if the Elders be gathered in the name of Christ in a Synod, and proceed according to the rule, (the word) of Christ, they may consider and conclude sundry points expedient for thee state of their Churches, which the Churches were either ignorant or doubtful of before.

As for the third Question, whether the Synod have power to injoyn such things as are both in their nature and their use indifferent? We should answer it negatively, and our reasons be:

1. From the pattern of that precedent of Synods, Act. 15. 18. They laid upon the Churches no other burthen, but those necessary things necessary, though not all of them in their own nature, yet for present use, to avoid the offence both of Jew and Gentile: of the Jew by eating

things strangled and blood; of the Gentile and Jew both, by eating things sacrificed to idols, as Paul expoundeth that Article of the Synod, 1 Cor. 8. 10. 11. 12. and Chap. 10. 28. This eating with offence was a murder of a weak brothers soule, and a sin against Christ. 1 Cor. 8. 11. 12. and therefore necessary to be forborn, necessitate præcepti, by the necessity of Gods Commandment.

2. A second reason may be from the latitude of the Apostolicall commission, which was given to them, Mat. 28. 19. 20. where the Apostles are commanded to teach the people to observe all things which Christ hath commanded. If then the Apostles teach the people to observe more then Christ hath commanded, they go beyond the bounds of their commission, and a larger commission then that given to the Apostles, nor Elders, nor Synods, nor Churches can challenge.

If it be said, Christ speaketh only of teaching such things which he had commanded as necessary to salvation.

Answ. If the. Apostles or their successors should hereupon usurpe an authority to teach the people things indifferent, they must plead this their authority from some other commission given them elsewhere: for in this place there is no foot-step for any such power. That much urged, and much abused place in 1 Cor. 14. 40 will not reach it. For though Paul requiring in that place, all the duties of Gods worship, whether Prayer or Prophesying, or Psalmes, or Tongues, &c. that they should be performed decently and orderly, he thereby forbiddeth any performance thereof undecently; as for men with long hayre, and women to speak in open assemblies, especially to pray with their hair loose about them. And though he forbiddeth also men speaking two or three at once, which to do, were not order, but confusion; yet he doth not at all, neither himself injoyne, nor allow the Church of Corinth to injoyne such things as decent, whose want, or whose contrary is not undecent; nor such

orders, whose want or contrary would be no disorder. Suppose the Church of Corinth (or any other Church or Synod) should enjoyn their Ministers to preach in a gown. A gown is a decent garment to preach in: Yet such an Injunction is not grounded upon that Text of the Apostle. For then a Minister in neglecting to preach in a gown, should neglect the commandment of the Apostle, which yet indeed he doth not. For if he preach in a cloak, he preacheth decently enough, and that is which the Apostles Canon reacheth to. In these things Christ never provided for uniformitie, but onely for unity.

For a third reason of this point, (and to adde no more) it is taken from the nature of the Ministeriall office, whether in a Church or Synod. Their office is stewardly, not lordly: they are Embassadors from Christ, and for Christ. Of a steward it is required he be found faithfull 1 Cor. 4. 1. 2. and therefore he may dispense no more injunctions to Gods house, then Christ hath appointed him: Neither may an Embassador proceed to do, any act of his office, further then what he hath received in his Commission from his Prince. If he go further, he maketh himself a Prævaricator, not an Embassador.

But if it be enquired, Whether a Synod hath power of Ordination, and Excommunication; we would not take upon us hastily to censure the many notable precedents of ancient and later Synods, who have put forth acts of power in both these kinds. Onely we doubt that from the beginning it was not so: and for our own parts, if any occasion of using this power should arise amongst ourselves (which hitherto through preventing mercie it hath not) we (in a Synod) should rather chuse to determine, and to publish and declare our determination. That the ordination of such as we find fit for it, and the excommunication of such as we find do deserve it, would be an acceptable service both to the Lord, and to his Churches but the administration of both these acts we should refer

to the Presbyterie of the severall Churches, whereto the person to be ordained is called, and whereof the person to be excommunicate is a member: and both acts to be performed in the presence, and with the consent of the severall Churches, to whom the matter appertaineth. For in the beginning of the Gospel in that precedent of Synods, Act. 15. we find the false teachers declared to be disturbers and troublers of the Churches, and subverters of their souls, Act. 15. 24. but no condigne censure dispensed against them by the Synod. An evident argument to us, that they left the censure of such offenders (in case they repented not) to the particular Churches, to whom they did appertain. And for Synodical! ordination, although Act. 1. be alledged, where Matthias was called to be an Apostle, yet it doth not appear that they acted then in a Synodical! way: no more then the Church of Antioch did, when with fasting and prayer they by their Presbyters imposed hands on Paul and Barnabas, and thereby separated them to the work of the Apostleship, whereto the Holy Ghost had called them, Act. 13. 1. 2. 3. Whence as the Holy Ghost then said, Aphorisme de' moi ton te Barna'ban kai to`n Saulon so therefore Paul styleth himself Apo'stolos aphorisme'nos, Rom. 1. 1. And this was done in a particular Church, not in a Synod.

## CHAP. VII.

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Touching the first Subject of all the forementioned power of the Keyes.

And an explanation of Independency.

WHAT that Church is, which is the first subject of the power of the keyes, and whether this Church have an independent power in the exercise thereof, though they be made two distinct questions, yet (if candidly interpreted) they are but one. For whatsoever is the first subject of any accident or adjunct, the same is independent in the enjoyment of it, that is, in respect of deriving it from any other subject like itself. As if fire be the first subject of heat, then it dependeth upon no other subject for heat. Now in the first subject of any power, three things concur. 1. It first receiveth that power whereof it is the first subject, and that reciprocally. 2. It first addeth and putteth forth the exercise of that power. 3. It first communicateth that power to others. As we see in Fire, which is the first subject of heat: it first receiveth heat, and that reciprocally.

All fire is hot, and whatever is hot is fire, or hath fire in it.

Again, Fire first putteth forth heat itself, and also first communicateth heat, to whatsoever things else are hot. To come then to the first subject of Church-power, or of the power of the keyes. The substance of the doctrine thereof, may be conceived and declared in a few Propositions. Church-power is either supream and sovereign, or subordinate and ministeriall. Touching the former, take this proposition.

The Lord Jesus Christ, the head of his Church, is the Proton Lektiko`n, the first proper subject of the sovereign power of the keyes. He hath the key of David: He openeth, and no man shutteth; He shuttieth, and no

man openeth, Rev. 3. 7. The government is upon his shoulder, Isa. 9. 6. And himself declareth the same to his Apostles, as the ground of his granting to them Apostolicall power. All power (saieth he) is given to me in heaven and earth, Matth. 28. 18. Go ye therefore, &c.

Hence 1. All legislative power (power of making of Laws) in the Church is in him, and not from him derived to any other, Jam. 4. 12. Isa. 33.

22. The power derived to others, is onely to publish and execute his Laws and Ordinances, and to see them observed, Mat. 28. 20. His Laws are perfect, Psal. 19. 9. and do make the man of God perfect to every good work, 2 Tim. 3. 17. and need no addition.

2. From his sovereign power it proceedeth, that he onely can erect and ordain a true constitution of a Church-estate, Heb. 3. 3 to 6. He buildeth his own house, and setteth the pattern of it, as God gave to David the pattern of Solomons Temple, 1 Chron. 28. 19. None hath power to erect any other Church-frame, then as this Master-builder hath left us a pattern thereof in the Gospel. In the Old Testament the Church set up by him was Nationall, in the New, Congregationall; yet so as that in sundrie cases it is ordered by him, many congregations or their messengers, may be assembled into a Synod. Act. 15.

3. It is from the same soveraigne power, that all the offices, or ministeries in the Church are ordained by him, 1 Cor. 12. 5. yea and all the members are set in the body by him, together with all the power belonging to their offices and places; as in the naturall body, so in the Church. 1 Cor. 12. 18.

4. From this soveraigne power in like sort it is, that all gifts to discharge any office, by the officers, or any duty by the members are from him, 1 Cor. 12. 11. All treasures of wisdom, and knowledge, and grace, and the fulnesse thereof, are in him for that end, Col. 2. 3. and v. 9. 10. Joh. 1. 16. 5.

5. From this soveraigne power it is, that all the spirituall power, and efficacie, and blessing, in the administration of these gifts in these offices and places, for the gathering and edifying, and perfecting of all the Churches, and of all the Saints in them is from him, Mat. 28.

20. Lo I am with you alwayes, &c. Col. 1. 29. 1 Cor. 15. 9.

The good pleasure of the Father, the personall union of the humane nature with the eternall Son of God, -His -purchase of his Church with his own blood, and His deep humiliation of himself unto the death of the Crosse, have all of them obtained to him this his highest exaltation, to be head over all things unto the Church, and to injoy as king thereof this soveraigne power, Col. 1. 19. Col. 2. 2. 9. 10. Act. 20. 28. Phil. 2. 8. to 11.

But of this soveraigne power of Christ, there is no question amongst Protestants, especially studious of Reformation. Now as concerning the ministerial power, we give these following Propositions.

I. Propos. A particular Church or Congregation of Saints, professing the faith, TAKEN INDEFINITELY FOR ANY CHURCH (one as well as another) is the first subject of all the Church offices, with all their spirituall gifts and power, which Christ hath given to be executed amongst them; whether it be Paul, or Apollos, or Cephas, all are yours, (speaking to the Church of Corinth, 1 Cor. 3. 22.) not as a peculiar priviledge unto them, but common to them with any other particular Church. And theirs was such a Church, of whom it is said; That they came all together into one place, for the communication of their spirituall gifts, 1 Cor. 14. 23. And Paul telleth the same Church, that God hath set the officers and their gifts, and all variety of members, and their functions in his Church, 1 Cor. 12. 28, where it is not so well translated [some] God hath set some in his Church, for hee hath set all; but speaking of the members of the Church, v. 27. he

proceedeth to exemplifie those members in v. 28. kai ous men etheto ho theos en te ekklesia, and which God hath set in his Church; that is, which members, Apostles, Prophets, &c. For though the Relative be not of the same gender with the Antecedent before, yet it is an usuall thing with the pen-men of the New Testament, to respect the sense of the words, and so the person intended, rather than the gender of their name, and to render the Relative of the same gender and case with the Substantive following: so here o'us me`n Aposto'lous Prophe'tas, &c. In the new Testament, it is not a new observation that wee never read of any nationall church, nor of any nationall officers given to them by Christ. In the old Testament indeed, we reade of a nationall church. All the tribes of Israel were three times in a yeer to appeare before the Lord in Jerusalem, Deut. 16. 16. And he appointed them there an high Priest of the whole nation, and certain solemne sacrifices by him to be administered. Lev. 16. 1 to 29. And together with him other Priests and Elders, and Judges, to whom all appeals should be brought, and who should judge all difficult and transendent cases, Deut. 16. 8 to 11. but wee reade of no such nationall church, or high Priest, or Court in the new Testament; And yet we willingly grant that particular churches of equal! power, may in some cases appointed by Christ, meet together by themselves, or by their messengers in a Synod, and may perform sundry acts of power there, as hath been showed above. But the officers themselves, and all the Brethren members of the Synod; yea, and the Synods themselves, and all the power they put forth, they are all of them primarily given to the severall churches of particular Congregations, either as the first subject in whom they are resident, or as the first object about whom they are conversant, and for whose sake they are gathered and employed.

II. Propos. The Apostles of Christ were the first suliect of

Apostolicall power; Apostolicall power stood chiefly in two things;  
First, in that each Apostle had in him all ministeriall power of all  
the officers of the Church. They by vertue of their office might exhort  
as Pastors, 1 Tim. 2. 1. teach as Teachers, 1 Tim. 2. 7. rule as  
Rulers, 2 Tim. 4. 1. receive and distribute the oblations of the Church  
as Deacons, Act. 4. 35. Yea, any one Apostle or Evangelist carried  
about with him the liberty and power of the whole Church and therefore  
might Baptize; yea, and censure an offender too, as if he had the  
presence, and concurrence of the whole Church with him. For we reade  
that Philip baptized the Eunuch without the presence of any Church, Act  
8. 38. And that Paul himself excommunicated Alexander, 1 Tim. 1. 20.  
And it is not mentioned that hee took the consent of any Church or  
Presbyterie in it. It is true indeed, where hee could have the consent  
and concurrence of the Church and Presbyterie in exercise of any act of  
Church power, he willingly took it, and joyned with it, as in the  
ordination of Timothy (2 Tim. 1. 6. with 1 Tim. 4. 14.) And in the  
excommunication of the incestuous Corinthian, 1 Cor. 5. 4, 5. But when  
both himself and the person to be baptized, or ordained or  
excommunicated, were absent and distant from all churches, the Apostles  
might proceed to put forth their power in the administration of any  
church act without them. The amplitude and plenitude of power, which  
they received immediatly from Christ would beare them out in it. As my  
Father sent me, (saith Christ) (to wit, with amplitude and plenitude of  
soveraigne power, so send I you (with like amplitude and plenitude of  
ministeriall power) Joh. 20. 21.

2. Apostolicall power extendeth itself to all churches, as much as to  
any one. Their line went out into all the world, (Psal. 19. 4. compared  
with Rom. 10.) And as they received commission to preach and baptize in  
all the world, Mat. 28. 19. So they received charge to feed the flock

of Christs Sheep and Lambs (which implyeth all acts of Pastorall government over all the Sheep and Lambs of Christ) Joh. 24. 15, 16, 17. Now this Apostolicall power, centring all church-power into one man, and extending itself forth to the circumference of all churches, as the Apostles were the first subject of it, so were they also the last; neverthelesse that ample and universall latitude of power, which was conjoynd in them, is now divided even by themselves amongst all the Churches, and all the officers of the Churches respectively, the officers of each church attending the charge of the particular church committed to them, by vertue of their office, and yet none of them neglecting the good of other churches, so far as they may be mutually helpfull to one another in the Lord.

III. Propos. When the church of a particular congregation walketh together in the truth and peace, the Brethren of the church are the first subject of church-liberty, and the Elders thereof of church-authority; and both of them together are the first subject of all church-power needful to be exercised within themselves, whether in the election and ordination of officers, or in the censure of offenders in their own body.

Of this Proposition there be three Branches; 1. That the Brethren of a particular church of a Congregation, are the first subjects of church liberty: 2. That the Elders of a particular church, are the first subjects of church-authority: 3. That both the Elders and Brethren, walking and joyning together in truth and peace, are the first subjects of all church-power, needful to be exercised in their own body.

Now that the key of church-priviledge or liberty is given to the Brethren of the church, and the key of rule and authority to the Elders of the church, hath been declared above in Chapt. 3. But that these are the first subjects of these keys; and first the church, the first

subject of liberty, may appear thus.

From the removal of any former subject of this power or liberty, from whence they might derive it. If the Brethren of the congregation were not the first subject of their church-liberty, then they derived it either from their own Elders, or from other churches. But they derived it not from their own Elders; for they had power and liberty to choose their own elders, as hath been showed above, and therefore they had this liberty before they had Elders, and so could not derive it from them.

Nor did they derive it from other particular churches. For all particular churches are of equal liberty and power within themselves, not one of them subordinate to another. Wee read not in Scripture, that the Church of Corinth, was subject to that of Ephesus, nor that of Ephesus to Corinth, no, nor that of Cenchrea to Corinth, though it was a church situate in their vicinity.

Nor did they derive their liberty from a Synod of Churches. For we found no foot-step in the pattern of Synods, Act. 15. that the Church of Antioch borrowed any of their liberties from the Synod at Jerusalem. They borrowed indeed light from them, and decrees, tending to the establishment of truth and peace. For upon the publishing of the decrees of that Synod, the Churches were established in the faith (or truth), Act. 16. 4. 5. and also in consolation and peace, Act. 15. 31. 32. but they did not borrow from them any church-liberty at all.

2. Now, the second branch of the Proposition was, That the Elders of the Church of a particular Congregation, are the first subject of rule or authority, in that church (or congregation) over which the Holy Ghost hath made them over-seers.

1. From the charge of rule over the Church committed to them immediately from Christ: For though the Elders be chosen to their

office by the church of Brethren, yet the office itself is ordained immediately by Christ, and the rule annexed to the office, is limited by Christ only. If the Brethren of the Church should elect a Presbyterie to be called by them in the Lord, this will not excuse the Presbyters in their neglect of rule, either before the Lord, or to their own consciences. For thus runneth the Apostles charge to the Elders of Ephesus, (Act. 20. 28.) Take heed to yourselves, and to the whole flock, over which the Holy Ghost hath made you overseers.

2. The same appeareth from the gift of rule, required especially in an Elder, without which they are not capable of election to that office in the Church, 1 Tim. 3. 4. 5. He must be one that is able to rule well his own house, or else how shall he order the Church of God? The like gift of rule is not necessary to the admission of a member into the church, as to the election of an Elder: If a private brother be not so well able (through weakness in prudence or courage) to rule his own house, it will not justly debarre him from entrance into the church; but the like defect will justly debar a man from election to the office of an Elder. Neither hath God given a spirit of rule and government ordinarily to the greater part of the body of the brethren: and therefore neither hath he given them the first Receipt of the key of Authority, to whom he hath not given the gift to employ it.

If it be objected: How can the brethren of the Church invest an Elder with rule over them, if they had not power of rule in themselves to communicate to him?

Answ. They invest him with rule, partly by chusing him to the office which God hath invested with rule, partly by professing their own subjection to him in the Lord: we by the rule of Relatives do necessarily inferre, and preferre the authority of the Elders over them. For in yeelding subjection, they either set up, or acknowledge

Authoritie in him, to whom they yeeld subjection.

Obj. 2. The body of the Church is the Spouse of Christ, the Lambs wife, and ought not the wife to rule the servants and stewards in the house, rather than they her? Is it not meet that the keyes of Authoritie should hang at her girdle rather than at theirs?

Answ. There is a difference to be put between Queens, Princesses, Ladies of great Honor, (such as the Church is to Christ, Psal. 45. 9.) and country huswives, poore mens wives. Queens and great persons have severall offices and officers for every businesse and service about the house, as Chamberlains, Stewards, Treasurers, Comptrollers, Vshers, Bayliffs,, Groomes, and Porters, who have all the authoritie of ordering the affairs of their Lords house in their hands. There is not a key left in the Queen's hand of any office, but onely of power and libertie to call for what she wanteth according to the Kings royall allowance: which if she exceed, the officers have power to restrain her by order from the King. But country huswives, and poore mens wives, whose husbands have no Officers, Bayliffs, or Stewards, to oversee and order their estates, they may carry the keyes of any office at their own girdles, which the husband keepeth not in his own hand, not because poore huswives have greater authoritie in the house then Queens; but because of their poverty and mean estate, they are fain to be instead of many servants to their husbands.

Obj. 3. The whole body naturall, is the first subject of all the naturall power of any member in the body; as the facultie of sight is first in the body, before in the eye.

Answ. It is not in the mysticall body (the Church) in all respects alike, as in the naturall body. In the naturall body there be all the faculties of each part actually inexistant, though not exerting or putting forth themselves, till each member be articulated and formed.

But in the body of the Church of Brethren it is not so. All the several functions of Church power, are not actually in-existent in the body of Brethren, unless some of them have the gifts of all the officers, which often they have not, having neither Presbyters, nor men fit to be Presbyters. Now if the power of the Presbytery were given to a particular Church of Brethren, as such, primo and per se, then it would be found in every particular Church of Brethren. For a Quatenus ad omnia valet consequentia.

Obj. 4. But it is an usual tenent in many of our best Divines, that the government of the Church is mixt of a Monarchy, an Aristocracie, and a Democracie; In regard of Christ the head, the government of the church is soveraigne and monarchicall. In regard of the Rule by the Presbytery, it is stewardly and Aristocraticall: in regard of the peoples power in elections and censures, it is Democraticall: which argueth, the people have some stock of kra'tos power and authoritie in the government of the Church.

Answ. In a large sense, Authoritie after a sort may be acknowledged in the people. As 1. When a man acteth by counsell according to his own discerning freely, he is then said to be autexo'usios, Dominus sui actus. So the people in all the acts of liberty which they put forth, are Domini sui actus, Lords of their own action.

2. The people by their acts of liberty, as in election of officers, and concurrency in censure of offenders, and in the Determination and Promulgation of Synodall acts, they have a great stroke or power in the ordering of Church affairs, which may be called kra'tos or potestas, a POWER, which many times goeth under the name of rule or authoritie, but in proper speech it is rather a priviledge, or liberty then authoritie, as hath been opened above in Chap. 3. For no act of the peoples power or liberty cloth properly bind, unless the authoritie of the

Presbytery concur with it.

3. A third argument whereby it may appear that the Elders of a particular Church are the first subject of authority in that Church, is taken from the like removal of other subjects, from whence they might be thought to derive their authority, as was used before to prove the Church of Brethren was the first subject of their own liberty in their own Congregation. The Elders of Churches are never found in Scripture to derive their authority which they exercise in their own Congregation, either from the Elders of other Churches, or from any Synod of Churches. All particular Churches, and all the Elders of them are of equal power, each of them respectively in their own Congregation. None of them call others their Rabbies, or Masters, or Fathers, (in respect of any authority over them) but all of them own and acknowledge one another as fellow Brethren, Matth. 23. 8. 9. 10. And though in a Synod they have received power from Christ, and from his presence in the Synod, to exercise Authority in imposing burthens (such as the holy Ghost layeth) upon all Churches whose Elders are present with them, Acts 15. 28. (for the Apostles were Elders in all Churches) yet the Elders of every particular Church, when they walk with the brethren of their own Church in light and peace, they need not to derive from the Synod any power to impose the same, or the like burthens upon their own Churches. For they have received a power and charge from Christ, to teach and command with all authority the whole counsel of God unto their people. And the people discerning the light of the truth delivered, and walking in peace with their Elders, they readily yeeld obedience to their Over-seers in whatsoever they see and hear by them commended to them from the Lord.

3. Now we come to the third branch of the third Proposition, which was this. That the Church of a particular Congregation, Elders and

Brethren, walking and and joyning together in truth and peace, are the first subject of all Church-power, needfull to be exercised within themselves, whether in the election or ordination of officers, or in the censure of offenders in their own body.

The truth hereof may appear by these Arguments. 1. In point of ordination. From the compleat integritie of a ministers calling (even to the satisfaction of his own and the peoples conscience) when both the Brethren and the Elders of the particular Church whereto he is called, have. put forth the power which belongeth to them about him. As, when the Brethren of the Church have chosen him to office, and the Presbyterie of the Church have laied their hands upon him; and both of them in their severall acts have due respect to the inward ministeriall gifts whereunto God hath furnished him: he may then look at himself as called by the holy Ghost, to exercise his talents in that office amongst them, and the people may and ought to receive him, as sent of God to them.

What defect may be found in such a call, when the Brethren exercise their lawfull libertie, and the Elders their lawfull authority, in his ordination, and nothing more is required to the compleat integritie of a Ministers calling? If it be said there wanted imposition of hands by the Bishop, who succeedeth in the place of Timothy and Titus, whom the Apostle Paul left the one in Ephesus, the other in Crete, to ordain Elders in many Churches. Tit. 1. 5.

Answ. Touching ordination by Timothy, and Titus, and (upon pretence of them) by Bishops, enough hath been said by many godly learned heretofore, especially of later times.

The summe cometh to these conclusions. 1. That Timothy and Titus did not ordain Elders in many Churches, as Bishops, but as Evangelists. Timothy is expressly termed an Evangelist. 2 Tim. 4. 5. And Titus is as

clearly decyphered to be an Evangelist as Timothy, by the characters of an Evangelist, which either Scripture holdeth forth, or Eusebius noteth in his Ecclesiast. histor. lib. 3. cap. 37. Gr. Cap. 31. Lat. Not to be limited to a certain Church, but to follow the Apostles, finishing their work in planting and watering Churches, where they came. They did indeed ordain officers where they wanted, and exercised jurisdiction (as the Apostles did) in severall Churches; yet with the rest of the Presbyterie, and in the presence of the whole Church. 1 Tim. 5. But for the continuance of this office of an Evangelist in the Church, time is no direction in the Epistles either to Timothy or Titus, or any where else in Scripture.

2. Conclusion. Those Bishops whose callings or offices in the Church, are set forth in those Epistles to be continued: they are altogether Synonyma with Presbyters. Tit. 1. 5. 7. 1 Tim. 3. 1. to 7.

3. Conclusion. We read of many Bishops to one Church, Phil. 1. 1. Acts 14. 23. and Chap. 20. 17. 28. Tit. 1. 5. 7. but not of many Churches (much lesse all the Churches in a large Diocesse) to one Bishop.

4. Conclus. There is no transcendent proper work, cut out, or reserved for such a transcendent officer as a Diocesan Bishop throughout the New Testament. The transcendent acts reserved to him by the Advocates of Episcopacie, are Ordination and Jurisdiction. Now both these are acts of Rule. And Paul to Timothy acknowledgeth no Rulers in the Church above Pastors and Teachers, who labour in word and doctrine; but rather, Pastors and Teachers above them. The Elders (saith he) that rule well, are worthy of double honour, but especially they that labour in word and doctrine. 1 Tim. 5. 17.

5. Conclus. When after the Apostles times, one of the Pastors by way of eminencie, was called Bishop for order sake, yet for many yeers he did no act of power, but 1. With consent of the Presbyterie. 2. With

consent and in the presence of the people. As is noted out of Eusebius Ecclesiast. Histor. lib. 6. ca. 43. Gr. ca. 35. Lat. Cyprian Epist. lib. 3. Epist. 10, & lib. 1. Epist. 3. Casaub. adversus Baronium, exercitat. 15. num. 28.

When it is alledged out of Hierome to confirm the same, that in the primitive times, Communi Presbyterorum consilio, Ecclesiæ gubernabantur. It is a weak and poore evasion, to put it off with observing, that he saith, Communi Presbyterorum consilio, not, autoritate. For I. No autoritie is due to Presbyters over the Bishop or Pastor, no more then to the Pastor over them. They are sumpresbu'teroi, fellow Elders, and coequall in autoritie. And 2. when Hierome saith, The Churches were governed by the common counsell of them all; It argueth nothing was done against their counsell, but all with it, else it might be said, the Bishop governed the Churches with the common counsell of Presbyters, to wit, asked, but not followed. And that would imply a contradiction to Hieroms testimonie, to. say the Cliurches were governed by the sole autoritie of Bishops, and yet not without asking the common counsell of the Presbyters. For in asking their counsell and not following it, the Bishop should order and govern the Churches against their counsell. Now that the Churches were governed by the common counsell of Presbyters, and against the common counsell of Presbyters, are flat contradictories.

2. For a second Argument, to prove that the Brethren of the Church of a particular congregation, walking with their Elders in truth and peace, are the first subject of all that Church power which is needfull to be exercised in their own body: It is taken.

From their indispensable and independent power in Church censures. The censure that is ratified in heaven cannot be dispensed withall, nor reversed by any power on earth. Now the censure that is administered by

the Church of a particular congregation, is ratified in Heaven. For so saith the Lord Jesus touching the power of Church censures, Matth. 18. 17. 18. If the offender refuse to hear the Church, let him be to thee as a heathen and a Publican. Verily I say unto you, Whatsoever ye shall bind on earth, shall be bound in Heaven; and whatsoever ye shall loose on earth; shall be loosed in heaven. Against this Argument from this Text many objections are wont to be made, but none that will hold.

Object. 1. By Church in Mat. 18. 17. is not meant the Christian Church (for it was not yet extant, nor could the Apostles then have understood Christ if he had so meant) but the Jewish church, and so he delivereth their censure, in a Jewish phrase to account a man as an Heathen and a Publican.

Answ. 1. The Christian Church, though it was not then extant, yet the Apostles knew as well what- be meant by Church in Mat. 18. 17. as they understood what he meant by building his Church upon the Rock in Mat. 16. 18. It was enough the Apostles looked for a Church which Christ would gather, and build upon the confession of Peters faith; and being built, should be indued with heavenly power in their censures, which they more fully understood afterwards, when having received the Holy Ghost, they came to put these things in practice.

Answ. 2. The allusion, in the Church-censure to the Jewish custome, in accounting a man as an Heathen and Publican, doth not argue that Christ directeth his Disciples to complain of scandals to the Jewish Synagogues; but only directeth them how to walk towards obstinate offenders, excommunicated by the Christian Church, to wit, to walk towards them, as the Jews walk towards Heathens, (to wit, denying to them religious communion) and as towards Publicans, with-holding from them familiar civill communion; for so the Jews said to Christs Disciples, Why eateth your Master with Publicans and Sinners?

Answ. 3. It is .not credible, that Christ would send his Disciples to make complaint of their offences to the Jewish Synagogues:  
For, first, Is it likely he would send his Lambs and Sheep, for right and healing, unto Wolves and Tigers? Both their Sanhedrim, and most of their Synagogues were no better. And if here and there some Elders of their Synagogues were better affected, yet how may it appear that so it was, where any of themselves dwelt? And if that might appear too, yet had not the Jews already agreed; That if any man did confesse Christ, he should be cast out of the Synagogues. Joh. 9. 22.

Obj. 2. Against the argument from this Text, it is objected; That by the Church is meant the Bishop, or his Commissary?

Answ. 1. One man is not the Church.

If it be said, oneman may represent a Church; the reply is ready: one man cannot represent the Church, unlesse he be sent forth by the Church, but so is neither the Bishop nor his Commissary. They send not for them, but they come unsend for, (like water into a ship,) chiefly for the terror of the servants of Christ, and for the encouragement of the prophane. And though some of Christ's servants have found some favour from some few of Bishops, (men of more learning and ingenuity) yet those Bishops have found the lesse favour themselves from their fellow-Bishops.

Answ. 2. The Bishop ordinarily is no member of the Church of that Congregation, where the offence is committed, and what is his satisfaction to the removall of the offence given to the Church?

Answ. 3. The new Testament acknowledgeth no such ruler in the Church, as claimeth honour above the Elders that labour in word and Doctrine, 1 Tim. 8. 17.

Object. 3. To tell the Church, is to tell the Presbyterie of the Church.

Answ. 1. We deny not The offence is to be told to the Presbyterie; yet not to them as the Church, but as the guides of the Church, who, if upon hearing the cause, and examining the witnesses, they finde it ripe for pub-like censure, they are then to propound it to the Church; and to try and cleer the state of the cause before the Church, that so the church discerning fully the nature and quality of the offence may consent to the judgement and sentence of the Elders against it, to the confusion of the offender; and the publike edification of them all, who hearing and fearing, will learn to beware of the like wickednesse.

Answ. 2. The Church is never put for the Presbyterie alone (throughout the new Testament) though sometime it be put expressly for the Fraternitie alone, as they are distinguished from the Elders and Officers, Act 15. 22. and therefore Tell the Church, cannot be meant Tell the Presbyterie alone.

Object. In the old Testament, the Congregation is often put for the Elders and Rulers of the Congregation.

Answ. Let all the places alledged be examined, and it will appeare, that in matters of judgement, where the Congregation is put for the Elders and Rulers, it is never meant (for ought we can finde) of the Elders and Rulers alone, sitting apart, and retired from the Congregation; but sitting in the presence of the Congregation, and hearing, and judging causes before them: In which case, if a sentence have passed from a Ruler, with the dislike of the Congregation, they have not stuck to shew their dislike, sometime by protesting openly against it (as 1 Sam. 14. 44. 45.) sometime by refusing to execute it. (1 Sam. 22. 16. 17.) And what the people of the Congregation lawfully did in some cases, at some times, in waiving and counterpoizing the sentence of their Rulers, the same they might and ought to have done in the like cases at any time. The whole Host or Congregation of Israel

might protest against an unrighteous illegall sentence; and a part of the Congregation, who discerned the iniquity of a sentence, might justly withdraw themselves from the execution of it.

Object. 4. When Christ said Tell the Church, hee meant a Synodically or Classically assembly of the Presbyters of many Churches. For it was his meaning and purpose in this place, to prescribe a rule for the removing of all scandals out of the Church, Which cannot be done by telling the Church of one Congregation; for what if an Elder offend; yea, what if the whole Presbytery offend? The people or Brethren have not power to judge their Judges, to rule their Rulers. Yea, what if the whole Congregation fall under an offence (as they may do, Lev. 4. 13.) a Synod of many Presbyters may reform them, but so cannot any one Congregation alone; if the Congregation that gave the offence stand out in it.

Answ. 1.. Reserving due honour to Synods rightly ordered, or (which is all one) a Classis or Convention of Presbyters of particular churches, we do not finde that a Church is any where put for a Synod of Presbyteries. And it were very incongruous in this place: For though it be said a particular Congregation cannot reach the removall of all offences; so it may be as truly said, that it were unmeet to trouble Synods with every offence that falleth out in a Congregation; Offences fall out often, Synods meet but seldome; and when they do meet, they finde many more weighty imployments, then to attend to every offence of every private brother. Besides, as an whole particular Congregation may offend, so may a generall Assembly of all the Presbyters in a Nation offend also: For generall counsels have erred; and what remedy shall be found to remove such errors and offences out of this Text? Moreover, if an offence be found in a Brother of a Congregation, and the Congregation be found faithfull and willing to remove it by due

censure; why should the offence be calleth up to more publike  
judicature, and the plaister made broader than the sore?  
Again, if an Elder offend, the rest of the Presbytery with the  
Congregation joyning together, may proceed against him, (if they cannot  
otherwise heal him) and so remove the offence from amongst them. If the  
whole Presbyterie offend, or such, a part as will draw a party and a  
faction in the Church with them, their readiest course is, to bring the  
matter then to a Synod. For though this place in Matthew direct not to  
that; yet the Holy Ghost leaveth us not without direction in such a  
case, but giveth us a pattern in the Church of Antioch, to repaire to a  
Synod. And the like course is to be taken in the offence of a whole  
Congregation, if it be persisted in with obstinacy. Neither is it true  
which was said, that it was the purpose of Christ in Mat. 18. 17. to  
prescribe a rule for the removall of all offences out of the Church;  
but only of such private and lesse hainous offences, as grow publike  
and notorious only by obstinacy of the offenders: For if offences be  
hainous and publike at first, the holy Ghost doth not direct us to  
proceed in such a generall course from a private admonition by one  
brother alone, and then to a second, by one or two more, and at last,  
to tell it to the Church. But in such a case the Apostle giveth another  
rule, (1 Cor. 5. 11.) to cast an hainous notorious offender, both out  
of church-communion, and private familiar communion also.

Object. 5. The Church here spoken of, Mat. 18. 17. is such an one, as  
whereto a complaint may orderly be made: But a complaint cannot be  
orderly made to a multitude, such as an whole Congregation is.

Answ. And why may not a complaint be orderly made to a whole multitude?

The Levite made an orderly complaint to a greater multitude, then 400  
particular Congregations are wont to amount to, Jud. 20. 1, 2, 3, 4,  
&c.

Object. 6. The Church here to be complained of meeteth with authority, (for censures are administered with authority) but the Church of a particular Congregation meeteth with humility, to seek the face and favour of God.

Answ. Humility to God may well stand with authority to men. The 24 Elders (who represent the growne heyres of the church of the new Testament) they are said in Church-assemblies to sit upon thrones with crownes on their heads, Rev. 4. 4. yet when they fall down to worship God and the Lamb, they cast down their crownes at his feet, v. 10.

Object. 7. In the church of a particular Congregation, a woman may not speak: but in this Church here spoken of, they may speak; for they may be offenders, and offenders must give an account of their offences.

Answ. When the Apostle forbiddeth women to speak in the church, he meaneth, speaking partly by way of authority, as in publike praying or prophesying in the Church, (1 Tim. 2. 12) partly by way of bold inquiry, in asking questions publikely of the Prophets in the face of the Church, 1 Cor. 14. 34. But to answer it: if the whole Congregation have taken just offence at the open sin of a woman, she is bound as much to give satisfaction to the whole Congregation, as well as to the Presbyterie.

Object. 8. When Schismes grew to be scandalous in the Church of Corinth, the household of Chloe told not the whole Congregation of it, but Paul, 1 Cor. 1. 11.

Answ. The contentions in the Church of Corinth were not the offence of a private brother, but of the whole Church. And who can tell whether they had not spoken of it to the Church before? But whether they had or no, the example only argueth, that Brethren offended with the sins of their brethren, may tell an Elder of the Church of it, that he may tell it to the Church, which no man denyeth. Paul was an Elder of every

Church of Christ, as the other Apostles were, as having the government of all the Churches committed to them all.

Having thus (by the help of Christ) cleared this text in Mat. 18. 17. from variety of misconstructions (which not the obscurity of the words, but the eminency of the gifts, and worth of Expositors hath made difficult) Let us adde an argument or two more to the same purpose, to prove, that the Church of a particular Congregation, fully furnished with officers, and rightly walking in judgment and peace, is the first subject of all Church-authority, needfull to be exercised within their own body.

3. A third argument to prove this, is usually and justly taken from the practice and example of the Church of Corinth, in the excommunication of the incestuous Corinthian, 1 Cor. 5. 1. to 5.

Object. 1. The excommunication of the incestuous Corinthian, was not an act of judicial authority in the Church of Corinth, whether Elders or Brethren, but rather an act of subjection to the Apostle, publishing the sentence, which the Apostle had before decreed and judged: for (saith the Apostle) I though absent in body, yet present in spirit, have judged already, concerning him that hath done this deed, &c.

Answ. 1. Though Paul (as a chiefe Officer of every church) judged before-hand the excommunication of the incestuous Corinthian: yet his judgment was not a judicial sentence, delivering him to Satan, but a judicious doctrine and instruction, teaching the Church what they ought to do in that case.

2. The act of the church in Corinth in censuring the incestuous person, was indeed an act of subjection to the Apostles divine doctrine and direction (as all church-censures,) by whomsoever administered, ought to be acts of subjection to-the word of Christ) but yet their act was a compleat act of just power, (even an act of all that liberty and

authority which is to be put forth in any censure.) For, first they delivered him to Satan, in the name of the Lord Jesus, and with the power of the Lord Jesus, v. 4. and that is the highest power in the Church. Secondly, the spirit of Paul, that is, his Apostolike spirit was gathered together with them, in delivering and publishing the sentence; which argueth, both his power and theirs was co-incident and concurrent in this sentence. Thirdly, the holy end and use of this sentence argueth the heavenly power from whence it proceeded. They delivered him to Satan for the destruction of the flesh (that is, for the mortifying of his corruption) that his soul might be saved in the day of the Lord Jesus. Fourthly, when his soul came to be humble and penitent by the means of this sentence, Paul intreateth the church to release and forgive him, 2 Cor. 2. 6. to 10. Now ejusdem potestatis est ligare & solvere, claudere & aperire.

Object. 2. All this argueth no more, but that some in the church of Corinth had this power (to wit, the Presbytery of the church, but not the whole body of the people) to excommunicate the offender.

Answ. 1. If the Presbyterie alone had put forth this power, yet that sufficed) to make good the Proposition, that every church furnished with a presbyterie, and proceeding righteously and peaceably, they have within themselves so much power as is requisite to be exercised within their own body.

Answ. 2. It is apparent by the Text, that the Brethren concurred also in this sentence, and. them with some act of power, to wit, such power as the want of putting it forth, retarded the sentence, and the pitting of it forth was requisite to the administration of the sentence.

For, first, the reproofe for not proceeding to sentence sooner, is directed to the whole church, as well as to the Presbyterie; They are all blamed for not mourning, for not putting him away, for being puffed

up rather, 1 Cor. 5. 2.

2. The commandment is directed to them all, when they are gathered together, (and what is that but to a Church meeting?) to proceed against him. 1 Cor. 5. 4. In like sort, in the end of the Chapter he commandeth them all, Put away therefore from among you that wicked person, v. 13.

3. He declareth this act of theirs in putting him out, to be a judicall act, v. 12. Do you not judge them that are within? Say that the judgement of authoritie be proper onely to the Presbytery, yet the judgement of discretion (which as concurring in this act with the Presbytery hath a power in it, as was said) may not be denied to the Brethren: for here is an act of judgement ascribed to them all: which judgement in the Brethren he esteemeth of it so highly, that from thence he taketh occasion to advise the members of the Church; to refer their differences even in civill matters, to the judgement of the Saints or Brethren. Know ye not (saith he) that the Saints shall judge the world? yea the Angels? 1 Cor. 6. 1. 2. 3. how much more the things of this life? Yea rather then they should go to Law, add that before Infidels, in any case depending between Brethren, he adviseth them rather to set up the meanest in the Church to hear and judge between them, 1 Cor. 6. 4.

4. When the Apostle directeth them upon the repentance of an offender, to forgive him, 2 Cor. 2. 4. to 10. he speaketh to the Brethren as well as to their Elders to forgive him. As they were all (the Brethren as well as the Elders) offended with his sin: so it was meet they should all alike be satisfied, and being satisfied should forgive him: the Brethren in a way of brotherly love, and Church-consent, as well as the Elders, by sentencing his absolution and restitution to the Church. Obj. 3. But was not this Church of Corinth (who had all this power) a

metropolis, a mother Church of Achaia, in which many Presbyteries, from many Churches in the villages were assembled to administer this censure?

Ans. No such thing appeareth from the story of the Church of Corinth, neither in the Acts (Act. 18) nor from either of the Epistles to the Corinthians. True it is, Corinth was a mother-city, but not a mother-Church to all Achaia: and yet it is not unlikely that other Churches in that region, might borrow much light from their gifts; for they abounded, and were enriched with variety of all gifts, 1 Cor. 1. 5. 7. But yet that which the Apostle calleth the Church of Corinth, even the whole Church was no larger, then was wont to meet together in one place, one congregation, 1 Corinth. 14. 23.

A fourth and last Argument to prove the Proposition, that every Church so furnished with officers (as hath been said) and so carried on in truth and peace, hath all Church power needfull to be exercised within themselves, is taken from the guilt of offence, which lieth upon every church, when any offence committed by their members lyeth uncensured and unremoved. Christ hath something against the Church of Pergamus, for suffering Balaam and the Nicolaitans, Revel. 2. 14. 15. and something against the Church of Thyatira, for suffering Jezebel. Now if these Churches had not either of them sufficient power to purge out their own offenders, why are they blamed for toleration of them? yea, why are not the neighbour Churches blamed for the sins of these churches? But we see, neither is Pergamus blamed for tolerating Jezebel, nor Thyatira for tolerating Balaam, nor Smyrna for tolerating either. Indeed what Christ writeth to any one Church, his Spirit calleth all the Churches to hearken unto, and so he doth our Churches also at this day: not because he blamed them for the toleration of sins in other Churches, but because he would have them beware of the like

remisnesse in tolerating the like offences amongst themselves: and also would provoke them to observe notorious offences amongst their Sister-Churches, and with brotherly love and faithfullnesse to admonish them thereof.

It is an unsound body that wanteth strength to purge out his own vicious and malignant humours. And every Church of a particular congregation, being a bodie, even a body of Christ in itself, it were not for the honour of Christ, nor of his body, if when it were in a sound and athletick constitution, it should not have power to purge itself of its own superfluous and noysome humours.

Proposition 1V. In case a particular Church be disturbed with error or scandall, and the same maintained by a faction amongst them. Now a Synod of Churches, or of their messengers, is the first subject of that power and authoritie, whereby error is judicially convinced and condemned, the truth searched out, and determined, and the way of truth and peace declared and imposed upon the Churches.

The truth of this Proposition may appear by two Arguments.

1. Argum. From the want of power in such a particular church to passe a binding sentence, where error or scandall is maintained by a faction; For the promise of binding and loosing which is made, to a particular church, Mat. 18. 18, is not given to the church, when it is leavened with error and variance. It is a received maxim, *Clarior errans non ligat*; and it is as true, *Ecclesia litigans non ligat*: And the ground of both ariseth from the estate of the Church, to which the promise of binding and loosing is made, Mat. 18. 17. 18. which, though it be a particular church, (as hath been shewed) yet it is a Church AGREEING together in the name of Christ, Mat. 18. 19. 20. If there wand agreement amongst them, the promise of binding and loosing. is not given to them: or if they should agree, and yet agree in an error; or

in a scandall, they do not then agree in the name of Christ; For to meet in the name of Christ., implyeth, they meet not only by his command and authority, but also that they proceed according to his Lawes and Will, and that to his service and glory. If then the church, or a considerable part of it fall into error through ignorance, or into faction by variance, they cannot expect the presence of Christ with them, according to his promise to passe a binding sentence. And then as they fall under the conviction and admonition of any other sister church, in a way of brotherly love, by vertue of communion of churches; so their errors and variance, and whatsoever scandalls else do accompany the same, they are justly subject to the condemnation of a Synod of Churches.

2. A second Argument to prove that a Synod is the first subject of power, to determine and judge errors and variances in particular churches, is taken from the pattern set before us in that case, Act. 15. 1 to 28. when certain false Teachers, having taught in the church of Antioch, a necessity of circumcision to salvation, and having gotten a faction to take part with them, (as appeareth by the sta`sis and suze'tesis of Paul and Barnabas against them) the church did not determine the case themselves, but referred the whole matter to the Apostles and Elders at Jerusalem, Act. 15. 1. 2. Not to the Apostles alone, but to the Apostles and Elders. The Apostles were as the Elders and Rulers of all churches; and the Elders there were not a few, the Believers in Jerusalem being many thousands. Neither did the Apostles determine the matter (as hath been said) by Apostolicall authority from immediate revelation; but they assembled together with the Elders, to consider of the matter, v. 6. and a multitude of Brethren together with them (v. 12. 22. 23.) and after, searching out the cause by an ordinary means of disputation, v. 7; Peter cleered it by the witness of the

Spirit to his Ministry in Cornelius his family; Paul and Barnabas by the like effect of their Ministerie among the Gentiles: James confirmed the same by the testimony of the Prophets, wherewith the whole Synod being satisfied, they determine of a judicall sentence, and of a way to publish it by letters and messengers; in which they censure the false Teachers, as troublers of their Church, and subverters of their soules; they reject the imposition of circumcision, as a yoak which neither they nor their fathers were able to beare; they impose upon the Churches none but some necessary observations, and them by way of that authority which the Lord had given them, v.28. Which pattern cleerly sheweth us to whom the key of authority is committed, when their groweth offence and difference in a church. Look as in the case of the offence of a faithfull brother persisted in, the matter is at last judged and determined in a church, which is a Congregation of the faithfull: so in the case of the offence of the church or congregation, the matter is at last judged in a congregation of churches, a Church of churches: for what is a Synod else but a Church of churches? Now, from all these former Propositions which tend to cleare the first subject of the power of the keys, it may be easie to deduce certain corollaries from thence, tending to clear a parallel Question to this; to wit, In what sense it may, and ought to be admitted, that a church if a particular congregation is independent in the use of the power of the keys, and in what sense not? For in what sense the Church of a particular Congregation is the first subject of the power of the keys, in the same sense it is independent, and in none other. We taking the first subject and the independent subject to be all one.

1. Corollary. The Church is not independent on Christ, but dependent on him for all church-power.

The Reason is plain, because he is the first subject of all

church-power by way of soveraigne eminency, as hath been said. And therefore the church, and all the Officers thereof; yea, and a Synod of Churches is dependent upon him, for all ministeriall church-power. Ministry is dependent upon soveraigntie; yea, the more dependent they be upon Christ, in all the exercise of their church-power, the more powerfull is all their power in all their administrations. 2.

Corollary. The first subject of the ministeriall power of the keys, though it be independent in respect of derivation of power from the power of the sword to the performance of any spirituall administration, yet it is subject to the power of the sword in matters which concern the civill peace.

The matters which concern the civil peace, wherein Church subjection is chiefly attended, are of foure sorts.

1. The first sort be civill matters, ta` biopka`, the things of this life, as is the disposing of mens goods or lands, lives, or liberties, tributes, customes, worldly honours, and inheritances. In these the Church submitteth, and referreth itself to the civill State. Christ as minister of the circumcission, refused to take upon him the dividing of Inheritances amongst Brethren, as impertinent to his calling, Luke 12. 13. 14. His kingdome (he acknowkedgeth) is not of this world, Joh. 18. 36. Himself payed tribute to Cesar, (Matth. 17. 27) for himself and his disciples.

2: The second sort of things which concern civill peace, is, the establishment of pure Religion, in doctrine, worship, and government, according to the word of God, as also the reformation of all corruptions in any of these. On this ground the good Kings of Judah, commanded Judah to seek the Lord God of their fathers, and to worship him, according to his own statutes and commandments, and the contrary corruptions of strange gods, high places, Images, and Groves, they

removed, and are commended of God, and obeyed by the Priests and people in so doing. 2 Chron. 14. 3, 4, 5. 2 Chron. 15. 8 to 16. 2 Chron. 17. 6 to 9. 2 Chron. 19. 3, 4. 2 Chron. 24. 4, 5, 6. 8, 9, 10. 2 Chron. 29. 3 to 35. 2 Chron. 30. 1 to 12. 2 Chron. 34. 3 to 33. The establishment of pure Religion, and the reformation of corruptions in Religion, do much concerne the civill peace. If Religion be corrupted, there will be warre in the gates, Judg. 5. 8. And no peace to him, that cometh in, or goeth out. 2 Chron. 15. 3. 5. 6. But where Religion rejoyceth, the civill State flourisheth. Hagg. 2. 15 to 19. It is true, the establishment of pure Religion, and reformation of corruptions pertain also to the Churches and Synodical Assemblies. But they go about it onely with spirituall weapons, ministry of the Word, and Church-censures, upon such as are under Church-power. But Magistrates addresse themselves thereto, partly by commanding, and stirring up the Churches, and Ministers thereof to go about it in their spirituall way; partly also by civill punishments upon the wilfull opposers, and disturbers of the same. As Jehosaphat sent Priests and Levites (and them accompanied and countenanced with Princes and nobles) to preach and teach in the cities of Judah. 2 Chron. 17. 7, 8, 9. So Josiah put to death the idolatrous Priests of the high places. 2 Kings, 22. 20. Nor was that a peculiar duty or privilege of the Kings of Judah, but attended to also by heathen Princes, and that to prevent the wrath of God, against the Realme of the King and his sons. Ezra, 7. 23. Yea, and of the times of the new Testament it is prophesied, that in some cases, capitall punishment shall proceed against false Prophets, and that by the procurement of their nearest kindred. Zach. 13. 3. And the execution thereof is described, Rev. 16. 4. to 7, where the rivers and fountains of water (that is, the Priests and Iesuites, that convey the Religion of the Sea of Rome throughout the countreys) are turned to

blood, that is, have blood given them to drink, by the civill  
Magistrate.

Nevertheless, though we willingly acknowledge a power in the Civill  
Magistrate, to establish and reform Religion, according to the Word of  
God: yet we would not be so understood, as if we judged it to belong to  
the civill power, to compel all men to come and sit down at the Lords  
table, or to enter into the communion of the Church, before they be in  
some measure prepared of God for such fellowship. For this is not a  
Reformation, but a Deformation of the Church, and is not according to  
the Word of God, but against it, as we shall shew (God willing) in the  
sequell, when we come to speak of the disposition or qualification of  
Church-members.

3. There is a third sort of things which concern the civill peace,  
wherein the Church is not to refuse subjection to the Civill  
Magistrate, in the exercise of some publike spirituall administrations,  
which may advance and help forward the publick Good of Civill State  
according to God. In time of warre, or pestilence, or any publike  
calamitie or danger lying upon a Commonwealth, the Magistrate may  
lawfully proclaime a fast as lehosaphat did. 2 Chron. 20. 3. And the  
Churches ought not to neglect such an administration, upon such a just  
occasion. Neither doth it impeach the power of the Church to call a  
Fast, when themselves see God calling them to publick humiliation. For  
as lehosaphat called a Fast; so the Prophet Joel stirreth up the  
Priests to call a Fast in time of a famine threatening the want of holy  
Sacrifices, Joel 1. 13, 14.

It may fall out also, that in undertaking a warre, or in making a  
league with a forraine State, there may arise such cases of conscience,  
as may require the consultation of a Synod. In which case, or the like,  
if the Magistrate call for a Synod, the Churches are to yeeld him,

ready subjection herein in the Lord. Jehosaphat, though he was out of his place, when he was in Samaria visiting an idolatrous King; yet he was not out of his way, when in case of undertaking the war against Syria, he called for counsell from the mouth of the Lord, by a Councill or Synod of Priests and Prophets. 1 Kings 22. 5, 6, 7.

4. A fourth sort of things, wherein the church is not to refuse subjection to the Civil Magistrate, is in patient suffering their unjust persecutions without hostile or rebellious resistance. For though persecution of the churches and servants of Christ will not advance the civil peace, but overthrow it; yet for the church to take up the sword in her own defence, is not a lawful means of preserving the church peace, but a disturbance of it rather. In this case, when Peter drew his Sword in defence of his Master (the Lord Jesus) against an attachment served upon him, by the Officers of the high Priests and Elders of the people, our Saviour bade him put up his sword into his sheath again; for, (saith he) all they that take the sword, shall perish by the sword, Mat. 27. 50, 51, 52:; Where he speaketh of Peter either as a private Disciple, or a church-officer, to whom, though the power of the keys was committed, yet the power of the sword was not committed. And for such to take up the sword, though in the cause of Christ, it is forbidden by Christ; and such is the case of any particular church or of a Synod of churches. As they have received the power of the keys, not, of the sword, to the power of the keys they may, and ought to administer, but not of the sword. Wherein nevertheless we speak of churches and Synods, as such, that is, as church-members, or church-assemblies, acting in a church-way, by the power of the keys received from Christ. But if some of the same persons be also entrusted by the civil State, with the preservation and protection of the Laws and Liberties, peace and safety of the same

state, and shall meet together in a publike civill assembly (whether in Councill or Camp) they may there provide by civill power (according to the wholesome lawes and liberties of the countrey,) Ne quid Ecclesia, quid Respublica detrimenti capiat. If King Saul swear to put Ionathan to death, the Leaders of the people may by strong hands rescue him from his fathers unjust and illegal-fury. 1. Sam. 14. 44, 45. But if Saul persecute David (though as unjustly as Ionathan) yet if the Princes and Leaders of the people will not rescue him from the wrath of the King, David (a private man) will not draw out his sword in his own defence, so much as to touch the Lords anynted. 1 Sam. 24. 4 to 7.

To conclude this Corollary, touching the subjection of churches to the civill State, in matters which concern the civill peace, this may not be omitted, that as the Church is subject to the sword of the Magistrate in things which concern the civill peace; so the Magistrate (if Christian) is subject to the keys of the Church, in matters which concern the peace of his conscience and the kingdome of heaven. Hence it is prophesied by Isaiah, that Kings and Queens, who are nursing fathers and mothers to the church; shall bow down to the Church, with their faces to the earth, Isai. 49. 23. That is, they shall walk in professed subjection to the Ordinances of Christ in his Church. Hence also it is, that David prophesieth of a two-edged sword, (that is, the sword of the Spirit, the word of Christ) put into the hands of the Saints, (who are by calling the Members of the Church) as to subdue the nations by the ministry of the Word, to the obedience of the Gospel, (Psalms, 149. 6, 7,) so to binde their Kings with chains, and their Nobles with fetters of iron, to execute upon them the judgment written, (that is, written in the Word.) Psal. 149. 8, 9.

3. A third Corollary touching the independency of churches is this, That a church of a particular Congregation, consisting of Elders and

Brethren, and walking in the truth and peace of the Gospel, as it is the first subject of all Church-power, needfull to be exercised within itself, so it is independent upon any other (Church or Synod) for the exercise of the same.

That such a Church is the first subject of all church-power, hath been cleared above in the opening of the third Proposition of the first subject of the power of the keys. And such a church being the first subject of church-power, is unavoidably independent upon any other church or body for the exercise thereof, for-as hath been said afore, the first subject of any Accident or Adjunct, is independent upon any other, either for the injoying, or for the imploying (the haying or the using) of the same.

4) A fourth corollary touching the independency of churches is, That a Church fallen into any offence (whether it be the whole Church, or a strong party in it) is not independent in the exercise of Church-power, but is subject both to the admonition of any other Church, and to the determination and judiciall sentence of a Synod for direction into a way of truth and peace.

And this also ariseth from the former discourse. For, if *clavis errans non ligat, Ecclesia litigans non ligat*; that is, if Christ hath not given to a particular church a promise to binde and loose in heaven, what they binde and loose on earth, unlesse they agree together, and agree in his name, then such a church is not independent in their proceedings, as do fail in either. For all the independency that can be claimed is founded upon that promise, What yee binde on earth, shall be bound in heaven; what yee loose on earth, shall be loosed in heaven, Math. 18. 18. On that promise is founded both the independency and security & parity also of all churches. But if that promise be cut off from them, they are like Sampson when his haire was cut off, weak, and

subject to fall under other men; and yet they fall softer than hee did: hee fell into the hands of his enemies, but they fall under the censure of their friends. As the false Prophet recanting his error did acknowledge, so may they: Thus was I wounded in the house of my friends, Zach. 13. 6. In the house of a neighbour-church or two, I was friendly smitten with a brotherly admonition, which (like a precious oyle) did not break mine head: and in the house of a Synod of churches, I was friendly, yea, brotherly censured and healed.

5. A fifth and last Corollary arising from the former discourse, touching the independency of churches, may be this; Though the Church of a particular Congregation, consisting of Elders and Brethren, and walking with a right foot in the truth and peace of the Gospel, be the first subject of all church-power needfull to be exercised within itself; and consequently be independent from any other Church or Synod in the use of it; yet it is a safe and wholesome, and holy Ordinance of Christ, for such particular churches to joyn together in holy Covenant or Communion, and consolation amongst themselves, to administer all their church affairs (which are of weighty, and difficult and common concernment) not without common consultation and consent of other churches about them. Now church-affairs of weighty and difficult and common concernment, wee account to be the election and ordination of Elders, excommunication of an Elder, or any person of publick note and employment: the translation of an Elder from one Church to another, or the like. In which case we conceive it safe and wholesome, and an holy ordinance to proceed with common consultation and consent. Safe, for in multitude of counsellors there is safetie (as in civill, so in Church affairs) Prov. 11. 14. And though this or that Church may be of a good and strong constitution, and walk with a right foot in the truth, and peace of the Gospel: yet all Churches are not in a like athleticke

plight, and they will be loath to call in, or look out for help as much or more then others, though they have more need then others: yea, and the best Churches may soon degenerate, and stand in as much need of help as others, and for want of it may sink and fall into deep Apostasie, which other Churches might have prevented, had they discerned it at first.

It is also wholesome, as tending to maintain brotherly love, and soundnesse of doctrine in Churches, and to prevent many offences, which may grow up in this or that particular Church, when it transacteth all such things within itself without consent.

It is likewise an holy ordinance of Christ, as having just warrant from a like precedent. The Apostles were as much independent from one another, and stood in as little need of one anothers help, as Churches do one of another. And yet Paul went up to Jerusalem, to confer with Peter, James, and Iohn, lest he should run in vain in the course of his ministry, Galat. 2. 2. And though in conference the chief Apostles added nothing to Paul, ver. 6. yet when they perceived the Gospel of the uncircumcision was committed to Paul and Barnabas, as that of the circumcision to Peter, James and Iohn, they gave unto one another the right hand of fellowship, ver. 9. Now then it will follow by just proportion, that if the Apostles who are each of them independent one of another, had need to consult and confer together about the work of their ministry, to procure the freer passage to their calling, and to their doctrine: then surely Churches, and Elders of Churches, though independent one of another, had need to communicate their courses and proceedings in such cases one with another, to procure the freer passage to the same. And if the Apostles, giving right-hand of fellowship one to another, did mutually strengthen their hands in the work of the ministry: then the Elders of Churches, giving right hand of

fellowship to one another in their ordination, or upon any fit occasion, cannot but much encourage and strengthen the hearts and hands of one another in the Lords work.

Again, something might be added, if not for confirmation, yet for illustration of this point, by comparing the dimensions of the New Ierusalem; which is a perfect platform of a pure Church, as it shall be constituted in the Iewish Church state, at their last conversion. The dimensions of this Church as they are described by Ezekiel, (Chap. 48. 30.) are (according to Iunius) twelve furlongs, which after the measure of the Sanctuarie (which is double to the common) is about three miles in length, and as much in breadth. But the dimensions of the same Church of the Iews in Rev. 21. 16. is said to be twelve thousand furlongs. Now how can these two dimensions of the same Church stand together; which are so fare discrepant one from another? For there be a thousand times twelve furlongs, in twelve thousand furlongs. The fittest and fairest reconciliation seemeth plainly to be this, that Ezekiel speaketh of the dimensions of any ordinarie Iewish Church of one particular congregation. But Iohn speaketh of the dimensions of many particular Iewish Churches, combining together . in some cases, even to the communion of a thousand Churches. Not that the Church of the Iews will be constituted in a Nationall and Diocesan frame, with Nationall officers and Diocesan Bishops or the like: but that sometimes a thousand of them will be gathered into a Synod, and all of them will have such mutuall care, and yeeld such mutuall brotherly help and communion one to another, as if they were all but one body.

If any man say, Theologia symbolica, or parabolica non est argumentativa, that arguments from such parables and rnysticall resemblances in Scripture are not valid, let him enjoy his ovine apprehension (and if he can yeeld a better interpretation of the place)

let him waye this collection. Neverthelesse, if there were no argumentative power in parables, why did the Lord Iesus so much delight in that kind of teaching? and why did Iohn, and Daniel, and Ezekiel deliver a great part of their prophesies in parables, if we must take them for riddles, and not for documents nor arguments? Surely if they serve not for argument, they serve not for document.

But furthermore, touching this. great work of communion and consociation of Churches, give us leave to adde, this caution To see that this consociation of Churches be not perverted, either to the oppression or diminution of the just libertie and authoritie of each particular Church within itself: who being well supplied with a faithfull and expert Presbyterie of their own, do walk in their integritie according to the truth and peace of the Gospel. Let Synods have their just authoritie in all Churches, how pure soever in determining such Diata`xeis as are requisite for the edification of all Christs Churches according to God. But in the election and ordination of Officers, and censure of offenders, let it suffice the Churches consociate to assist one another, with their counsell, and right hand of fellowship, when they see a particular Church to use their libertie and power aright. But let them not put forth the power of their communitie, either to take such Church acts out of their hands, or to hinder them in their lawfull course, unlesse they see them (through ignorance or weaknesse) to abuse their libertie and authoritie in the Gospel. All the liberties of Churches were purchased to them by the precious blood of the Lord Iesus: and therefore neither may the Churches give them away, nor many Churches take them out of the hands of one. They may indeed prevent the abuse of their liberties, and direct in the lawfull use of them, but not take them away, though themselves should be willing. The Lord Iesus having given equall power

to all the Apostles, it was not lawfull for eleven of them to forbid the twelfth to do any act of his office without their intervention. Neither was it lawfull for the nine who were of inferiour gifts, to commit the guidance and command of all their Apostolick administrations unto Peter, James and Iohn, who seemed to be pillars. And that, not onely because they were all (one as well as another) immediately guided by the holy Ghost: but because they were all equall in office, and everie one to give account for himself unto God.

It is the like case (in some measure) of particular Churches; yea, there is moreover a three-fold further inconvenience, which seemeth to us, to attend the translation of the power of particular churches in these ordinary administrations, into the hands of a Synod of Presbyters, commonly called a Classis.

1. The promise of Binding and Loosing, in way of Discipline, which Christ gave to every particular church (as hath been shewed) is by this means not received, nor enjoined, nor practised by themselves immediately, but by their Deputies or Over-seers.

2. The same promise which was not given to Synods in acts of that nature (as hath been shewed in the chapter of Synods) but in acts of another kinde, is hereby received, and enjoined, and practised by them, and by them onely, which ought not to be.

And which is a third inconvenience, The practice of this power of the keyes only by a Synod or Presbyters, still keepeth the Church as under nonage, as if they were not grown up to the full fruition of the just liberty of their riper yeeres in the dayes of the Gospel. For a mother to bear her young daughter in her arms, and not to suffer it to go on its own feet, whilst it is in the infancie, is kindly and comely: but when the Damosell is grown up to riper yeeres, for the mother still to bear her in her arms, for fear of stumbling, it were an unnecessary

burthen to the mother, and a reproach to the Virgin; Such is the case here: The community of churches (according to the Hebrew phrase) is as the Mother; each particular church is as the Daughter. In the old Testament, while the Church was in her nonage, it was not unseasonable to leave the whole guidance and bearing thereof in the hands of their Tutors and Governors, the Priests and Levites, and in the community of the nationall courts. But now in the dayes of the new Testament, when the churches are grown up (or should be grown at least) to more maturity, it were meet more to give the Church liberty to stand alone, and to walk upon her own legs; and yet in any such part of her way, as may be more hard to hit right upon, as in her Elections, and Ordinances, and Censures of eminent persons, in office; it is a safe and holy and faithfull office of the vigilancy of the community of churches, to be present with them, and helpfull to them in the Lord. And at all times when a particular church shall wander out of the way, (whether out of the way of truth, or of peace) the community of churches may by no means be excused from reforming them again into their right way, according to the authority which the Lord hath given them for the publike edification of all the severall churches within their Covenant.

Soli Christo, To A, ka`i To O.

FINIS.

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