ANSWER

TO

REMARKS

UPON AN

ESSAY

Concerning

Humane Understanding, &c.

BEFORE any Thing came out against my Essay concerning Humane Understanding the last Year, I was told, That I must prepare my self for a Storm that was coming against it; it being resolved by some Men, That it was necessary that Book of mine should, as 'tis N phrased

phrased, be run down. I do not say, That the Author of these Remarks was one of those Men: But I premise this as the Reason of the Answer I am about to give him. And though I do not fay he was one of them, yet in this, I think, every indifferent Reader will agree with me, That his Letter does not very well fuit with the Character he takes upon himself, or the Design he pretends in

writing it.

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He pretends, the Business of his Letter is to be informed: But if that were in earnest so, I suppose he would have done two Things quite otherwife than he has. The First is, That he would not have thought it necesfary for his particular Information, that his Letter (that pretends Enquiry in the Body of it, though it carries Remarks in the Title) should have been published in Print: Whereby I am apt to think, That however in it he puts on the Person of a Learner, yet he would miss his Aim, if he were not taken notice of as a Teacher; and particularly, that his Remarks shew'd the World great Faults in my Book.

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The other is, That he has not fet his Name to his Letter of Enquiries; whereby I might, by knowing the Person that enquires, the better know how to fuit my Answer to him. I cannot much blame him in another respect, for concealing his Name: For, I think, any one who appears among Christians, may be well ashamed of his Name, when he raises fuch a Doubt as this, viz. Whether P. 6. & 7. an infinitely powerful and wife Being, be veracious or no; unless Falshood be in fuch Reputation with this Gentleman, that he concludes Lying to be no Mark of Weakness and Folly. Befides, this Author might, if he had pleased, have taken notice, That in more Places than one, I speak of the Goodness of God; another Evidence, as I take it, of his Veracity.

He feems concerned to know upon what Ground I will build the Divine P. 6. Law, when I pursue Morality to a Demonstration?

If he had not been very much in haste, he would have seen. That his Questions, in that Paragraph, are a little too forward; unless he thinks it necessary I should write, when and

upon

upon what he thinks fit. When I know him better, I may perhaps think I owe him great Observance; but so much, as that very few Men think due to themselves.

I have faid indeed in my Book, That I thought Morality capable of Demonstration, as well as Mathematicks: But I do not remember where I promised this Gentleman to demonstrate it to him.

He fays, If he knew upon what Grounds I would build my Demonstration of Morality, he could make a better Judgment of it. His Judgment who makes fuch Demands as this, and is so much in haste to be a Judge, that he cannot stay till what he has fuch a Mind to be firting upon, be born, does not feem of that Consequence, that any one should be in haste to gratisie his Impatience.

And fince he thinks the Illiterate part of Mankind (which is the greatest) must have a more compendious way to know their Duty, than by long Deductions. He may do well to confider, whether it were for their Sakes he published this Question, viz. What is the Reason and

Ground of the Divine Law?

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Whoever fincerely acknowledges any Law to be the Law of God; cannot fail to acknowledge also, That it hath all that Reason and Ground that a just and wife Law can or ought to have; and will eafily persuade himself to forbear raising fuch Questions and Scruples about it.

A Man that infinuates, as he does, P. 4. as if I held, That the distinction of Vertue and Vice, was to be picked up by our Eyes, our Ears, or our Nostrils; shews so much Ignorance, or so much Malice, that he deserves no other Anfwer but Pity.

The Immortality of the Soul is another P. 8. Thing, he says, he cannot clear to himself, upon my Principles. It may be so. The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Worcester, in the Letter he has lately honoured me with in Print, has undertaken to prove, upon my Principles, the Souls immateriality; which I suppose, this Author will not question to be a Proof of its Immortality. And to his Lordships Letter, I refer P. 69. him for it. But if that will not ferve his turn, I will tell him a Principle of mine that will clear it to him; and

that

the Gospel.

He mentions other Doubts he has, unresolved by my Principles. If my Principles do not reach them, the World I think will, I am sure I shall, be obliged to him, to direct me to such as will supply that Defect in mine. For I never had the Vanity to hope to out-do all other Men. Nor did I propose to my self, in publishing my Essay, to be an Answerer of Questions; Or expect that all Doubts should go out of the World, as soon as my Book came into it.

The World has now my Book, fuch as it is: If any one finds, That there be many Questions that my Principles will not resolve, he will do the World more Service to lay down such Principles as will resolve them, than to quarrel with my Ignorance, (which I readily acknowledge) and possibly for that which cannot be done. I shall never think the worse of mine, because they will not resolve every ones Doubts, till I see those Principles, laid down by any one, that will, and then I will quit mine.

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If any one finds any Thing in my Essay to be corrected, he may, when he pleases, write against it; and when I think fit, I will Answer him. For I do not intend my Time shall be wasted at the Pleasure of every One, who may have a Mind to pick Holes in my Book, and shew his Skill in the Art of Consutation.

To conclude, Were there nothing else in it, I should not think it fit to trouble my self about the Questions of a Man, which he himself does not think worth the owning.

FINIS.