"must affirm, that he was "always in the form of a ser-"vant, in the form of a crea-"ture: and that much more "in heaven, than when upon "earth; much more before "the creation of the world, "than when he conversed with "men. For with what perfec-"tions soever a creature may be "endued, it is much more in the " form of a servant, when in the "immediate presence of God, "than when among men. In-"stead, therefore, of the sacred "writers informing us, that "Christ in his first estate, and "when with his Father, was "God, they should have said, "that he was then, comparatively "nothing." (Page 180.) "Jesus "Christ is equal with God. "He thought it not robbery to "be equal with God, says an "unerring writer. This equal-"ity must include something "greater, and something more which existed in the form of God prior to his incarnation, and was disrobed and divested of its ancient glory, when he took on him the fashion of a man, and the form of a servant.

Besides, the form of God can never be proved to signify his divine nature; for there is no expression like it in Scripture that signifies proper divinity. Nor indeed does morphe properly signify nature or essence any where in the Bible, that I can find, but only appearance, shape, or likeness. (5. D. 167, 168.)

Whosoever will read the four first chapters of Genesis with due attention, will find a very plain and easy representation of the great God, first creating ALL things," and afterwards appearing to Adam, Eve, and Cain, and conversing with them with a human voice, and most probably in a human shape too. 1 am

*Mr. Stevens, afterwards, denies the revealed account of the creation, recorded in Genesis, to be the creation of ALL things. (See P. 1. Let. 38.) Thus, he says one thing at one time to support his pharisaical lie; and the contrary at another time, when he is obliged to make void divine revelation for the sake of his tradition.

b Whosoever reads the four first chapters of Genesis with due attention, will find man's originality is of the dust, and therefore, the human soul pre-existerians are liars. But to say, or to suppose, God appeared in man's own shape, because his voice was heard by Adam, Eve, and Cain, is to suppose the Holy Ghost did also uppear in man's own shape, because he testified of Christ, and spake unto Philip, and others, as with a human voice. Thus by suppositions, the Scriptures may be made a nose of wax. Dr. Hawker justly observed to Mr. John Stevens, that on a subject of such vast moment, ("The Christ of God") all human reasonings unsupported by divine authority, lose their influence with me." And so they ought with all who fear God. The Bible is not a book of suppositions, but of Truth. When God uttered his voice, it is written, he sent forth his Spirit: and as Adam and his wife heard the voice of the Lord God, why should we suppose there was the appearance of a human form, when no such appearance is mentioned! Why did not the Father appear in a human form, when he spake! (Matt. iii. 17. xvii. 5. John xii. 20.) Surely, those

"Divine, that an unity of con-"sent between Christ and the " Father. Nothing short of "an unity of essence can an-"swer the import of the phrase; "for, otherwise, it would con-"tradict that high demand, so "often repeated by Jehovah; "To whom will ye liken me, "and make me equal, and com-" pare me, that we may be like?" (Page 244.) "Again: To be "one with God; to be equal "with God; to be God's own "son; and, to be God; are in "the language of inspiration, "phrases of a similar import, "and may be fairly explained "one by another. So, we find, "the Jews understood them. "For, when our Lord said, I "and the Father are one; they "took up stones to stone him.

well assured, that any common reader, who begins the Bible without prejudices or prepossessions of any kind, would naturally frame this idea under the words and expressions of *Moses*, the sacred writer.

It is very probable, that when God had made man, he appeared to him in man's own shape, and thus made it known to Adam, that he had formed him in his own Image, even as to his body; that is, in such form as God himself did, and would frequently assume, in order to converse with man on earth. And why may it not be surposed that, the Son of God ALWAYS POSSESED the human form in the upper world? S. D. 173.*

"And when Jesus asked them the reason of their outrageous con"duct, they answered; Because that thou, being a man, makest
"thyself God. From whence it is evident, that, in their opinion,
"to be one with the Father, and to be God, are the same thing.

"In the same exalted point of light they considered the
"character, Son of God. For they looked upon him
"as appropriating it to himself, in a proper, and not in a
"figurative sense. No, they would never have made such a stir,
"nor have laid so heavy a charge against him, if the only cause of
"complaint had been; THAT HE CALLED HIMSELF THE SON OF
"God by a metaphor, or by adoption. For they considered them"selves the adopted sons of God; saying, we have one Father, even
"God. They, therefore, must mean something very different

men who are obliged to support their doctrines by suppositions, are sporting themselves with their own deceivings, the wretched effusions of a sensual soul, which hath departed from the faith, by giving heed to the seductions of men; and the doctrines of devils.

² If suppositions are to be received as constituting the faith of God's elect, there would be as many creeds as suppositions. And if it may be supposed that the Son of God always possessed the human form in the upper world; why may it not be supposed that the Spirit of God always possessed the human form in the upper world; why may it not be supposed that the Spirit of God always possessed the human form in the upper world? Here I could multiply suppositions if it were profitable: but I trust enough has been said to shew the folly and wickedness of setting up suppositions, by which the world might be proved by materialists to be eternal.

"from this, when they say, we have a law, and by our law he ought "to die, because he made himself the Son or God. "another place, they explain themselves; they let us know "more fully what they understood by the august character; "for when Jesus vindicating his conduct in healing the impo-"tent man on the sabbath day, said; my Father worketh, and I "work: they sought the more to kill him, because he had not only "broken the sabbath, but said also, that God was his Father. "making himself EQUAL WITH God. From which it is mani-"fest, that to be God's own son, and to be equal with God, were "the same thing in their account. And, indeed, the characters "own son, and only son, naturally signify an equality, a sameness "of essence." (Page 245, 246.) Thus this masterly writer has most clearly proved, he neither worshipped the human pre-existerians' God, nor believed in the human pre-existerians' Christ; but that he unfeignedly believed in "the Christ of "God," the essential son of the Father in truth and love. Which truth, of eternal importance to be believed, is positively denied, and rejected, by the human Pre-existerians, and Antichrist! And no man would pervert I Am, into I was a man; or, pervert the 5th and 6th verses of the 2nd chapter of the Epistle to the Philippians, as the Perverter, and John Allen, and the Arians have done, unless they were under the dominion of Satan. In this masterly Treatise, Dr. Abbadie has also exposed the wickedness of the human pre-existerians' Antichristian attempt to crucify the Son of God afresh as an impostor! Indeed, Dr. Abbadie appears throughout the whole of that able treatise to be under the immediate influence of the Holy Spirit.

In the second place, I shall expose the human pre-existerians' sophistry, by which they have beguiled some weak believers from the simplicity there is in Christ: (2 Cor. xi. 3,) and for that purpose I shall put the human pre-existerians' opinion of what they sometimes call the phrase, and at other times the titles, "Christ Jesus" in juxta-position with their opinion of the word (morphe) form, which occurs twice in the 6th and 7th verses of the 2nd chapter of the Epistle to the Philippians.

^{*} It is not said of our Lord Jesus Christ that he was (morphoumenos) that is, formed in the Image of God: but that he, existing in the (morphe) form of God, was EQUAL with God. It is not said of the saints that they are to be in the morphe of God, or in the morphe of the Son of God, but (sum-morphous) con-formed to the Image of the Son. Then, if to be sum-morphous to the image of the Son does not mean to be conformed to the Son, but only to his Image; it must follow, that to exist in the morphe (form) of God, must mean the essence of God, and not the Image of God.

The human pre-existerians' opinion of the names Christ Jesus.

"The phrase Christ Jesus, "which the Apostle uses in "ver. 5, is never applied in "the Scriptures to Abstract Divinity; but always to one "who is a complex person, in "whom both the divine and "human natures are united." (S. D. 166.)

The human pre-existerians' opinion of the word (morphe) form.

"I am well satisfied that, "morphe (form) has not the "signification of essence any "where in God's word; but "that it properly signifies form, "shape, delineation or appear-"ance." (S. D. 164. S. M. ii. 260.) The nature of God has no form. (E. S. 37.)

From their opinion of the word morphe, form, namely, that it does not signify essence or nature, but merely shape, delineation, or appearance, it is very evident, that if the text in the Epistle to the Philippians be so interpreted, then, the Lord Jesus Christ has neither the nature. nor essence of God, nor has he the nature, or essence of man, but merely the shape, delineation, or appearance of God, and of man; because the text would read thus. "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus: "who being merely in the shape, delineation, or "pearance of God, thought it no robbery to be equal "with God: but made himself of no reputation, and took "upon him merely the shape, delineation, or appearance, "of a servant, &c." Here I would pause a few minutes, and ask the believer, if there ever was an open enemy of our Lord Jesus Christ, who has exceeded this instance of malevolent misrepresentation of the plain meaning of this Sacred text? But, the human pre-existerians are partial to syllogisms: the Perverter of I Am, with all the reason in the world, (S. D. 16,) calls them heavy things to toss out of the way; and therefore, I shall present his young rooks with three human pre-existerian syllogisms, formed from their interpretation and rendering of the word morphe in this text; which they may possibly find too heavy either for their plain reason, or for their much reason to throw out of the way.

Ist Syllogism. Morphe has not the signification of essence or nature; Jesus Christ existed in the morphe of God; therefore Jesus Christ had not the essence or nature of God!!

2nd Syllogism. Morphe has not the signification of essence or nature; Jesus Christ took the morphe of a servant; therefore Jesus Christ had not the essence or na-

ture of a servant!!

From these two heavy human pre-existerian syllogisms we have all the reason in the world to consider, (S. D. 16,) that their fanciful Christ was neither God, nor man! And as he was neither God, nor man, it is no marvel that he should have no form; but only an appearance. And as they say, the nature of God has no form, it must therefore follow, according to their interpretation of the word morphe, that their Christ never had a form: he is therefore a Christ of man's invention!

3rd Syllogism. The nature of God has no form; Christ was in the form of God; therefore Christ had no

form!

These three Syllogisms are very heavy things, and they prove, that Mr. John Stevens with all the reason in the world considers (S. D. 16,) morphe to mean, that our Lord Jesus Christ had neither the essence, nor nature of God, and neither the essence, nor nature of man, nor any form whatever *

A spiritual writer observes, "The Greek Os en morphe Theou uparchon," which we read, "Who being in the form of God," I conceive must be understood of the essential Godhead of the Lord Jesus Christ, and not of any glorious appearance of his before, and under the Mosaic dispensation. And if so, uparchon, ought to be rendered existing, subsisting, living, (as the sense of the word is in Luke xvi. 23, and vii. 25,) because in Philip ii. 6, it does not imply any derived, but underived ex-Morphen doulon, in the next verse, Philip ii. 7, rendered the form of a servant, evidently means the real assumption of human nature; in which HB who before existed in the form of God, and simply as God, became the real servant of the Father, and not an imaginary one; and served in reality, and not in appearance only. So Morphe Theou, which we render, form of God, in verse 6, must mean something more than the mere appearance, fashion, similitude, or delineation, without the life or reality of the divine nature. For if the Lord Jesus Christ did not exist as God, or exist of himself, then it had been the most daring robbery in him to have pretended the equality with God, which he evidently claimed as his lawful right. Since, in no respect is Jesus the Fellow, or Equal of JEHOVAH SABBAOTH, (i. r. of the FATHER) but as he is essentially, or by nature God; and, being so, existing in the form of God, seems to be a correct mode of expressing his self-existence. Moreover, if he, 'Who " being in the form of God, thought it not robbery to be equal with God, "but took upon him the form of a screant," did not actually become a

The simplicity of this sacred text in the Epistle to the Philippians, has been heretofore set forth, (see ante, page 37, 38, 39,) but I beg leave to observe, that the united subtilty of the serpent, and the depraved reasonings of men, have never been able to prove that, "the mind "of Jesus Christ" in this text does not mean the eternal mind of a Divine Person; because, the most High God has declared by his servants the prophets, that there is none like him; for thus it is written; "To whom "then, will ye liken God? Or what likeness will ye compare "unto him? To whom, then, will ye liken me, or shall I "BE EQUAL, SAITH THE HOLY ONE?" These questions are unanswerable! Even the human pre-existerians who presumptuously declare, that the human soul without a body, like the dead, is the likeness of God, nevertheless acknowledge, that the human soul of Christ has no divine perfection seated in it; and therefore, as his human soul could never be equal with God, his human soul is, and must be excluded from having any real existence, until Jesus Christ made himself of no reputation; for who was the person

servant, and really serve, for his Church, as the righteous Servant of the Father, (Isa. xlii. I, and liii. II,) and finish the work which the Father gave him to do, (John xvii 4,) then Wo worth the day that Adam sinned! or that ever any soul of Adam was born in his sinful image! for we are all under the righteous curse of the broken law of God; which law (if Christ were not the righteous Servant of the Father) never has been, and never will be obeyed; but its righteous curse must sink the whole human race to endless misery. If, therefore, the term morphe, in its application to God, mean only an appearance or shadow, without the reality or substance of the divine nature, (if I may so speak) then the same term must mean the same thing when applied to Christ as a servant; and the evident import of the text in that case is, who being only in the appearance of God, (but not being really divine) took upon him the appearance only of a servant (but was not really human, neither did he really serve.) What then becomes of the Godhead, or of the manhood, or of the righteousness of Christ? What are the whole but mere external appearances, without any essential qualities! or, shadows without substance! And if such be the Person of Christ, what, I would ask, is the whole of christianity? What the most glowing description of everlasting happiness? What the most awful representations of eternal misery, with which the Scriptures abound, but a Shadow! Which, to infer from the Sacred Oracles, were as blasphemous towards God as it would be miserable towards his beloved and redeemed people. But, "verily he took not on him the nature of Angels, "but he took upon him the seed of Abraham." Heb. ii. 16. (See a sermon entitled, "The good news of Christ." By W. H. Colyer.)

that was equal with God, and existed in the form of God? Not a creature; for infinite, indeed, is the inequality of the creature when compared with the Creator: and therefore, Christ Jesus existing in the divine essence, equal with God the Father and the Spirit, was a Divine person in the abstract, whose eternal mind and will was, to make himself of no reputation by taking or receiving the essence, or nature of a servant, and be made in the likeness of men! And as this was the eternal mind of Jesus Christ before he took or received what the human preexisterians only acknowledge to be the form, shape, delineation, appearance, or likeness of a creature, whether angel or man, for angels and men have forms, and are called servants, it must follow, that the names Christ Jesus, in this Sacred text, are applied to a Divine person in the abstract.

IN THE THIRD PLACE. I shall make a few observations upon the true interpretation of the word morphe, form, in this text.

1st. As the form of a servant means the essence and nature of a servant, so the form of God most plainly and evidently doth mean in this Scripture, the essence and nature of God, for God has no other form than his essence and nature. For if the children by adoption would never be con-formed (sum-morphous) even to the Image of the Son, without they partook of the Spirit of the Son; how very evident then must the record of Christ existing in the form of God, and not merely in the Image of God, mean, that he existed in the divine essence before he took the nature or appearance of a creature. Mr. John Stevens' interpretation be correct, namely, that morphe, merely means shape, delineation, or appearance; then. Christ never took the essence or nature of a servant, or man, but only the appearance of one, and then, there would be an end to the whole of his tradition! Thus, by his much reason, he proves the absurdity of his own plain reason creed, for he denies the true originality, and even the true substance of Christ's human nature. But what does Mr. Stevens mean, by the human soul being in the form of God? Are we to understand that his God is like a dead man? Does he not represent the likeness and

image of his God to be a human soul without a body like a dead man? (1 Let. 22, 23.) And if a dead man be the likeness and image of his God, can the human pre-existerians' God be the living God? If Mr. Stevens' creed be true, namely, that a dead man is the Image of his God, then, we may understand what Mr. Stevens means by his interpretation of the word morphe, form; namely, that Jesus Christ, being the apparition of a dead man, wore the shape, appearance, and delineation of Mr. John Stevens' Tri-une God! And, therefore, it is not possible, that Mr. Stevens' God can be the Living God, neither can Mr. Stevens' Christ be the image of the living and invisible God; for death is not the likeness of life! But as the human pre-existerians have all the reason in the world, I shall prove their plain reason creed to be the offspring of a depraved reasoner, a subtile enemy to "the Christ of God," by a human soul pre-existerian syllogism: which syllogism reads thus: "Christ's human soul without a body is the image of the "human pre-existerians' God; a human soul without a "body is a dead man; therefore a dead man is the image "of the human pre-existerians' God." Now, this well formed syllogism, ought to be highly esteemed by the human pre existerians, for Mr. Stevens says, a well formed syllogism is a heavy thing to toss out of the way!

2nd. Mr. John Stevens says, "the nature of God" has no form! (E. S. 37.) Then God has no Image! And his fanciful notion of the human soul of Christ, being the Great Image of God, is like his Behemoth interpretation of the word archē, beginning, in Prov. viii. 23. Col. i. 18. and Rev. jii. 14.

3rd. It is very evident, if the nature of the Living God has no form, then the Living God has no shape: and if no shape, then the Living God can have no such image or likeness, as the human pre-existerians have made for him! unless, indeed, they mean to affirm, that a human soul, or human form, which had not the fashion of a man, a nondescript creature, is the shape, delincation, appearance, image, and likeness of their Nondescript Tri-une God, before he assumed the names Father, Son, and Spirit: and which, therefore, may be his shape again, when he shall be

Tri-une God, according to their plain reason creed. (S. D. 82, 252.) And as this depraved creed is the human pre-existerian doctrine, I desire to be deeply humbled under God's distinguishing grace, that he is pleased to make use of me, as an instrument, to expose by the word of truth, and by the power of God, (2 Cor. vi. 7,) the seductions of men, whose doctrines are of the devil. (I Tim. iv. 1.) Surely, the testimony of God is from Him, who cannot lie—from Him, who cannot be mistaken Himself, and who is too good and gracious, in the remotest degree to deceive us, as the human pre-existerians do blasphemously represent Him to have done!

4th. Thus saith the Lord, righteousness, knowledge and true holiness are the image of God: then, as the Divine perfections are the Image of God, then, the Living God has an Image: and if God has an Image, then God has a form; and that form must be those perfections which are essential to God. Now Jesus Christ being in the form of God was equal with God: here the creature is evidently excluded, for no creature can be equal with God. And, therefore, the form of God doth evidently mean what is essential to God, or equal to God; and the form of a servant doth evidently mean what is essential to a servant, and equal to a servant.

If Mr. Stevens has all the reason in the world, (S. D. 16,) why does he abound in contradictions, and absurdities? sometimes he admits, his Christ to be God by nature: (S. D 72,) at another time he declares, when his Christ appeared to Abraham, he was not the eternal God; (C. F. i. 60,) and at another time, when speaking of Christ's incarnation, that it was an immortal man reserved in the Lord Christ that came out, &c. (S. J. 19.) who lost all his vast ideas and extensive faculties at his first union to a body of flesh, (S. D. 200. 201,) and who either ignorantly or wilfully used one tense for another, the present for the past, I am for I was. (S. J. 19,) and who was such a liar as to declare his sonship to be incomprehensible! Surely, a stranger might presume, that a man

• Mr. Stevens' "Scriptural Display" "his Verses" his "Celestial Filiation," and his "Early Sonship," (if their contents were true,) would

of the world, like Mr. Stevens, one so well acquainted with the weakness of mankind, (S. D. 208,) was endeavouring to fathom human credulity, or he would not have published the following, amongst other, vain suppositions, and contradictory statements, which I have placed in juxta-position with each other, as worthy of the Reader's attention!

Mr. Stevens' Supposition.

"It is very probable, that "when God had made man, he "appeared to him in man's own "shape, and thus made it "known to Adam, that he had " formed him in his own image, "even as to his body; that is, "in such form as God himself "did, and would frequently "assume, in order to converse "with man on earth. "why may it not be SUPPOSED "that, the Son of God always "possessed the human form in withe upper world?" (S.D. 173.) " shape and fashion refer to the "body." (S. D. 184.) The "Great Image of God." (He. 147.)

Mr. Stevens' Statement.

"The mind here menti-"oned could really exist in "humanity only. (S. D. 167,) "Christ's being in the form of "God cannot here necessarily "signify his Godhead, he seems "to have put off this form of "God, and put on the opposite "form of a servant, when he "became incarnate. But it is "plain he could not put off his "divinity when he took flesh, "therefore, it must refer to his "human soul, which existed in "the form of God prior to his "incarnation, and was disrobed sand divested of its ancient " glory when he took on him the "fashion of a man." (S. D. 168.)

The Reader will observe, that in Mr. Stevens' statement we have a human form existing for ages, without the fashion of a man; and that human form making itself of no reputation, which he calls, divesting itself of its ancient glory by taking a body, the fashion of a man! What, therefore, must be Mr. Stevens' opinion of the resurrection of the dead? Are Enoch and Elijah, who have respectively the fashion of a man, without reputation? Is the image of the heavenly without reputation in Mr. Stevens' esteem? Again, after the Reader has carefully perused Mr. Stevens' supposition as

prove the Holy Scriptures to be untrue, Christ to be a liar, and the Sanhedrim just in crucifying Christ as an impostor, for saying he was the incomprehensible Son of God!

well as his statement, let him mark the absurdity as well as the contradiction therein set forth: for such is the food with which Mr. Stevens feeds his young rooks. (1.) We have God supposed to appear in man's shape (body) to Adam, and we have Adam formed in God's own shape, as to his body! (2.) The shape (body) he supposes Christ always possessed in the upper world: therefore, his Christ must have been then, what he calls, without reputation, for if he always possessed a body, he must have worn, what he calls, the fushion of a man. (3.) But in Mr. Stevens' statement we have the human soul only (the great He. 147,) existing in the form of God, image of God. putting off, disrobing, and divesting itself of the form it had, and afterwards taking another body, the fashion of a man! Here I ask, if Christ had the shape (a body) in the upper world, and afterwards took another body, did he lay aside his other body? and what became of that first body? for it is very evident that Christ rose from the dead, and ascended, in the body he took, which, Mr. Stevens calls, the fashion of a man. But if Christ had not the fashion of a man before his incarnation, how could he be actually a man older than Adam, as Mr. Stevens says. he was? (4,) It is very true, that Christ could not put off his Divinity, and the Scriptures never say, he put off the form of God! Then as Christ did not put off his Divinity, and as the human soul of Christ had not in the upper world the fashion of a man, did he divest himself of his human form when he took the fashion of a man? What is the difference between the fashion of a man and a human form? And how could Adam have been made in the image and likeness of Mr. Stevens' image man standing in God, if Mr. Stevens' image man had not the fashion of a man? (5) Mr. Stevens supposes, that God appeared to Adam in man's own shape, and that fashion and shape refer to the body: and that thus, God made it known to Adam, he had formed him in his own image, even as to his body! Then, as Adam had a body, the fashion and shape of a man, which Mr. Stevens calls God's own image, how could Christ's human soul without a body, be God's own image, as it had not got a body like Adam's, which Mr. Stevens calls. God's own image, namely, the fushion and

shape of a man which Adam had? (6) After such absurdities, and contradictions, let the Reader observe, how the Holy Scriptures are perverted to destroy the Holy Spirit's testimony of the Pre-eternity of Christ Jesus! But, the human pre-existerians say, the lowliness of mind. &c. here mentioned are peculiar to a creature. (S. D. 167,) and could really exist in humanity only (S. D. 167,) that it refers to the human soul which was disrobed and divested of its ancient glory, when he took on him the fashion of a man! (S. D. 168.) Therefore, their perversion of this text shall be put in juxta-position with the Sacred Scripture, that their enmity to the Pre-eternity of Jesus Christ, as well as their enmity to the seed of the woman may clearly appear.

The Holy Scripture reads.

"Let this mind be in you, "which was also in Christ "Jesus: who being in the form of God thought it not rob-"bery to be equal with God: "But made himself of no reputation, and took upon him; the form of a servant, and "was made in the likeness of "men." Philip. ii. 5-7.

The human Pre-existerians' perversion.

Let this mind be in you, which was only in the human soul of Christ Jesus, which human soul being in the form of God thought it not robbery to be equal with God: But made itself of no reputation, by disrobing and divesting itself of its ancient glory, by taking the fashion of a man.

By the human pre-existerian perversion, the Reader will observe, the human soul of Christ must have been guilty of Adam's sin, by thinking it not robbery to be equal with God!! Thus, by absurdities, contradictions, and perversions, the human pre-existerians do most evidently prove, "they have all the reason in the world to "consider the soul of our Lord as immeasurably great in "its powers and possessions beyond all other created spirits." (S.D. 16.) And as the human soul of Christ was IM-MEASURABLY great, it must, therefore, have been infinite, equal with God! Here, Reader, we have the human preexisterians' scriptural display of all their reason, even if the Reader should question their having all the reason in the world! One of them is well known to have much cunning craftiness and impudence united, he has acknowledged, although not in the very words, but in meaning, that he fished for gudgeons, (Dagonites), men easily

cheated; for Mr. John Stevens says, and, no doubt, he speaks from experience, that it was among such persons, the human pre-existerian preachers found their principal success: he describes them in his Scriptural Display, as persons who receive sentiments as young rooks receive food from their Dams. (S. D. 208.) But, probably, he has since recollected, that the gudgeons, (fish) pre-existed the rooks, and, therefore, the human pre-existerians were entitled to the fishy pre-eminent honour of pre-existing the rooks. Surely, such a man of reason may be considered as laughing at the credulity of his disciples, or he would not compare them to rooks, or to gudgeons! But whether he is, or is not, there is a period at hand, when he will know the Scripture saith not in vain, he that is void of wisdom, despiseth his neighbour. (Prov. xi. 12.) Therefore, that human pre-existerian must be either a fanatic, or strongly deluded, who can, after the exposure of such absurdities and blasphemies, believe in Mr. Stevens' dear Lord, a began to be Jesus Christ, who was not the Eternal God when he appeared to Abraham, and, therefore, cannot be the same yesterday, and to day, and for ever.

IN THE FOURTH PLACE, the Believer's particular attention is requested to another portion of that masterly treatise, so admitted to be by Mr. John Stevens, which was written by Dr. Abbadie^a upon this important text, in the Epistle to the Philippians, because he has most successfully opposed, and exposed, Mr. John Stevens' sophistry, and all the cunning craftiness, and depraved reasoning of Christ's enemies, who have unitedly endeavoured from time to time, to pervert or destroy the plain and evident meaning of this Sacred Scripture.

This masterly writer, Dr. Abbadie, never mentioned the names of the enemies of Christ, neither did he refer to their writings by name when he wrote against their seductions! He did not consider himself fighting with beasts at Ephesus. But if I am an unprincipled writer for following Dr. Abbadie's example, how came Mr. John Stevens to put such a masterly honour upon Dr. Abbadie? But, these things are trifling contradictions, when compared with Mr. Stevens' awful perversions of Holy Scripture and his contradictions against God Himself: the man who has the temerity to compare the Almighty to assumed characters, and to give the lie direct to Christ himself, may be expected to call his real friends assassins like Joab, and to compare them to dogs, &c.

Dr. Abbadie says: "It is evident, that our Lord's "claim of EQUALITY WITH GOD, is here founded by the "Apostle, on his existing in the form of God; and not on "his performing of any works whatever. Nor ought the "two terms uparchon (existing) and labon (received,) "which stand opposed in the passage to be overlooked. "It is very observable, that the apostle uses the former, "when speaking of the form of God; asserting that "Jesus existed in that Divine form: plainly signifying, "that it was not an accidental transient thing, but a "property belonging to his glorious person, and there-"fore permanent. But when he speaks of the opposite "form, he employs the latter of those expressions, and "says, he received it: evidently denoting, that it was not "essential, but foreign and accidental to him. For he "who receives a form is not supposed to have had it "always; nor is it considered as essential to him." (Page 155.)

In the fifth place, I shall lay before the Reader Dr. Owen's, Dr. Guyse's, Dr. Hawker's, and Dr. Gill's comment on this Sacred Text, for they are all of Dr. Abbadie's mind, and were all led by the same Spirit into that important truth, which to the Jews is a stumbling block, and to the wise, with all the reason in the world, foolishness.

DR. OWEN. "The Divine Lord of all had abso-"lute dominion over all, he owed no service, he was no "creature in the form of God, he owed no obedience for "himself, for he was equal with God. When in this "state of absolute dominion, he took on him a state or "condition of absolute service."

"The consideration of the divine grace and wisdom herein the Apostle proposeth unto us, (Phil. ii. 6—8.) "Who, being in the form of God, thought it not robbery to be equal with God: but made himself of no reputation, and took upon him the form of a servant, and was made in the likeness of men; and being found in fashion as a man, he humbled himself, and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross. "Adam being in the form, that is, the state and condi-

^{*} Labôn is rendered took in our Testaments.

"tion of a servant, did by robbery attempt to make him"self equal to God. The Lord Jesus Christ being in
"the form of God, that is, his essential form of the same
"nature with him, accounted it not robbery to be equal to
"him. But being made in the fashion of a man, taking
"on him our nature, he submitted unto the form or the
"state, and condition of a servant."

"Our argument from this place, is not solely from "hence, that he is said to be in the form of God; but "that he was so in the form of God, as to be equal to him, as " is here expressed: not merely that he took upon him the "form of a servant, but that he took it upon him, "when he was made in the likeness of men, or in the "likeness of sinful flesh. (Rom. viii. 3.) If none is, nor "can, by the testimony of God himself, be like God, or "equal to him, who is not God by nature; then he that is "equal to him, is so: but, to whom will ye liken me, or "shall I be equal, saith the Holy One? Lift up your eyes "on high, and behold, who hath created these things? "(Isaiah xl. 25, 26.) None, that hath not created ALL "THINGS of nothing, can be equal to him. And to whom "will ye liken me, and make me equal, and compare me, "that we may be like? (Isaiah xlvi. 5.) Between that "which is finite and that which is infinite; that which is "eternal, and that which is temporal; the creature and "the Creator; God by nature, and him, who by nature "is not God, it is utterly impossible there should be "any equality. God having so often avouched his in-"finite distance from all creatures, his refusal to give "his glory to any of them, his inequality with them all, "it must have been the highest robbery, that ever any "could be guilty of, for Christ to make himself equal to "God, if he were not God. The Apostle's argument "arises from hence, that he was equal to God, before he "took on him the form of a servant."

"He is said to be equal to God, not as he did such "and such works, but as, en morphe Theou uparchon, "Being in the form of God antecedently to any work "he wrought."

"Nor is it said, that Christ was equal to God in "respect of the works he did, but absolutely, he thought

"it not robbery to be equal to God."

"The Apostle doth not say, he made that form of no "reputation, or Christ ekenose that form, but Christ being in that form (ekenose eauton) made himself of no "reputation, not by any real change of his divine nature, "but taking to himself the human, wherein he was of "no reputation."

"The form of a servant is that which he took." Now this was not only in condition a servant, but in "reality a man. The form of a servant was that where"in he underwent death, the death of the cross. The "very phrase of expression manifests the human nature

"of Christ to be denoted thereby."

OR. Guyse.—"The form of God is opposed to the "form of a servant; and as the form of a servant, which "Christ is here said to have taken upon him, is meant "of his being really a servant in his human nature, with "reference to which, it is added, that he was made in "the likeness of men, the plain meaning of which is, that "he was really man; so the form of God, which he was originally in, must, in all reason mean, that he was, in his "prior nature, as truly and properly God, as he was in his "human nature, man and a servant; and therefore it might "well be said, he thought it not robbery to be equal with "God."

DR. HAWKER.—"The Apostle begins the relation "he hath here set forth of his Divine master, in marking "down the first and leading feature of all in his essential "nature and Godhead. Who being in the form of God, "and with whom it was not robbery to be equal with God. "If there were no other portions in the Scriptures which "openly and fully declare the essential divinity of Christ, "this one most plainly reveals it. This glory of the "Godhead of Christ, as the Son of God, is spoken of, "substantially, and essentially, as his nature, his own, "underived, equal with God the Father, and God the "Holy Ghost, possessing in common with both all "divine attributes. Reader! observe this: for it is "most blessed." See ante, pages 39 and 40.

Dr. Gill.—"Who being in the form of God, this "form is to be understood, not of any shape or figure of "him; for as such is not to be seen, it is not to be sup-

"posed of him; or any accidental form, for there are no "accidents in God, whatever is in God, is God; he is "nothing but nature and essence, he is (the to on) Je-"hovah, I Am that I Am; and so is his Son, which is, and "was, and is to come, the fountain of all created beings: "nor does it intend any outward representation and resem-"blance of him, such as in Kings, &c.; nor design "the state and condition Christ appeared in here on earth, "having a power to work miracles, heal diseases, and "dispossess devils, &c.: and so might be said to be in the "form of God, &c., since this account does not regard "Christ as he was on earth in human nature, but as he "was antecedent to the assumption of it; or otherwise his "humility and condescension in becoming man, and so mean "will not appear: but this phrase the form of God, is to be "understood of the nature and essence of God, and describes "CHRIST AS HE WAS FROM ALL ETERNITY; just as the "form of a servant, and the fashion of a man in which "he was found, means that he was truly and really "man; so his being in the form of God intends, that he "was really and truly God; that he partook of the "same nature with the Father, and was possessed of the "same glory: from whence it appears, that he was in "being before his incarnation; that he existed as a "distinct person from God his Father, in whose form he "was, and that as a divine person, or as truly God, "being in the glorious form, nature, and essence of "God; and that there is but one form of God, or divine "nature, and essence, common to the Father, and the "Son, and also to the Spirit; so that they are not Three "Gods, but one God: what the form of God is, the hea-"thens themselves say, cannot be comprehended nor seen, "and so not to be enquired after; and they use the same "word the Apostle doth here: and now Christ being in "this glorious form, or having the same divine nature "with the Father, with all the infinite and unspeakable "glories of it, thought it not robbery to be equal with God "the Father; for if he was in the same nature, and "essence, he must be equal to him, as he is; for he has

^{*} Laertű proœm ad vit. Philosoph. p. 7.

"the same perfections, as Eternity, Omniscience, Omni"potence, Omnipresence, Immutability, and self-exis"tence: &c."

I might multiply godly evidences, if necessary, to prove the Pre-eternity of Jesus Christ, and also, that the morphe of God in this Sacred Text doth evidently mean, equality with God: but as Dr. Abbadie's testimony is admitted to be MASTERLY, I shall decline all further human testimony, but I shall again place the human pre-existerian comment on this text in juxta-position with the text itself, in hope that the human pre-existerians may behold as in a mirror their ignorance and depravity, who say, "Jehovah is never represented as a pattern of hu-"mility, therefore he who is so represented must be MAN: (S. "D. 165.) and that the mind here mentioned could really "exist in humanity only." (S. D. 167.) Now as the mind here mentioned, they say, could really exist in humanity only, it must follow, that in their creed, the mind here mentioned could not, and did not, exist in the divine nature, or in a divine person!

The Sacred Text.

Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus: Who, being in the form of God, thought it not robbery to be equal with God: but made himself of no reputation, and took upon him the form of a servant, and was made in the likeness of men! Philip ii.5,7.

The Human Pre-existerians' Perversion.

Let this mind be in you, which was only in the human soul of Christ Jesus, whose human soul being in the form of God, thought it not robbery to be equal with God: but made itself of no reputation, and took upon it the form of a servant, and was made in the likeness of men!

- * The Reader will observe, that Dr. Gill believed in the Christ of God, and not in a began to be Christ of man's invention under the law, like the human pre-existerians' Christ, who could never fulfil that law for others, which he was previously under, and bound to fulfil for himself.
- b This is an important text, the Reader ought not to overlook the emphatic testimony of the Holy Spirit respecting the mind of Christ! First. He speaks of the mind of Christ Jesus before Christ had the form of a servant, before Christ had the likeness of men, and before he had the fashion of a man! Then, if this be true, as it undoubtedly is! Surely, the human pre-existerians are the boldest blasphemers that ever professed the Christian faith:—for, according to their testimony, the mind of Christ

Ist Observation. The Believer will observe, that the human pre-existerians do here represent the human soul of Christ as thinking it no robbery to be equal with God, for the mind here mentioned, they affirm, could really exist in humanity only! Thus, they at one time affirm, no divine perfection was seated in the human nature of Christ, that God could not even give them to him, that Christ as man could not receive them: and at another time they represent it as no robbery for the human soul of Christ to think itself equal with God.

2nd. Observation. They represent it as the mind only of a human soul, a creature, to do that, for which every knee was to bow to it, and which was to procure it a name above every name! Then, would it not be pride, or ambition, rather than humility, in a creature to have a mind for a name, which is above every name, and

for every knee to bow to it?

3rd. Observation. If the mind of a human soul only is to be in us; which human soul before it was incarnate, the human pre-existerians say, repented, that is, changed its mind: (S. D. 195,) then, are we to follow the example of such a mutable and uncertain creature? But if this human soul did repent, that is, change its mind, did it not sin? Or, of what did it repent, or change its mind? Thus, these deluded creatures add injury to insult. First, they insult our Lord, as an imposter, as assuming to be the Son of God, and thereby, they justify the Jews for crucifying him, because he said God was his own Father, making himself equal with God. Secondly, they reject our Lord's testimony concerning the incomprehensible modus of his Sonship. Thirdly, they deny our Lord the Divine Honour due to his names. And Fourthly, they

here mentioned is the mind of Christ as man only: and thus, they deny it to be the divine mind of Christ before he had the form of a servant, or before he had the likeness of men: they, therefore, in fact, declare the Holy Spirit to be a liar!—all of which sayings and doings are very harmless in their intellectual opinion! Reader, be not deceived, for the Lord our God hath immutably decreed, that no lover and maker of a lie shall enter the Heavenly city!

The human pre-existerians' say: "When God is said to grieve, to "repent, &c.—if we suppose the divine person of our Lord to be united to the human soul, and wearing a human form, then these expressions may be taken in a more literal sense than we imagined." (S. D. 195.)

injure him, by assigning to his human soul, a change of mind, and a mind to do that, which his Godhead had not; for, they say, the mind mentioned in Philippians ii. 5. could really exist in humanity only. What blasphemy! But, as Mr. John Stevens states, that the way in which Christ Jesus became poor, and made himself of no reputation, was by losing his vast treasures of ideas and his extensive faculties, (S. D. 200) namely, his understanding, will, and affection: then, it is very evident, even, if Mr. Stevens' statement be true, that the mind mentioned in Philippians ii. 5. must be the mind of God the Father, for Christ said, Lo! I come to do thy will O God!

4th. Observation. How could a human soul only have the mind or thought of humbling itself for the purpose of accomplishing our eternal salvation and eternal redemption? Was eternal salvation and redemption, and the way of accomplishing the same, never in the mind of God, or the thought of Christ un'il he had a human soul? Thus, it is seen, that when men, unenlightened by the Holy Spirit, attempt to unravel the mysteries of the kingdom, (Mark iv. 11,) or to break the seals of the Book; they only propagate the vain imaginations of their own

minds, and darken (if not disgrace) the Sacred Scriptures they venture to explain.

Far otherwise is it with the faithful and truly awakened soul. He has not so learned Christ, for he has heard him, and been taught by him, as well as the saints who dwelt at Ephesus; (Eph. iv. 20, 21,) and he is a follower (mimentai) or rather an imitator of God, as

one of his dear children. (Eph. vi. 1.)

So far was Dr. Abbadie from being ignorant of the God of all grace, who resisteth the proud, (James iv. 6. 1 Pet. v. 5,) for the proud are cursed, (Psalm exix. 21,) and will be burnt as stubble; (Mal. iv. 1,) that he left upon record in his "Masterly Treatise," the following testimony of the infinite condescension of His Divine Lord! "To understand, says Dr. Abbadie, these words,

^a How frequently do the enemies of THE CHRIST OF GOD dig a pit and fall into it. How little did the Perverter think, he was digging a pit for himself, when he referred to, and admitted Dr. Abbadie's treatise on the Godhead and Sonship of Christ to be MASTERLY!