Dr. Hawker knew the Christ of God was the meritorious cause of the resurrection of the saints, and the efficient cause of the resurrection of the non-elect: which truth is evidently implied by the Greek words which are translated in our Bibles, "who is the beginning, the first "born from the dead!" But Mr. Stevens appears to be better acquainted with the deprayed arguments of free-thinkers than with our revered Bible; for he has recourse

mean by it the same as in Exod. iii. 14? Were Mr. Romaine, Toplady, Dr. Gill, Dr. Abbadie, and Dr. Hawker, so imaginary as not to know when our blessed Lord did so use the phrase, and when he did not?—But Mr. Stevens never allows our blessed Lord to have used the phrase I am as in Exod. iii. 14.!! His apparent regard for Christ's sinlessness was such, that he admitted Christ did trespass wilfully with his lips, by saying one thing and meaning another: the difference therefore, between Mr. Irving and Mr. Stevens upon the sinlessness of Jesus, according to their written statement, is as follows:

Mr. Stevens says,

That if Christ's soul had not pre-existed Adam, it could not have escaped the guilt and defilement of original sin any more than others. (2 Let. 43.) That his human spirit at his first union to a body of flesh lost all its ideas and faculties, (S. D. 200.) namely, his understanding, will, and affection, (S. D. 16.) so that he lost his knowledge of God, his will to do the will of God, and his affection for God and man—and the Holy Spirit withdrew his influence from him. (S. D. 201.) That Christ did not speak the truth, when he declared his sonship to be incomprehensible, or when he testified of his procession, and of the procession of the Spirit, from the Father; &c. (C.F. i. 63. 64.)

Mr. Irving says,

That the eternal Son of God did take upon him man's nature with all the essential properties and common insirmities thereof, "yet without sin "by the anoming of the Holy "Ghost." But, by the term "com-"mon infirmities," he means sinful propensities, and inherent inclinations to evil. That, this human nature the Son of man was clothed upon withal, was bristling thick and strong with sin, like the hairs upon the Porcupine. That in such flesh loving the temptation, and ever conversing with the tempter, Christ subsisted. That his human nature differed nothing from ours, in its alienation and gui'tiness: but his humanity was not chargeable with any sin, with any moral corruption, &c., for he did not commit

The difference between the sinlessness of Mr. Stevens' Jesus, and the sinful flesh of Mr. Irving's Christ, appears to be, that Mr. Stevens' Christ was degenerated in a state of sin when he became incarnate, that he was without the Spirit's influence, and trespassed with his lips: whereas Mr. Irving declares, his Christ's flesh was sinful flesh, yet he was without sin by the anointing of the Holy Ghost, and therefore, he did not trespass with his lips. Reader, such characters are mentioned in Holy Writ, as creeping into the professing Church of God.

to their arguments to oppose the previous eternity of the Christ of God! He objects to Christ being the efficient cause of the resurrection of the bodies of the non-elect, because he is called the beginning, the first begotten from the dead, &c. he says, "If Christ be the efficient cause of the resurrec-"tion, is the reason why he is called the first begotten, "and the first-fruits from the dead, or of them that slept: "then God the Father may be called the first-begotten too, "for he is the efficient cause of the resurrection; &c." (C. F.i.37.) This freethinking argument or reason, why Christ cannot be the efficient cause of the resurrection of the bodies of the non-elect, is completely answered by a parity of reasoning; for Mr. Stevens might say with as "if Christ be called our Redeemer, much propriety, "is the reason why he is said to have redeemed us "by his blood: then God the Father may be said to have "blood too, for he is called our Redeemer." And if Christ be called our sanctifier, is the reason why he is said to have sanctified us by his blood, when he suffered without the gate; then the Holy Ghost may be said to have blood too, for he is called our sanctifier. This mode of reasoning upon divine revelation is one of the evil things in the writings of all freethinkers: and to which Mr. Stevens is obliged to resort in support of his absurd tradition. Whilst the Socinian heresy forms in the minds of natural men a schism in the very essence of the Godhead; the human pre-existerian heresy makes void the divine revelation, the distinction of persons in the Godhead: for three nondescript samenesses are without distinction. The leading feature in Mr. John Stevens' writings is to prove that, before time there was no Father, no Son, no Holy Ghost, and that these characters are assumed by the three in Deity, and will be hereafter laid aside when God will be again three nondescript samenesses. (Rhy., 3rd Let. 39, S. But the testimony from God is, that D. 28, 252.)

If the Reader wishes to see similar depraved reasonings on the part of freethinking christians, he will find them exposed in Dr. Owen's work, entitled, "The Mystery of the Gospel vindicated, and Socinianism" examined." If Mr. John Stevens revered God's Bible as much as he does the biblical writings of freethinkers, to whom, he admits, he shews due respect, (3 Let. 53,) he would have known the Christ of God is a Quickening Spirit, and not a began to be Christ!

"Jehorah is our father, our Redeemer, from everlasting is his "name;" (Isaiah Ixiii. 19.) And therefore, his names are persons, not assumed, and will never be laid aside. Surely, that professor of the gospel must be in a Laodicean state, who dares to call the human pre-existerian lying doctrines, harmless things. Such characters should remember, that lying doctrines have shipwrecked thousands!"

But Mr. Stevens' subtile arguments recoil upon the reasonable Perverter of I Am with double vengeance: his argument completely overthrows his plain reason creed; for his last subtile argument proves that, Mr. Stevens doth reasonably believe there are two Fathers and one first-begotten Son in Deity, as will evidently appear by Mr. Stevens' two arguments being placed in juxta-position with each other.

Mr. Stevens' argument that the Father may be called first-begotten, if Christ be the efficient cause of the resurrection of the non-elect.

If Christ be the efficient cause of the resurrection, is the reason why he is called the first-begotten, and the first-fruits from the dead, or of them that slept: then God the Father may be called the first-begotten too, for he is the efficient cause of the resurrection. (C. F.i. S7.)

Mr. Stevens' argument that there are two Fathers in the Godhead, and one firstbegotten Son.

As One of the Three was called Father by name, because he begat the human soul of Christ, (Rhy.) then the Holy Ghost may be called the Father too, for he begat the human body of Christ, for Abraham is called the Father of Isaac, because he begat Isaacs' body only. (1 Let. 33.)

Such is the nature of Mr. Stevens' sophistical arguments in support of his Nondescript Triune God; and of his plain reason for the names Father and Son in Deity. (S. D. 28. 30.) His argument, which is in favour of two

AMr. Stevens has endeavoured to stifle the convictions of his own conscience, and to lull the consciences of others into a false peace, by stating his doctrine to be harmless, if compared with other heresies. But will the harlot churches escape the wrath of God, because they are harmless, if compared with Babylon, the Great Whore, the Mother of Harlots? Is it possible there can be any godly baptist ministers deceived by such a serpentine comparison? If there be, then this Scripture is fulfilled, because iniquity shall abound, the love of Many shall wax cold." Matt. xxiv. 12.

fathers, and one first-begotten son in deity, is a proof of his opposition to divine revelation, whenever that revelation makes his reason fail him. Mr. Stevens declares all mysteries in the Bible are reasonable, or to use his own words, that they are not absurd, but absurd signifies what is unreasonable! and if this be true, he must reject a great part of God's Bible; he must reject amongst other mysteries, the mystery of the brazen serpent, for unless his reason fails him, he cannot believe in such an unreasonable method of cure for the bite of a fiery serpent!

Mr. Stevens' reasonable arguments are awfully depraved, and more dangerous than the arguments of Socinians, because he professes to believe that, the faith of God's elect is only founded on Divine Revelation, whilst his

writings make void the word of God.

By reasonable arguments all free-thinkers, as well as Mr. Stevens, make shipwreck of faith! And to utter destruction would all mockers of believer's baptism conduct us, where we so reckless as to commit ourselves to their guidance. (C. F. i. 37.) Mr. Stevens has been above thirty years exercising his depraved reason, to establish his plain reason creed in opposition to the Divine revelation of the mystery of God! For, such is the nature of sin, that as one unregenerate sinner would, if he could, damn another, so one deceived would, if he could, deceive another. How far Mr. Stevens expected to succeed in deluding others, and to triumph for a season over the children tossed to and fro with every wind of doctrine, may be gathered from his opinion of human soul pre-existerians, for he compares them to young rooks receiving food from their dams. (S. There is however a solemn truth, which he may hereafter experience, namely, "Whose causeth

It is a grand master-piece of that wisdom which is earthly, sensual or soul, and devilish, to call in question the truth of God's word; or to insinuate a doubt about it. Does Mr. Stevens believe the serpent spake to Eve? or that Balaam's ass spake to the prophet? Surely not, because such mysteries are unreasonable: and therefore, as he considers that when God is said to speak, it was by a human voice; the voice of a human soul; (S. D. 174.) he must believe, unless his reason fails him, that the serpent and Balaam's ass were human souls! And if he be true to his principles he must also believe, that God the Father and the Holy Ghost had each a human soul, and that when they spake, as they did at times, it was with a human voice.

"the righteous to go astray in an evil way, he shall fall "simself into his own pit. (Prov. xxviii. 10.)

Reader, time is short, and the day is approaching when Mr. Stevens will know, that intellectuality is not spirituality; that the judge of all the earth will pronounce them blessed, who believed those mysteries in God's word through faith, which reasoners laboured to destroy. (I Tim. ii. 9.) The doves acknowledge the mystery of God, and of the Father, and of Christ, to be true and incomprehensible. And they know that wisdom which descendeth not

from above, is earthly, intellectual, and devilish.

But, after Mr. Stevens' scriptural display of sophistry and depraved reasoning, can we wonder that such serpentine subtilty should deceive persons who receive sentiments as young rooks receive food from their dams? (S. D. 208.) Is it not recorded in the Holy Scriptures, "There "shall arise false Christs, and false prophets, and " shall shew great signs and wonders, and deceive many, "insomuch, that if it were possible, they shall deceive the "very elect." And are not false prophets spoken of, who will profess to believe in the doctrine of the atonement, and deny the previous eternity of our Lord, as the human preexisterians do, whom they profess hath bought them? (2) Pet. ii. 1) The Reader should not overlook the truth of this last Scripture, for all human pre-existerians deny the previous eternity of our Lord, and yet they profess he *hath* bought them.

The Serpent is the first reasoner, or the first that used arguments, questioning the truth of God's word; then is it from his suggestion, or from ignorance, or unbelief, that men reason upon the Mystery of Faith which God hath revealed? Our Lord did not judge after the sight of his eyes, nor after the hearing of his ears in spiritual things: and shall we not do well to follow his example? Faith, and not reason, is the evidence of things not seen. (Heb. xi. 1.) By reason Mr. Stevens believes this world was formed of pre-existing matter, which did appear before the first day: and in support of his vile opinion, he must pervert the word created in Gen. i. 1, into formed: but by faith we believe the worlds were framed by the (remati) word of God, so that things

which are seen were not made of things which do appear. (Heb. xi. 3.) But Mr. Stevens is deceived by his own heart, or he would not have been deluded by philosophers!

Having exposed the human pre-existerians' sophistry, and their enmity to Christ the resurrection and the life; I shall now lay before the Reader the comment of spiritual men upon the words, "who is the arche prototokos from the dead: and so far as they speak according to the oracles of God, may the Holy Spirit bear testimony to the same.

The beginning and the first-born! Dr. Davenport observes, "Col. i. 18, is variously read and expounded. "The Greek reads thus, arche prototokos ek ton nekron." Some, therefore supply the copulative kai, and read,

"The beginning and the first born from the dead."

"Calvin, Chrysostom, and Athanasius, all differ, but "this is of little importance to the main point. For, "according to all of them, the Apostle signalizes Christ "with these titles, to shew that he is to his Church, i. e. "to all his members, the beginning and fountain of salvation and of grace in this life; of glory and of blessed-"ness in that which is to come. For the Church hath a "twofold state: of grace and of a spiritual resurrection in this life; of glory and of a beatified resurrection in the other: The Apostle, therefore, in this place, "declares Christ to be the author of both!"

Dr. Davenant then says, "Christ is called the begin-"ning and the first-born from the dead: for HE PERSONALLY "raised his body by the power of his Godhead." His words are these. "As to the first point; Christ is rightly "called the beginning and the first-born from the dead; "for he alone hath risen as the author, or beginning of "the resurrection, raising his body by the power of his "Godhead. That he rose by his own power, not merely by "that of another, is clear: John ii. 19. Destroy this temple, " and in three days I will raise it up. I have power to lay "down my life; and I have power to take it again. "x. 18. Although, therefore, we read both in the Old "and in the New Testament, that some rose from the "dead before Christ, this does not strip Christ of these "titles: for no one hath risen as the beginning of his re-"surrection, but all were quickened by the efficacy of

"Christ's." Thus, this godly man spake of Christ; he knew Christ was either the meritorious, or the efficient cause of the resurrection of the three which were raised from the dead before his incarnation, and of the three which were raised from the dead after his incarnation, and before his death, but Christ rose by his own power, and thereby he was declared to be the Son of God with power! Rom. i. 3, 4.

Dr. Davenant also says, "Now let us come to the "second point, why he is called the beginning and the "first-born from the dead; viz., because he is the effective beginning and cause of the rising again of all his "members; whether we regard the resurrection to grace "from the death of sin, or the resurrection to glory from the death of nature. I join them together, because, "Christ never rose from the death of sin, inasmuch as he "was never subject to sin, nevertheless Christ is the "cause of both in us; for these two resurrections are so "intimately united, that whoever does not rise by the "power of Christ from the death of sin, will never rise "to the life of glory. Let us, therefore, first shew that "Christ rising again is the cause of our spiritual resur-"rection."

"Christ is the beginning of our spiritual resurrec-"tion, for by the same power wherewith he raised him-"self from the dead, he both raises all that are his from "the death of sin, and quickens them to the new life of "grace. So says the Apostle, Rom. vi. 11. Reckon "ye also yourselves to be dead indeed unto sin, but alive "unto God through Jesus Christ our Lord. "Christ was also raised up from the dead, so we also should "walk in newness of life. Rom. vi. 4. If Christ were "not the beginning of this spiritual resurrection, there "would be no hope of the blessed and glorious resur-"rection, as it is written in Rev. xx. 6. Blessed is he "who hath part in the first resurrection: on such the second "death hath no power." To which I may add, that the children of God are called the children of the resurrection; Luke xx. 36.

Dr. Davenant also observes, "Now as to that cor-POREAL resurrection which we expect; of this also Christ virtue of our union to him by one Spirit, the glorious resurrection of Christ the Head, holds out to us an example of our resurrection and future glory: He shall change our vile body, that he may make it like to his glorious body. Phil. iii. 21. For the resurrection, spiritual, glorious, body of the saint is expressly declared to be the image of the Heavenly. It is therefore evident that Christ is most deservedly distinguished with these titles by the Apostle, viz., the arche prototokos from the dead, as he is the cause of the resurrection; and as he is also the life of all his people; for he quickens all that are his, both from spiritual and corporeal death.

Dr. Guyse observes upon this text as follows, "HE "(Christ) accordingly is the HEAD and Original (archē) "as of their spiritual life, so of the resurrection of their bodies to eternal life; being himself the first that arose "from the dead to immortal life by his own power, as "the pledge and pattern, quickening cause, and first "fruits of the resurrection of all those that sleep in him: "and he is thus the Lord of the dead and living."

Dr. Gill, upon this important text, amongst other things, observes, "He is called the beginning; which either "denotes the eternity of Christ, who was not only in the "beginning, and was set up from the beginning, from "everlasting, but is also the beginning and the end; and "who is indeed without beginning of days or end of "life: or his dominion; he is THE PRINCIPALITY as the

b Christ is the Resurrection and the Life. Christ was raised from the dead by his own power, as well as by the power of God the Father and the Holy Ghost, for he said to the Jews, "destroy this temple, and in three days I will raise it up. All the dead will be raised by Christ: but as his brethren died in Him (the Lord), therefore, they will be raised in union to Him!

^a Dr. Hawker observes, that "the manifestation of the Glory of Christ" in the Mount of Transfiguration, is a sample of what shall be the glori"fied BODIES of all the Saints of God. If in Jesus dwelt all the fulness of
"the Godhead bodily, surely, we may safely conclude, that our bodies,
"which are now the temple of the Holy Ghost, shall become glorious in
"Jesus! for it is said, that he will change our vile BODIES, that they may
be fashioned like unto his glorious BODY, according to the mighty working
"whereby he is able to subdue all things unto himself." Philip. iii. 20, 21.
See the Poor Man's Commentary, Mark ix. 2—13.

"word may be rendered, &c., THE FIRST-BORN from the "dead; the first that rose from the dead by HIS OWN POWER, "and to an immortal life," &c.

The learned Mr. Robert Fleming reads prototokos with the accent upon the third syllable, and renders this text, "THE EFFICIENT OF PRINCE, who is the first raiser of "the dead," which Christ is, for he is the arche, the Prince, or Lord, of the dead, as well as of the living!

FIFTHLY. That Christ is the chief or first-born among many brethren, regard being had to the prophecies and to the types respecting Christ; for Christ declared all things must be fulfilled, which are written in the law of Moses, and in the Prophets, and in the Psalms concerning him!

The human pre-existerians admit their doctrine "is not a matter of faith, because not expressly revealed." (S. J. 33.) Here, again, Mr. Stevens mixes a lie with truth. That his human soul pre-existerian doctrine is not a matter of faith is unquestionably true; but it is expressly revealed to be the leaven of the Pharisees, and a lie of Satan's invention! Indeed, unless this doctrine had been revealed to be the leaven of the Pharisees, some portions of Holy Writ would be inexplicable, such as Matt. xvi. 13, 14. John ix. 2, 3, &c.

A Mr. Stevens has so little regard for the law of God, which he pretends to be the rule of his life, that for more than thirty years he has been speaking a word in the name of the Lord, which the Lord hath not commanded him to speak. See Deut. xviii. 20. And it is also to be observed, that he is a wilful trespasser, for he acknowledges his doctrine is not a matter of faith.

b The Pharisees understood the word first-born meant brought forth first, and as all Israel are called the Lord's first-born, (Exod. iv. 22,) they considered all the souls of the Jews, including the soul of Christ, were created at one time, and brought forth before the Gentiles. Mr. Stevens, in his religious catechism, admits his Christ was a Jew! The Pharisees also held that, according as their souls behaved well or ill before they had bodies, so their bodies were either well or ill formed. It was from this tradition, the disciples made the enquiry recorded in John ix. 2. "Master, who did "sin, this man, or his parents, that he was born blind?" They also believed the soul of Christ behaved better than any of the rest; and for that reason, he was made the Messiah; and amongst their fabulous writings, they quote a Scripture in proof thereof, namely, "I have exalted one chosen out of the people." (Psalm 1xxxix. 19.) They also believed in Mr. Stevens' Christ, for they said, he was a man come from God, and that God was with him: (John iii. 2,) and they also denied his essential sonship,

But, admitting, for the sake of argument, that their doctrine was not revealed, then, by what authority are we to receive a testimony from man which is not from God? Mr. Stevens admits his doctrine is not expressly revealed in the Scriptures, but he demands of us, who form a judgment of his writings by the testimony from God, to be attentive to his reasons! (S.D. viii.) In plain words, he asks us, to allow his depraved reasons to be our light, instead of the word of God, which word

as do all human pre-existerians, for they crucified him as a deceiver and blusphemer. Now, as Mr. Stevens says, if the preceding language does not shew, as plainly as language can shew any thing, that the human soul pre-existerian doctrine is expressly revealed to be the leaven of the Pharisees; it must be useless to appeal to language for proof of any thing. (C. F. i. 52,) Again, The children of Israel are called Jehovah's first-born, and Christ is never said to be the first-born before, but among many brethren, I shall therefore prove, from Mr. Stevens' writings, by a parity of reasoning, that his Christ did not pre-exist any one of the children of Israel!

Mr. Stevens' argument, in proof that the human soul of his Christ pre-existed.

"Our adversary here tells us, "that our Lord is the first-born in "God's eternal purpose. Delight-"ful truth! This is proof secure for "his pre-existence! This is not "like silner, this is sterling gold! "This, Sirs, will maintain our Lord's "antiquity against the authors of "more than ordinary critical acu-"men, and all the superior little "books there can be produced by "them to the final day of doom: "when the Tri-une God will judge "the world in righteousness through "THAT MAN whom he hath ordained. "Acts xvii. 31. First-born means "one born first, and for Christ to "be, as our more than ordinary "author says, the first-born in Je-"hovah's eternal purpose, can mean "no less than that he was decreed "to be born or enter into being "first, and while no other creature "existed." (C. F. i. 34.

Mr.Stevens' argument, applied to the pre-existence of the souls of the Israelites.

"Our adversary here tell us, "that the children of Israel are the "first-born in God's eternal purpose. 'Delightful truth! This is proof " secure for Israel's pre-existence! "This is not like silver, this is "sterling gold! This, Sirs, will "maintain Israel's antiquity against "all the authors of more than ordi-"nary critical acumen, and all the "superior little books there can be "produced by them to the final day "of doom: when the Tri-une God "will judge the world in righteous-"ness through THE SAINTS whom "he hath ordained, 1 Cor. vi. 2. "First-born means one born first, " and for Israel to be, as our more "than ordinary author says, the "first-born in Jehovah's eternal pur-"pose, can mean no less than that "Israel was decreed to be born or "enter into being first, and while "no other creature existed."

Now Mr. Stevens must admit, if his doctrine be not the leaven of the Pharisees, it must be useless to appeal to language for proof of any thing. (C. F. i. 52.)

is a lamp unto our feet, and a light unto our path. (Psalm exix. 105.) Had he not been conscious, that his tradition was the leaven of the Pharisees, and that his intellectual, or soul interpretation of Christ the first-born was a cunningly devised fable, he would have demanded our attention entirely to the testimony from God.

If he chose to sport himself with his own deceivings, common sense, if he had any, would have told him, that what he admits to be no matter of faith, because nor expressly revealed, (S. J. 93,) could never profit the household of faith, the children of promise, who are counted for the seed.

I therefore hope, the Reader will examine my writings by what saith the Scripture; and that he will particularly be on his guard against perverting or wresting of the testimony from God. Truth is my object, and, therefore, as I have already acknowledged, so I am willing to acknowledge any error, if I have written any thing which is not a testimony from God; because Christ receives not testimony from man. (John v. 34.)

Allow me, therefore, to observe, "Jehovah snake "unto Moses, saying, sanctify unto me all the first-"BORN, WHATSOEVER OPENETH THE WOMB among the chil-"dren of Israel, both of man and beast it is mine." (Exod. xiii. 1, 2.) By all the first-born, whatsoever openeth the womb, we are subsequently informed in the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th verses, that the MALES are expressly meant, for it is written, "Thou shalt set apart unto the Lord all that "openeth the matrix, and every firstling that cometh of a "beast, which thou hast, the males shall be the Lord's. "And every firstling of an ass thou shalt redeem with a lamb; "and if thou wilt not redeem it; then thou shalt break his "neck: and all the first-born of man amongst thy children "thou shalt redeem." And it shall be, when thy son asketh "thee in time to come, saying, what is this? That thou shalt "say unto him, By strength of hand the Lord brought us "out from Egypt, from the house of bondage. " came to pass when Pharaoh would hardly let us go, that "the Lord slew all the first-born in the land of Egypt, both

^{*} The first-born of the children of Israel to be redeemed, were the first-born of their sons. (Exod. xxxiv. 19, 20.)

"the first-born of man, and the first-born of beast; a there"fore I sacrifice to the Lord all that openeth the matrix,
"BEING MALES; but all the first-born of my children I redeem."
The Reader will observe, that divine sovereignty excluded the female born first that opened the matrix, and expressly appointed the male to be the heir, by the title first-born!
And it will hereafter be shewn, that the daughters did not succeed, when there was a son, to their father's inheritance! For in all cases when the father left a son, even if he were literally the last born, such son by divine appointment had the title first have

appointment had the title first-born.

The male, therefore, and not the female, was to be entitled the first-born, and that, because of his strength, for it is written, " He smote all the first-born in Egypt, the chief of their strength." (Psalm lxxviii. 51.—cv. 36.) And so Jacob entitled Reuben, saying, thou art my first-born, my might, and the beginning of my strength. (Gen. xlix. 3.) The son, therefore, and not the daughter, was entitled the first-born. The true signification of the scriptural title first-born is of great importance, for its evident import is, excellency of dignity, and excellency of strength, in which a creature unstable as water, like Reuben, did not excel: (Gen. xlix. 3, 4,) for Reuben, unstable as water, defiled his father's bed, therefore, it is written, his birth-right was given unto the sons of Joseph, (1 Chron. v. 1,) for Jacob said unto Joseph, "thy two sons, Ephraim and Manasseh, which were born "unto thee in the land of Egypt, before I came unto thee "into Egypt are mine: as Reuben and Simeon they shall "be mine,—and he set Ephraim (the younger,) before "Manasseh" (the elder), (Gen. xlviii. 5-20,) Ephraim had the birth-right and title first-born instead of Reuben, and Manasseh was as Simeon. And this appointment was of the Lord, for "God hath spoken in his holiness,—" Manasseh is mine, Ephraim also is the strength "of mine head"—(Psalm lx. 7.—cviii. 8.) And as Ephraim is called the strength of his head, so the Lord saith, "Iam a father to Israel, and Ephraim is my firstborn. (Jerem. xxxi. 9.) These Scriptures are very im-

^{*} The first-born of Egypt whom the Lord slew were the CHIEF of all their strength. (Psalm lxxviii. 51.—ev. 36.)

portant, for they shew the folly of Mr. Stevens' notion of creature pre-eminence, namely, that it consists in priority of creature existence; as though the creature preexistence of the fish gave them the pre-eminence! If Mr. Sterens had revered God's Bible he would have known, that
God gave to a post-existent creature, namely Adam, the
pre-eminence and dominion over the pre-existent fish,
&c., and over every pre-existent living thing that moveth
upon the earth. (Gen. i. 26—28.)

Again. These Scriptures are very important, for they expose the subtility, with which Mr. Stevens wickedly perverts the testimony from God concerning Ephraim. He says, "Now, who is meant by Ephraim? A person or a "people? The latter, no doubt, either the ten tribes, or the "whole house of Israel!"—"This," he says, "is too evident "to be disputed!" (C. F. i. 27.) Now, neither the ten tribes, nor the whole house of Israel is meant; and this is so evident, that we may truly say, the human pre-existerian doctrine is a lie of the devil's invention. This is too evident to be disputed!

Again. The Reader will find that, Christ incurnate, Mary's first-born, is the chief-born of every creature; that such he is in God's eternal decree, which is the strongest affirmation that Christ is the wisdom of God, and the power of God, or he would not be the chief-born of every creature; because Behemoth, the Great Beast, which eateth grass like an ox is the beginning (arche) of the things formed of God; for so it reads in Mr. Stevens' revered Bible, the Septuagint. And here allow me to observe, that the Scriptures being strictly true, and perfectly consistent, the word first-born cannot mean one brought forth before any other, because, if we were so absurd as to believe that Cain, the first-born of Adam, was the first brought forth of, or from Adam, we should believe a lie: because Eve was the first brought forth of and from Adam, for she was taken out of his side.

a Mr. Stevens has given us such an absurd simile, by way of illustrating his first-born pre-existent soul doctrine, that proves him to be either a fanatic or something worse. He says, "All similes must be too low for a "subject so sublime as is the one of which we speak; but it is easy to con"ceive, that a man may make and assume to himself a new suit of clothes," and having so done, may, while clothed therewith, make many more for

It was therefore *settled* by divine appointment that the male, and not the female, should be the heir, although the male might be literally the last born! Men of reason may oppose this important truth, because the mind of a fruitless professor is opposed to the sovereignty of God. And it is from the same principle of evil, that preachers in great power, spreading themselves like a green bay tree, having a name to live, but dead, oppose with all their intellectuality and subtility the Quickening Spirit Head of the spiritual Church, which is his body, eternally chosen of God to be born of the Spirit, the spiritual seed of Christ. They were eternally chosen of God in the eternal Quickening Spirit Head of the Church, who was eternally appointed by divine sovereignty to be the first-born among them. They are chosen to be partakers of His Spirit: for he that sanctifieth, and they who are sanctified, are all of one: and for that cause he is not ashamed to call them BRETHREN! (Heb. ii. 11.) And they are predestinated to be conformed to the Image of the Son, that he might be, for otherwise he would not be, the first-born among brethren.

As the eternal Quickening Spirit Head of the Church was eternally appointed the first born among many brethren, so divine sovereignty eternally appointed him the heir of all things, (Heb. i. 2,) nor by succeeding to the inheritance upon the death of his father, as the first born did under the law; for God the Father, of whom the whole family in heaven and earth is named, dieth not, the riches of the glory is his inheritance in the saints! (Eph. i. 18.) But the Eternal Quickening Spirit Head of the Church is the appointed heir, because the Lord's portion is his people, and Jacob (THE HEEL) is the lot of his inheritance, in whom dwelleth all the Fulness

[&]quot;his relatives and friends, and thus his own suit would be the first"MADE SUIT of the many made by him AFTER FIRST CLOTHING HIMSELF."

(C. F. i. 22.) In plain words, that the Creator of all things in making first a suit of clothes for himself, forgot to make himself a coat; to wit, A Body, so that he looked like a skeleton, or a dead man, amongst his relatives and friends, whom he clothed with bodies, two of whom, Mr. Stevens admits, entered heaven in glorified bodies ages before his Christ had one!

(S. D. 125.) Reader, which are the most stupid, Mr. Stevens, or his cavillers? (C. F. i. 32.)

of the Godhead Bodily. And as the Quickening Spirit Head of the Church is the appointed heir of all things, so his seed are made partakers of the divine nature, the Spirit of Christ, and their Bodies are the temple of the Holy Ghost which is in them. (1 Cor vi. 19.) As the Lord's portion or inheritance is his people, so the Lord himself is the inheritance of his people: this is plainly revealed in the Holy Scriptures! (Deut. x. 9,) And the Holy Spirit, one of the divine persons, is the earnest of his people's inheritance until the redemption of the purchased possession, (Eph. i. 13, 14,) namely, the redemption of the Body, (Rom. viii. 23,) for they are heirs of God, and joint heirs with Christ; (Rom. viii. 17.) And the resurrection body of the saints is the Image of the Heavenly!

The prophet Daniel was favoured with visions in the night of the appointed heir of all things, the appointed first-born among many brethren, he "beheld one like unto "the son of man, bar Anash, or Enash, the pure one or son of "an humble weak man, subject to distresses and distempers; "which at length terminate in death," come with the clouds of

² I have given the above interpretation of bar Enash from the writings of learned men. But I prefer rendering it, "the pure one, or the son in the "likeness of sinful flesh;" for it is evident that Daniel saw Christ as David spake of him, namely, as the son of the handmaid, (Psalm lxxxvi. 16,exvi. 16,) whom the Lord made strong for himself. The religious Pharisees understood the Messiah was to be of the seed of David; they had no objection to his being called the Son of man, but they crucified him because he said he was the Son of God! All the enmity of the serpent is directed against the Son of God as equal with God the Father. The pride of Lucifer is enmity to the humility of God. And this deally enmity particularly manifests itself in the professing Church, and which Dr. Hawker noticed in his Commentary upon the unclean Spirit going out of a Man; for he observes; "If there be no saving change wrought "by the regenerating power of the Holy Ghost: if the devil be gone out "of his own accord, and not driven out by Jesus; this man's heart is "still as much under Satan's government; for he calls it his house, and "saith he will return to it. And our Lord saith, that the last state of "this man is worse than the first. For if the man is prompted to put "on the appearance of an outside sanctity; and covers over the unclean-"ness that is within, with a seeming zeal for religion without: these are "like the seven other devils more wicked than himself, because he be-"comes more desperately deceiving, both himself and the world; and of con-" sequence, the end is more dreadful. And who shall calculate the numbers "there are living under this most wretched of all delusions? Who shall "say, the many who go out of life well pleased with this whitening sepul-"chre reform?" If it be asked, how are we to know such awful charac-

"heaven, and came to the ancient of days, (God the Father,) "and they brought him near before him. And there was "given him dominion and glory, and a kingdom, that all "people, nations, and languages, should serve him: his "dominion is an everlasting dominion, which shall not "pass away, and his kingdom that which shall not be des-"troyed." Dan. vii. 13, 14. The grant of this dominion unto the Messiah, is intimated in the first promise of him. namely, the seed of the woman, (Gen. iii. 15,) for his victory on earth over Satan was to be attended with dominion, rule, and power. (Psalm lxviii. 18.—Isaiah liii. 12. Eph. iv. 8, 9.—Col. ii. 15.) And the grant of dominion was further revealed in that promise to Abraham, (Gen. xxii. 17, 18,) for in him, it was that Abraham was to be the heir of the world, (Rom. iv. 13,) and Judah, to enjoy the Sceptre and law-giver, until the appointed heir was born. (Gen. xlix. 10.) His kingdom was fully revealed unto David, and is expressed by him in the second Psalm, See also Psalm xlv. 3-8,—lxxxix. 19-21. lxxii. 6—9.—cx. 1—3, as also in the Prophecies of Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Micah. In Christ's dominion all the spiritual seed, the joint heirs with Christ, are interested; for Daniel was afterwards informed, that the Saints of the Most High, or High Ones, shall take or receive the kingdom, and possess the kingdom for EVER, even for EVER and **EVER!** (Dan. vii. 18.)

To the appointed heir, who has taken of the seed of Abraham, all things are delivered, or given into his hand, (Matt. xi.27,) yea, all power in heaven and earth. (Matt. xxviii.18.) For Jesus of Nazareth, the first-born of Mary must reign, until God the Father hath put all enemies under his feet. 1 Cor. xv. 25.

Without controversy the Mystery of Godliness is very great, for God was manifest in the flesh, the nature of man, whose originality is of the dust! Amongst

ters? I reply, by the same enmity as was shewn by the Pharisees to the Son of God, when he appeared in the likeness of men, the likeness of sinful flesh: for they crucified him, because he said, God was his own Father, making himself equal with God; and the Socinians, and human pre-existerians, by denying Christ's essential sonship, do thereby justify the Jews, and thereby crucify the Son of God afresh, and put him to an open shame.

other things assigned for this Wonderful Mystery are the following,—First, The Glory of God and the manifestation of the love of God: "in this was manifested the "love of God towards us, because that God sent (ton "uion autou) the Son of Himself, (ton monogenē) the "only one, or only begotten into the world, that we might "live through him: herein is love, not that we loved "God, but that he loved us, and sent his Son into the world, "the propitiation for our sins." (1 John iv. 9, 10.) Secondly, The infinite nature of God's love; For God so loved the world that he gave the Son of Himself, the only one or only begotten, that whosoever believeth in him, should not perish, but have everlasting life. (John iii. 16.) Thirdly, That the Son might glorify the Father manifestly on the earth, and the Father glorify the Son manifestly on the earth. (John xvii. 4.) That he might bear witness unto the truth. (John xviii. 37.) That he might suffer in the flesh and enter into his glory. (Luke xxiv. \$6,27.) Fourthly, For this purpose the Son of God was manifested, that he might destroy the works of the devil; and take away our sins. (1 John iii. 8. 5.) · Fifthly, That he might redeem us that were under the law, (Gal. iv. 4,) and redeem us from the curse of the law, that we might receive the adoption of sons; and that the blessing of Abraham might come upon us Gentiles, that we might receive the promise of the Spirit through faith. Gal. iii. 13, 14. Sixthly, It was for the children's sake that HE ALSO HIMSELF took human nature, that through death he might destroy him that had the power of death, that is, the devil: and deliver them who through fear of death were all their life-time subject to bondage (Heb. ii. 14, 15.) Unto us the child was born, unto us the Son was given, (Isaiah ix. 6.) He loved us and gave himself for us, (Eph. v. 2,) and for our sins; (Gal. i. 4,) he died for us, (2 Cor. v. 14,) he was delivered for our offences, and rose again for our justification, (Rom. iv. 25.) He descended in the body of his flesh into the lower parts of the earth, and in the same body of flesh he ascended. (Eph. iv. 9.) He entered into heaven, and appears in the presence of God for us, (Heb. ix. 24) and maketh intercession for us. (Rom. viii. 34.) Christ in His Divine Person could merit every thing, and in his human

nature he could suffer and die: the righteousness he hath brought in is everlasting; it is never called throughout the Holy Scriptures, otherwise than the rightcousness of God, His name is Jehovah our Righteousness. Seventhly, That God the Father might bring many sons unto glory. (Heb. ii. 10.) For the soul bodies of the Saints are to be raised from the dead spiritual, immortal, incorruptible, and glorious bodies, the image of the heavenly, like unto Christ's glorious body! (1 Cor. xv. 43, 44, 49.— Phil. iii. 21.) Eighthly, That in the dispensation of the fulness of TIMES (plural) God the Father might gather together in one all things in Christ, both which are in heaven, and which are on earth, even in him. (Eph. i. 10.) That they all may be one, as the Father is in the Son, and the Son in the Father; that they also may be one in the Almighty us. (John xvii. 21.)

Satan seduced our first parents to sin: in Adam all mankind in the order of natural generation sinned. And, from thenceforth, Satan hath maintained his kingdom of darkness by the reign of sin: it is he, which worketh in the children of disobedience. Hence the several names by which he is known: the Great Dragon, the Old Serpent, the Devil, and Satan, which deceiveth the whole world; the strong man armed; the prince of the power of the air; the god of this world. To destroy Satan's kingdom and works, the Son of God was manifested. Hence we find the Lord Jesus spoiled principalities and powers, &c. on the cross: by his death he destroyed him that had the power of death, that is the devil: and Christ will reign till all things are put under When he had by himself purged our sins, he sat down on the right hand of the Majesty on high, from henceforth expecting till God the Father hath made all his enemies his footstool; which is in part fulfilled, and is fulfilling, until all creatures honour the Son, even as they honour the Father. And when all things are put under him, then cometh the end, when he shall have delivered up the kingdom to God even the Father, then the Son himself shall be subject unto him, not as an inferior, but for the express purpose, that God, not the Father only, but God the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Spirit, MAY BE ALL IN ALL.

The Elect Angels partake of the goodness and grace of God; but they are not, and never were, the objects of misery; and if Jehovah the Son had taken the nature of angels, it would not have been an act of mercy towards the *elect*. But it pleased Jehovah Jah, the Saviour, to display his great love and rich mercy towards us, by taking into personal union with himself the seed of Abraham, and not the nature of Angels. this he did after the fall of man, for he was made in the likeness of men, and not in the likeness of God, as it is written; God sent forth his own Son in the likeness of sinful flesh. If he had taken the nature of man before the fall of man, it would have been a wonderful act of love and of grace; but it would not have been an act of mercy; he would not have been made in the likeness of sinful flesh, neither would it have been so great a manifestation of his great love to man, as that of visiting us in our low estate, by taking the nature of man after sin had entered into our world, and death by sin. That the Angelic nature should not be preferred, but that our dust should be so wonderfully favoured, is such an act of infinite love, HUMILITY, grace, and mercy, on the part of the GREAT GOD our Saviour, that the wise and prudent amongst men reject it as unreasonable, the scorners scoff at it, the mockers mock them that believe it, the proud condemn it, as degrading the Most High: but the Devils believe, and tremble, and hate it.

To prevent, if possible, wilful misrepresentations of what has been written, allow me to add, that in the 17th chapter of the Gospel penned by John, our Lord speaks of his Threefold Glory. (1) His underived glory which he had with the Father, and not from the Father, before the world was. This I have already noticed, for the Holy Spirit doth glorify him on the earth, by his ministering servants, as over all God blessed for ever. Amen. Rom. ix. 5. (2) Christ has a personal glory given him, namely, that of head over all things, which glory his people will behold. (3) He has also a glory which the Father hath given him, and which Christ hath given to his people; namely, that of being kings and priests unto God and his Father. (Rev. i. S.) They are to sit down with Christ

on his Throne, and to judge the world, and angels: (I Cor. vi. 2, 3,) it is written, "let the saints be joyful in "glory: let them sing aloud upon their beds: let the "high praises of God be in their mouth, and a two-edged "sword in their hand; to execute vengeance upon the "heathen, and punishments upon the people: To bind "their kings with chains, and their nobles with fetters "of iron: To execute upon them the judgment written: "this honour have all the Saints! Hallelu-Jan! (Psalm exlix. 5—9.

Having premised these things, I shall now present our subject for the Reader's examination by the word of truth, according to that ability which God hath given me, in the following order. (1) The spirit of Prophecy is the testimony of Jesus. (2) The natural first-born. (3) The legal first-born, the heir. (4) The typical first-born! (5) The spiritual first-born.

1. The spirit of Prophecy is the testimony of Jesus! Amongst the incomprehensible mysteries expressly recorded in the Holy Scriptures, is the sending of Jehovah by Jehovah! "For, thus saith Jehovah of Hosts, after "the glory hath he sent me unto the nations which spoiled "you, for he that toucheth you, toucheth the apple of "his eye. For, behold, I will shake mine hand upon "them, and they shall be a spoil to their servants: and "ye shall know that Jehovah of Hosts hath sent me!" (Zech. ii. 8, 9.) Here Jehovah of Hosts declares that he is sent by Jehovah of Hosts. Again. "Sing and "rejoice, O daughter of Zion: for, lo, I come, and I will "dwell in the midst of thee, saith Jehovah. And many "nations shall be joined to Jehovah in that day, and shall "be my people: and I will dwell in the midst of thee, "and thou shalt know that Jehovah of Hosts hath sent "ME unto thee." (Zech. ii. 10, 11.) Here, Jehovan calls upon the daughter of Zion to sing and rejoice, because he comes and will dwell in the midst of her; and she shall know that Jehovah of Hosts bath sent him (Jehovah) unto her. In the prophecy of Isaiah it is written. that Jehovah the Redeemer and Holy one of Israel is sent by Adonal Jehovah and his Spirit. (Isaiah xlviii. 16, 17.) And here allow me to observe, that the