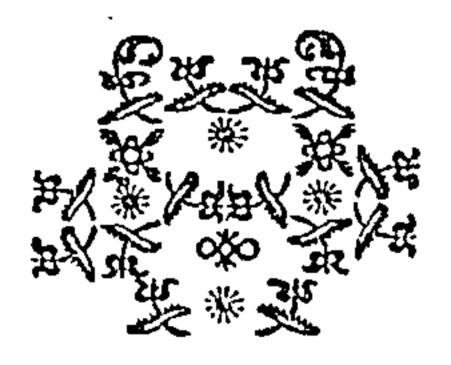
### ASHORT

# HISTORY

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### METHODISM.

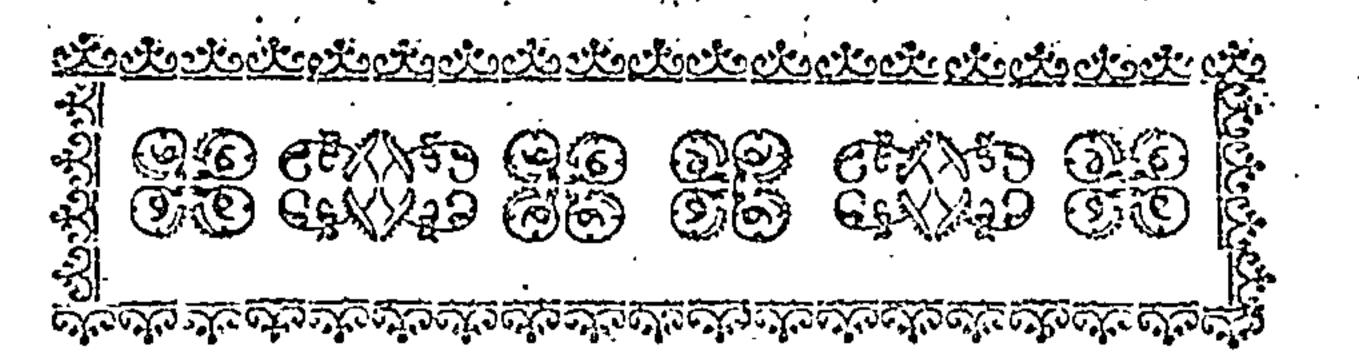
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#### ASHORT

## HI I S T O R

OF

#### METHODISM.

- Accounts which have been given of the People called Methodists: Very many of them as far remote from Truth, as that given by the good Gentleman in Ireland.

  Methodists! Ay, they are the People, who place all Religion in wearing long Beards."
- 2. Abundance of the Mistakes which are current concerning them, have undoubtedly sprung from this: Men lump together under this general Name many who have no man-

ner of Connexion with each other: And then whatever any of these speaks or does, is of course imputed to all.

3. The following short Account may prevent Persons of a calm and candid Disposition from doing this: Although Men of a warm or prejudiced Spirit will do just as they did before. But let it be observed, this is not designed for a Desence of the Methodists (so called) or any Part of them. It is a bare Relation of a Series of naked Facts, which alone may remove Abundance of Misunderstandings.

In November 1729, four young Gentlemen of Oxford, Mr. John Wesley, Fellow of Linsoln College, Mr. Charles Wesley, Student of Christchurch, Mr. Morgan, Commoner of Christchurch, and Mr. Kirkham, of Merton College, began to spend some Evenings in a Week together, in reading, chiefiy the Greek Testament. The next Year, two or three of Mr. John Wesley's Pupils desired the Liberty of meeting with them: And afterwards one of Mr. Charles Wesley's Pupils. It was in 1732 that Mr. Ingham, of Queen's College, and Mr. Broughton, of Exeter, were added to their Number. To these, in April, was joined Mr. Clarton, of Brazen-nose, with two or three of his l'upils. About the fame time Mr. Fames

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James Hervey was permitted to meet with them, and in 1735 Mr. Whitefield.

- 5. The exact Regularity of their Lives, as well as Studies, occasioned a young Gentleman of Christchurch to say, "Here is a new Set of Methodists sprung up: Alluding to some antient Physicians who were so called. The Name was new and quaint: So it took immediately, and the Methodists were known all over the University.
- ohurch of England, not only tenacious of all her Doctrines, so far as they knew them, but of all her Discipline, to the minutest Circumstance. They were likewise zealous Observers of all the University-Statutes, and that for Conscience Sake. But they observed neither these nor any Thing else any surther then they conceived it was bound upon them by their one Book, The Bible; it being their one Desire and Design to be downright Bible Christians: Taking the Bible, as interpreted by the primitive Church and our own, for their whole and sole Rule.
- 7. The one Charge then advanced against them was, That they were righteous overmuch; that they were abundantly too scrupulous, and too strict, carrying Things to great Extremes.

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In particular, that they laid too much Stress upon the Rubrics and Canons of the Church; that they insisted too much on observing the Statutes of the University; and that they took the Scriptures in too strict and literal a Sense: So that if they were right, few indeed would be saved.

- 8. In October 1735, Mr. John and Charles Wesley, and Mr. Ingham, left England, with a Design to go and preach to the Indians in Georgia. But the rest of the Gentlemen continued to meet, till one and another was ordained and left the University. By which Means, in about two Years Time, scarce any of them were left.
- 9. In February 1738, Mr. Whitefield went over to Georgia, with a Design to assist Mr. Fohn Wesley; but Mr. Wesley just then returned to England. Soon after he had a Meeting with Mess. Ingham, Stonhouse, Hall, Hutchings, Kinchin, and a few other Clergymen, who all appeared to be of one Heart, as well as of one judgment, resolved to be Bible-Christians at all Events, and, wherever they were, to preach with all their Might, plain, old, Bible-Christianity.
  - 10. They were hitherto perfectly regular in all Things, and zealoufly attached to the Church

Church of England. Meantime they began to be convinced, that by Grace we are saved. through Faith; that Justification by Faith. was the Doctrine of the Church, as well as of the Bible. As foon as they believed, they spake Salvation by Faith being now their standing Topic. Indeed this implied three Things, 1. That Men are all by Nature dead in Sin, and consequently Children of Wrath. 2. That they are justified by Faith alone. 3. That Faith produces inward and outward Holiness. And these Points they insisted on, Day and Night. In a short Time, they became popular Preachers. The Congregations were large wherever they preached. The former Name was then revived. And all these Gentlemen, with their Followers, were intitled Methodists.

returned to England, entirely separated from Mr. Wesley and his Friends, "Because he did not hold the Decrees." Here was the first Breach, which warm Men persuaded Mr. Whitesield to make, merely for a Disference of Opinion. Those indeed who believed Universal Redemption, had no Desire at all to separate. But those who held particular Redemption, would not hear of any Accommodation, being determined to have no Fellowship with Men that "were in so dan-

- Sorts of Methodists, so called; those for Particular, and those for General, Redemption.
- liam: Gudworth and James Relly separated from Mr. Whitesield. These were properly Antinomians, absolute, avowed Enemies to the Law of GOD, which they never preached or professed to preach, but termed all Legalists who did. With them, preaching the Law was an Abomination. They had nothing to do with the Law. They would preach Christ, as they called it; but without one word either of Holiness or good Works. Yet these were still denominated Methodists, although differing from Mr. Whitesield, both in Judgment and Practice, abundantly more than Mr. Whitesield did from Mr. Wesley.
- Romaine began to be spoken of: And not long after, Mr. Madan and Mr. Berridge, with a few other Clergymen, who, although they had no Connexion with each other, yet preaching Salvation by Faith, and endeavouring to live accordingly, to be Bible-Christians, were soon included in the general Name of Methodists. And so indeed were all others who preached Salvation by Faith, and appeared more serious than their Neighbours.

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Some of these were quite regular in their Manner of Preaching: Some were quite irregular (though not by Choice; but Necessity was laid upon them; they must preach irregularly, or not at all): And others were between both; regular in most, though not in all Particulars.

14. In 1762, George Bell, and a few other Persons, began to speak great Words. In the latter End of the Year, they foretold, that the World would be at an End on the 28th of February. Mr. Wesley, with whom they were then connected, withstood them both in public and private. This they would not endure: So, in January and February 1763, they separated from him. Soon after Mr. Maxsield, one of Mr. Wesley's Preachers and several of the People left Mr. Wesley: But still Mr. Maxsield, and his Adherents, go under the general Name of Methodists.

Mr. Wesley, are mostly Church of England Men. They love her Articles, her Homilies, her Liturgy, her Discipline, and unwillingly vary from it in any Instance. Meantime, all who preach among them declare, We are all by Nature Children of Wrath. But by Grace

we are faved through Faith: Saved both from the Guilt and from the Power of Sin. They endeavour to live according to what they preach, to be plain, Bible-Christians. And they meet together at convenient Times, to encourage one another therein. They tenderly love many that are Calvinists, though they do not love their Opinions. Yes, they love the Antinomians themselves; but it is with a Love of Compassion only. For they hate their Doctrines with a perfect Hatred; they abhor them as they do Hell-sire: Being convinced nothing can so effectually destroy all Faith, all Holiness, and all good Works.

16. With regard to these, Mr. Relly and his Adherents, it would not be strange, if they should grow into Reputation. For they will never shock the World, either by the Harshness of their Doctrine, or the Singularity of their Behavour. But let those who determine both to preach and to live the Gospel, expect that Men will say all manner of Evil of them. The Servant is not above his Master, nor the Disciple abox, his Lord. If then they have called the Master of the House Beelzebub, how much more them of his House hold? It is their Duty indeed, as much as lieth in them, to live peaceably with all Men. But when they labour after Peace, the World

will make themselves ready for Battle. It is their constant Endeavour, to please all Men, for their Good, to Edification. But yet they know, it cannot be done: They remember the Word of the Apostle, If I yet please Men, I am not the Servant of Christ. They go on therefore, through Honour and Dishonour, through evil Report and good Report: Desiring only, that their Master may say in that Day, "Servants of GOD, well done."

FIN IS.

Wesley, John. A short history of Methodism. 2nd ed., printed; and sold at the Foundery, Mcdclxv. [1765]. Eighteenth Century Collections Online, link.gale.com/apps/doc/CW0122369859/ECCO?u=lou57655&sid=ECCO&xid=7ea54736&pg=2. Accessed 21 Apr. 2021.