nied. That the Corintbians, to whom St. Paul wrote, did so, is equally plain. That it was generally given so for about a thousand Years after Cbrist, is acknowledged by our Adversaries. And what Power they have of taking-away one Part more than another, or both, no good Reason can be affigned. I am sure St. Paul speaks of the Continuance of both till our Lord's coming.

As to Traditions, if they will be content with such as contradict no Rule or Canon of Scripture, though they should happen to over-value them, we will not vehemently contend with them about them; but when they set-up such Things for Apostolical Traditions, as contradict manifest Scriptures, which both they and we allow to be written by Divine Inspiration, we cannot forbear shewing the utmost Abhorrence of them.

Their Idelatry is so manifest, that the bare exposing it to view seems a sufficient Consutation of it. If to make any Being, the object of our Trust and Considence, it is necessarily that he should know all our Wants, and be able to relieve them, which we are sure that a Being of all possible Persection can, but not sure concerning any other; what must be thought of their Prayers to Saints, Angels, and the Biessed Virgin; nay their Worship of Images and Relics?

As to their treacherous and perfidious Principles, we need but have recourse to the Councils of Lateran and Constance; the former of which authorized Princes to exterminate such as they called Hereticks, and the Deposing of Princes for Heresy; the latter the breaking Faith with Hereticks. Their cruel and barbarous Treatment of those who dissented from them, has

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