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# THE PRESBYTERIAN REVIEW.

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## I.

### THE LORD'S SUPPER.

THAT the Lord's Supper is the perpetual memorial of the bitter yet victorious passion of the Son of God, once done that it might be thought of forever ; \* that it is one of the ordinances which God has committed to His visible Church for the gathering and perfecting of the saints in this life to the end of the world ; that the words of the institution contain, together with the precept authorizing the use thereof, a promise of benefit to worthy receivers ; that it is an effectual means of salvation ; † that its observance is the Ark of the Church's testimony ; the inner Sanctuary, the Holy of Holies of all Christian worship, the foretaste on earth of the marriage supper of the Lamb in Heaven ; that it " has ever lain in the golden morning light far out even in the Church's darkest night, not only the seal of Christ's presence and its pledge, but also the promise of the bright day of His coming" ‡—these are statements which so fully harmonize the teaching of all Christian creeds that any formal defence of them may seem to be superfluous. But the undisputed acceptance of a doctrine appears sometimes to make its impression less vivid. If theological controversy, like war with carnal weapons, has its lamentable evils, peace also has its insidious dangers. Not the least of these is the overshadowing of truth by extreme views begotten in times of strife. Men lean backward in order to strike hard at heresy, and when the contest is over they do not always regain their upright position.

\* Bishop Hall.

† Westminster Confession, ch. 25.

‡ Edersheim's *Life and Times of Jesus*, vol. 2, p. 502.

## VII.

### HISTORICAL NOTE.

#### THE WORK OF JOHN DURIE IN BEHALF OF CHRISTIAN UNION IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

JOHN DURIE was the great peacemaker of the seventeenth century. He did a noble work in behalf of Christian union during the evil times of the thirty years' war on the Continent of Europe, and the great civil wars of Great Britain. He persevered in his peacemaking notwithstanding every obstacle for half a century. He first appears as a peacemaker in 1628 at Elbing, a city of Prussia, where he was ministering to a congregation of British merchants residing there. Dr. Godeman, a civil judge and privy counsellor of Gustavus Adolphus, the great King of Sweden, invited him to co-operate in an effort for ecclesiastical peace among Protestants. The King of Sweden gave his sanction to the enterprise. Soon afterward Sir Thomas Roe came into those parts as an ambassador of the King of England to seek a reconciliation between the Swedes and the Poles, which was happily accomplished. He also entered heartily into the scheme and gained the Lord Chancellor Oxenstiern of Sweden to lend his assistance and use his great influence with the Lutheran clergy. The pastors of the neighboring city of Danzig gave in their adhesion to the plan. It was deemed best that Durie should go to England and secure the aid of the English prelates. Accordingly he went to England in 1630 with letters from the divines of Prussia and was recommended to King Charles I. by Sir Thomas Roe, who also influenced Archbishop Abbot and Bishop Laud to give him a favorable reception. These prelates authorized him to write to the divines of Prussia and to the Lord Chancellor Oxenstiern of Sweden, and testify to the readiness of the English clergy to co-operate in so good a work. They recommended that all parties should abstain from disputes in the pulpit, from calling of hard names, and from disturbing the legal ceremonies of worship. In the mean while the Protestant divines of the Lutheran and the Reformed Confessions had held a friendly conference at Leipzig, and it was thought best that Durie should visit the German divines and present to them the advice of the English prelates with regard to Peace and Unity.

We publish for the first time a narrative of this visit of Durie to the continent during 1631-33 from a manuscript of Durie himself, which it was my good fortune to discover in London in December last.

This narrative gives us a vivid picture of the disorders of the Thirty Years'

War. We see Gustavus Adolphus as the great patron of this movement for peace among Protestants, if not its real initiator. It was a sad blow to Protestantism when he was slain on the battle-field of Lützen. No one was so well fitted to combine the forces of Protestantism as the heroic Swede. We see that there was a general disposition to aid Durie in his efforts for the union of Protestants, but the peacemakers did not seem to see clearly the way in which it could be brought about. There was a great deal of correspondence and conference, but very little practical result. It is interesting to observe William Laud, then Bishop of London, afterward Archbishop of Canterbury, uniting with the Puritan Archbishop, George Abbot, in the promotion of this great cause. Doubtless this great man had at heart the reunion of Christendom, and probably he thought his way the true path toward its accomplishment. He encouraged the schemes of Durie, however impracticable he may have deemed them. He was looking toward the reunion of Christendom, which was a much grander scheme than Durie had in mind.

Durie on his return to England made this report and presented the letters from the churches and divines of the Protestant churches of the continent to Archbishop Laud, who had taken the place of the Puritan Archbishop Abbot but a few weeks before his arrival. He did not find the same sympathy with the Presbyterian churches of the continent in Archbishop Laud that he had found in Archbishop Abbot. It was made evident to him that he must accept episcopal ordination if he was to carry on his work of pacification as a representative of the English Church. Accordingly he was ordained February 24th, 1634, in the cathedral of Exeter by Bishop Hall, "with the imposition of hands of several other presbyters together with himself." He did not renounce his previous ordination, but he seems to have had some scruples about it on account of some irregularities in connection with it. And then he viewed his reordination as giving him an office in the Church of England, holding very much the views of his friend Richard Baxter on this subject. The work that he had done on the continent attracted the attention of many English divines. Bishops Davenant, Morton, and Hall gave him a statement of their views as to Christian Union which were published in 1634. The statement of Bishop Davenant was enlarged in 1641 and published under the title "An Exhortation to Brotherly Communion Betwixt the Protestant Churches." This is one of the most valuable contributions to Christian Union ever published. It contains the following noble sentence :

"True and genuine charity is no less necessary to salvation for all churches and members of Christian churches than the true and entire profession of sound and saving faith."

Among the letters that Durie brought with him from the continent was a letter dated Hanau, February 24th, 1633, signed by a considerable number of German divines, requesting the English divines to prepare a body of Practical Divinity. This they thought would be more profitable and have a better tendency to Christian unity than the scholastic and controversial divinity that prevailed on the continent. They recognized that "in the churches of Great

Britain the doctrine of Practical Divinity, by the publique writings of many godly, wise ministers of your churches, is brought to a great perfection, and that it is excellently fitted for the use of the common people, but yet is kept up as a hidden treasure from the eyes of the forreine nations, within the bounds of your own language alone.’

The London ministers William Gouge, George Walker, Adoniram Byfield, Sidrach Simpson, Obadiah Sedgwick, and others wrote to Archbishop Ussher requesting him to undertake such a work. The archbishop tells us : “ I was very glad of the motion, and laid it very seriously to heart, and conferred with some of my brethren about it that we might bring the work to some perfection.” It was prevented by the outbreak of the civil wars. The Puritan divines John White of Dorchester, Richard Sibbes, and John Cotton also gave Durie encouragement in his work.

Accordingly he made a second journey in the interest of Protestant union in 1634, armed with letters from the British prelates and other divines. He visited the ministers of Hamburg, and then went with the English ambassador to the meeting of the Protestant States at Frankfort. These, September 14th, 1634, passed an act in his favor : “ They did judge his work most laudable, most acceptable to God, and most necessary and useful to the Church.” He returned to England for further instructions, and then undertook a third journey in 1635, and prosecuted it until 1640, visiting Holland, Sweden, Denmark, and the cities of North Germany. He found much to encourage him in all these places. But he also met with considerable secret opposition, and after a while not a little open resistance. He did not find it practicable to press matters to an issue. In 1639 he visited Helmstädt, where he found a kindred spirit in George Calixtus, who, by order of his prince, undertook the work of peace among the Lutheran churches.

In 1640 he returned to England and found the nation in confusion and everything most unfavorable to his work. Nevertheless he presented a petition to the House of Commons, urging “ that the blessed and long-sort-for union of Protestant churches might be recommended unto the publick prayers of the church,” and “ that his majesty with your honours advice and counsell might be moved to call a general Synod of Protestants in due time for the better settling of weighty matters in the church which now trouble not only the conscience of most men, but disturb the tranquility of publick states, and divide the churches one from another, to the great hindrance of Christianity and the dishonour of Religion.” He also sent a memorial concerning “ Peace Ecclesiastical to the King of England and the pastors and elders of the Kirk of Scotland meeting at St. Andrews.’

Finding it impossible to do anything in these times of confusion, he accepted a call to be chaplain to the English Princess at the Hague.

He remained in Holland until 1645, when he returned to England to become a member of the Westminster Assembly, and took part in the composition of the Westminster symbols. Here he continued his efforts for Christian Union, uniting with Richard Baxter and other kindred spirits in earnest efforts to

combine moderate men of all parties in doing good and in removing differences.

He was charged by that bitter partisan, William Prynne, with being "The time-serving Proteus and ambidexter divine;" but he defended himself as "The unchanged, constant, and single-hearted peacemaker." He said: "I have ever endeavoured and professed myself to be *extra partes*; and accordingly have maintained the practice of rules and principles which I made usefull alike towards all, to serve all in the best things according to emergencies."

His leading principles were such as these:

"(1) A full body of practical divinity, which, instead of the ordinary philosophical jangling school divinity, might be proposed to all those that seeke the truth, which is after godlinesse.

"(2) To abolish the names of parties, as presbyterial, prelatical, congregational, etc., and to be called Reformed Christians of England, Scotland, France, Germany, etc.

"(3) To discountenance controversial writing by private persons.

"(4) It is the mind of Christ that his servants in all matters merely circumstantial by him not determined, should be left free to follow their own light, as it may be offered, or arise unto them, from the general rules of edification and not constrained by an implicit faith to follow the dictates of other men."

He undertook a fourth journey in the interests of Protestant union in 1654-57, working chiefly among the Reformed in Switzerland, Germany, and Holland. He took with him a letter from Oliver Cromwell and resolutions of endorsement from the heads of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the Congregational and Presbyterian ministers of London. This journey was encouraging, but whatever fruit there may have been was nipped in the bud by the death of Cromwell in 1658.

At the Restoration, Durie endeavored to reorganize his work, and appealed to Charles II. and the Lord Chancellor Hyde for encouragement. But he had been too closely connected with Cromwell to be forgiven. He retired to the continent and took up his abode in Hesse-Cassel, where he carried on his peacemaking under the protection of the Princess Hedwig Sophie until his death in 1680.

John Durie died without seeing the fruit of his lifelong labors, but he did not live and work in vain. Like Richard Baxter, James Ussher, and John Davenant, he was a prophet of a better age of the world. He was sowing the seed and preparing the germs of Christian toleration, liberty, and union that have unfolded in later times and are still unfolding with rich blessings for our time and richer promises for the future.

These are the men of the seventeenth century who have the most to say to the men of the nineteenth century who are preparing to enter the twentieth century. The disunion of Protestantism has continued long enough. It is high time that we should set our faces toward a realization of that ideal of Christian Union for which these heroes of the seventeenth century labored so faithfully and so well.

C. A. BRIGGS.

*A Summarie Relation of that which John Durie hath Prosecuted in the Worke of Ecclesiasticall Pacification in Germanie since ye Latter End of Julie 1631 till 26 September 1633.*

In the yeare 1631 after I had obtained permission from my Lords grace of Canterburie who then was, and hime also that nowe is, who was then Bishopp of London to goe over into Germanie to trie by way of private negotiation howe farre in the worke of Ecclesiasticall Pacification matters might be ripened and broughte aboute to a settled correspondencie and consultation in that matter betwixt the churches: and havinge to that affect gotten leave to take from certaine divines in England whome I should thinke good to make choice of a testimonie subscribed by their hands to witnesse for them in private that they desired not onely for their owne parte to further so good and holie a purpose; but also entreated others to joyne with them in it, I went from hence aboute the latter end of Julie with a letter of Recommendations from Sir Thomas Roe unto the Lord Chaunceller Oxenstiern who a yeare before had undertaken and promised both to Sir Thomas Roe and to myself to further and promote with all his might so pious and godlie a worke. Beinge paste Holland, Hamburg, and Lubeck to goe towards Stetin in Pomeraina where I hoped to find the Ld Chaunceller Oxenstiern or his majestie of Sweden at Werben not farre from thence, but was disappointed and found neyther the one nor other, for the King was gone from thence towards Saxonie and the Lord Chaunceller was not yet come out of Prussia towards Stettin, and was daylie expected; therefore I staid for his arriuell from the first to the 14 day of September, but hearinge then that his cominge was uncertayne, and knowinge that my Lord Spense was with the King, and had given him Information of myne Intentions, which his majestie testified to like very well; I resolved to followe the Kinge, and tooke the first opportunity of some souldiers thene goinge that way to whome I was recommended by a Coronell a countreyman of myne. With much difficultie and toyle wee came to Wittenberg in Saxonie, but the Kinge had fought the battaile at Leipsick, and was gone towards Erford therefore I made haste to followe him with ye firste companie that went but before I could overtake him hee was come to Wirtzberg and had taken the Castle thereof by assault. There I was admitted to him aboute the latter end of October, and presentinge my letter I told him from whom it was and to what purpose it was written, he asked mee if I was hee of whome my Lord Spense had told him of and when hee understood that I was the man hee sayde hee would be glad to heare the state of the busines which I did prosecute. Two dayes after hee gave mee audience, and hauinge understood and approved both the scope (which was to seeke concord by way of familiar correspondency and deliberacon without all disputaton of poynts controverted) and the meanes (which were private and publicke exhortations to prepare and dispose the myndes nowe somewhat alienated obligatorie promises of mutuall undertakinge the worke to bind the consciences: aimable treaties and deliberacons to seeke and finde out the best meanes: and forraine intercessions and mediations to take up and conclude the buisines, whereof alreadie a foundation was laid at Leipsicke in a conference holden ye same yeare in March betwixt the Lutheran and reformed divines.) had promised to give mee Promotoriall letters to further this end and meanes towards all the Evangelicall States and princes of the Empire to testifie unto them his earnest desire to set forward so good a purpose and to entreate them to set aworke their ablest Divines to joyne with mee in it. These letters I did not crave then because I was not yet readie to make use of them, it beinge then towards winter a tyme unseasonable to trauaile in, and I havinge resolved first to visite the cheife Diuines of the reformed Churches to knowe their resolution before I would undergoe the worke in a way of a publicke recommendacon. So I staid with my Cozen Coronell Ramsey at wirtzberge and whiles the Kinge remained there I conuersed with his two chaplains Dr. Fabritius and Mr. Jno Matbey whome I founde ready to second all my desires, and willinge to

take paines to dispose the rest of their brethren to peaceable assertions : They went with the King from thence, but I followed not till the middle of Januarie A. 1632 neyther did I stirre from thence all that while but once onely, I went to Nurnberg to meet with the exiled preachers of the upper Palatinate to haue conference with them aboute that busines, they resolved to joyne in endeavours with mee and to write to their brethren in other places that some determinate course might bee followed by comon consent in the busines.

Beinge come from thence backe to Wirtzberge and hearinge that the King had possest himself of all the townes on the maine, gotten passage over ye Rhyne, taken in Mentz and was to reside awhile at Frankefurt on the Mayne when the Lord Chaunceller Oxenstiern and my Lord Spense were to be with him, I went thither and found by the way at Hanau Dr. Tossanus with whome I made acquaintance and at Frankefurt the Ld Chaunceller very forward to profess his love to mee, and expresst his desire to further myne intention of seekinge peace and unitie, but because the K and hee were both overladen with affaires of state, with treaties and visits of ambassadores from all partes both farre and neare, he willed mee to stay till the most pressinge businesses should bee dispatched, and then hee would give mee all possible furtherance and assistance.

I waited on till the K. broke up suddenly and went towards Bamberg to assist G. Horn against Tillie. Then the Lord Chaunceller sone after went to Mentz and gave mee audience, wherein I related what had bin done in the busines since hee and I had spoken last together in Prussia, and yt nowe I purposed to see howe farre ye reformed Divines would goe, and what way they would resolve to followe to prosecute the worke ioyntlie : desiringe him withall to fulfill the effects of his promises towards those of his owne side amongst whome his authority was much esteemed : to which hee answered, yt being new come out of those parts, hee had little acquaintance and small authoritie amongst the Germanies of his religion but that hee would lay a foundation of the worke amongst the Preachers of the armie and to that effect would deale with Dr. John Bodvidius whome the K had made Praesidem consistorij castrensis, and that hee would cause him and mee to meete together, in the meantime hee thought the best course would be when thinges should be morre ripe to procure a meetinge of some fewe eminent divines of both sides, to whom might be ioyned some Councillers of State wherein they should conclude by what meanes the matter might be compassed and brought to a generall agreeem<sup>t</sup> by consent of all ye churches.

I left him there and expected what hee would doe with Dr. Boduidius, whom a pretty while afterward being at Frankefurt hee appoynted to speake with mee, wee mett but could not agree upon any course because hee said ye matter coulde not be taken up without disputation and a decision of the Controversie wherein neyther side would yeild to another and although I doe alleadge ye example of Polonia, Bohemia and the late conference at Leipsicke, wherein without dispute matters had bin brought further then euer before, yet he thought that the rest of the churches on both sides would not bee brought to agree unto their conclusions, so wee parted promisinge neuer-the-les one to another to take all occasions whereby the scope of peace as farre as possible it could bee might bee aduanced.

The Lord Chaunceller after that tyme being againe at Mentz spoke with mee and sayd hee was not altogether of Dr. Boduidius his mynde, for although he supposed the worke hardly bee brought to passe without disputation yet he thought it was not impossible to contriue such away and find out such men as should be able to eschew that rocke of offence, and yet give satisfaccon to both parties, cheiflie if authoritie did supporte their agreement therefore hee thought good yt I should goe on and trie what blessing god would give to myne endeauours.

Aboute this time when ye Spaniards whome the K. had put out of the Lower Palatinate made an attempt under the Command of the Earle of Embden to recouer it, I

resolved to goe towards Cassell to meet with ye Diuines of the Landgraue of Hessen who had bin at ye conference of Leipsicke, Dr. Tossanus wrote letters with mee unto them desiringe them to take some effectuall resolucon to prosecute the worke to a further period. I came thither in June, and after seuerall meetings with Dr. Crocius and Mr Newberger ye resolucon was taken that they should moue their prince to procure with consent of the Kinge of Bohemia who was then in Germanie, and of the Elector of Brandenburg a meetinge of the reformed Diuines one out of euery Province, wherein they should consider and conclude how they should carrie the busines ioyntlie in the tyme to come, and what to write in the name of all unto my Lorde Grace of Canterbury and the Bishop of London whose pious affection I did testifie was readie bent to further in due time and lead so holie and blessed a worke unto a hopefull issue. To this effect wee wrote ioyntlie Letters unto Dr. Bergius ye Elector of Brandenburg cheif Divine to require his assistaunce towards his prince in this resolution; soe I returned againe to Frankfurt and waited for the intended meetinge till the latter end of September, when the King of Bohemia was comminge backe from Nurnberg to Frankfurt then findinge that that purpose was quite failed because of the extreame difficulties of warre on all sides, and like to take effect in respect of the absence of ye Elector of Brandenburg into Prussia, and of the contynuall incursions of Papenheim into Hassia, I resolved to followe another course in prosecutinge the matter, and trie whether that which ioyntlie could not bee obtained might not bee done to as good purpose by euery one aparte for I found none other way but this if I would not altogether discontinue, now to leaue of was to loose my former labors and the hope of all successe in future times, therefore I resolved rather to try the utmost, for this cause I went to Hanau and consulted with ye Diuines of that place upon the matter they did encourage mee to perseuer and ofred all the assistaunce that they could give so I desired them, (hauinge first asked leaue and pmission from their magistrate ye Earle of Hanau) to write by comon consent unto ye rulers of ye Church of england to desire them to direct and undertake so good a worke unto the glorie of god and the good of all the churches this they promise to doe; Thereupon I wrote largely to Cassell in Hassia desiringe them to doe the like; shewing that although ye purpose of a generall meetinge had failed by reason of the invincible difficulties and straits of theis tymes yet neuer the les wee sought not to leaue undone yt which may bee done in priuate, and will phaps serue for a good preparatiue, for ye worke against a better and more happy season. They promised in like manner to write into England letters of like tenour.

The Kinge of Bohemia was then at Mentz thither I went by the advise of Dr. Tossanus to give him Information of the state of the busines, and withall I procured from him a comission for Dr. Tossanus to write also in the name of the Palatine churches as others had promised to doe, In the meane tyme I gott acquaintance with the Earle of Isenberg's chaplain at offenbach by his meanes the Earle got information of my purpose and would heare mee himself, being come to him hee shewed mee a great deale of favor, and embraced the worke with great zeale commanding by letters written to all the preachers of his Dominions that they should giue in their advises by a certaine tyme in writinge concerninge this matter to shew so good a worke ought to be promoted and carried, and what to write to the Diuines of England upon that subject while this was in agitation, and I was bethinkinge myself how to extend the worke further towards all the the Earles of the Wetlerau, and afterwards how to goe to the King of Sweden for his Promotoriall Letters towards ye Lutheran princes, the dolefull newes of his death afflicted us all which affliccon was redoubled by a second blowe in the Losse of the Kinge of Bohemia.

These great chaunges brought a great stop to all deliberacons, yet the worke being god's rather then mans, wee trusted to him, and confirmed one another in ye firste purposes not to leaue of so longe as any thinge could bee attempted seasonably or hopefullie. There was a diet appoynted at Frideburg of all the Earls of ye Wetlerau settling

affaires of State belonginge to their confederation thither I went the 20th of December thither the Count of Isenburg brought John Hartungiu his cheif Diuine to whome all the rest of the preachers of his and their brethren their counts had sent their advises and Judgements hee gathered the some of all and wrote Letters by his Earles direction unto ye englise Praelats. At this diet findinge all the rest of the Earls of the Wetlerau together, I spoke unto them and to their Counsellrs to moue their Divines to ye same resolution which the Earle of Isenburg had taken, this they pmised to doe and afterwards performed. So I returned to Frankfurt and about the begininge of January 1633 I went to Lauteren where the administrator of the Palatinate did reside, to entreat him to renewe the Letters which his brother the Late King of Bohemia had commanded to be written, this hee did and I went towards the Duke of Deux pont to obtaine the like intent which hee graunted. I beinge come backe from thence towards Frankfurt Sir Robert Anstruder came thither also, to him I laid open the state of my busines, and desired his assistaunce in it. I told him that the cheif poynt of the worke was yet undone which was to gaine the Lutheran Side wherewith I had not as yet medled to any purpose hee thought good to deferre that buisnies till the diet at Heilbron which was then appoynted should bee held. I staid till hee went thither, and then went alonge in his companie, at the Diet the matter of agreement in Religion was proposed by the States themselues and so farre agreed unto that from that tyme forth the conclusion was enacted, that the reformed Protestants should be holden as Evangelicall churches and partakers of those priviledges which were graunted in the Empire unto the Confession of Ausburge this good begininge gaue mee some boldness to entreate more freely the Lord Chaunceller to performe now that which hee often had promised unto mee. But hee beinge then more then euer before busy to frame a new state which was afterwards and now is called the Euangelicall League could not intend my requests, but referred mee to one of the Counsellrs Sir N Rasch by whom hee woulde receive Information of my pticuler desires, to him I gave up in write some few poynts contayninge my whole desire, and because the mayne scope of the worke which I did intend was not knowne unto him and was requisite to be intimated unto the Lutheran side. I gave him a shorte Draught of it.

The affaires of State were so many and so pressinge yt hee could not intend my desires as otherwise he woulde haue done, yet partly by his addresse, partly by ye recomandacions of my Lord Ambassador Sir Robert Anstruder I gott acquaintance with the cheif States men of the Lutheran side, who very gladlie entertained my proposition, and promised to moue their cheif Divines to answere unto it. Coronel Bunichausen a counsellor of State of the D. of Wirtenberg, Dr Richler Ambassadeur of the cittie of Nurenberg unto the Diets and Mr Glaser generall Emmissarie for the Elsass and Ambassadour for the Crowne of Sweden residinge at Strasberg and some others, euery one undertooke for their severall quarters and promised to procure mee an answere that I mighte knowe what to trust to from their parts. While the diet yet lasted I wrote to Forraine churches Sedan, Parish, Metz, Basell, Zurick, Bern, and Geneva, to let them knowe of the matter in agitation and to desire them to ioyne with others in it. There I sent to Frankfurt that they might bee joyntlie sent away with Mr Duboys the French Preacher of Hanau his Letters which hee had promised to write to ye same effect to all the fore-named places which beinge come at the risinge of the Diet, I went backe to Frankfurt and because both the cheif Secretaries of State Mr Sadler and Sir N Rasch had bid mee withoute scruple to breake the matter to any Lutheran dyuine of note whom I should thinke good I watched the best opportunities I could find to gaine some fitt introduction towards the superintendant of Mentz, the superintendant of Dermstat and some others of cheif eminence, which soone after was afforded, for the generall Auditor of the Swedish Armie made a way for mee towards Dr Dunner the Superintendant of Mentz, the Landgrawe of Dermstat his cheife phisitian prepared the superintendant of Dermstat Dr Leisering for mee and with Dr Tettlebach, and Mr Eberard Kleyn the

cheif men of Frankfurt I was acquainted not longe afterwards ; all these when I had conferred, seriously with them upon the matter of Ecclesiasticall unities, professed an earnest desire to further it, and promised to ioyne in the worke with mee, towards their brethren. Their advise was different. Doctour Dunner thought thus,

Seeinge all the cheif controuersie consisted in certaine phrases and speeches concerninge the poynts of Doctrine that theis were to bee interpreted, explained, and limited, on both sides, to shew the truth of our agreement together, and then that orders should bee established by common consent like unto those of the Church of Poland that the mutuall agreement might bee entertained in the uniformitie and correspondencie of the Governem<sup>t</sup> and wishes that the Anathemas of the Synode of Dordreck had neuer beene heard of which had of late dayes made the breach greater then euer before, yet he hoped (that if the Church of England which had great credit with both parties and which they thought the soundest of all others would mediate in so good a cause) that the difference might bee composed. Dr Tettelbach professed that his Judgement had alwayes been addicted to moderation and had neuer agreed with those y<sup>t</sup> were so extrauagant as to maintaine it unlawfull for Lutherans to enter into anie ciuill League with Caluinists but had sustained the contrary against Doctour Heilbronner in a consultation whereof hee did shew mee the Originall manuscript, that hee moreouer neuer had opposed the Caluinists nor laboured to hinder them from the libertie of publicke exercise of religion with in Franckfurt, but could for his parte suffer y<sup>t</sup> to bee graunted, if order were taken y<sup>t</sup> by that meanes noe great bitternes, scandalls, and offences should arise betwixt the parties. That although hee thought hardly all pticular differences might so farre bee taken away and were at this late conference at Leipsicke so well in his Judgement composed, that the rest deserued not anie schisme, but y<sup>t</sup> not with standing all the differences a true Senexatisme might bee erected and confirmed betwixt the churches and that in due time, if his counsell should bee required, he would not fayle to declare his mynd to this effect.

Dr. Leiseringe shewed a greate deale of true loue to ye worke, he told mee that his owne practise in his ministerie and accordinglie his exhortacon to all preachers under his charge was this, that they should not insiste upon psonall accusations nor matters of subtile disputacons and controuersie, but rather leaue those things unto the schooles to bee debated, and in stead thereof that all fundamentall trutthes and all duties of christian practise were onely to bee brought into ye pulpit and fitt for publicke edification, as for uniuersitie poynts Doctors might without breach of loue and brotherhood differ in Judgmt concerninge suche misteries of fayth as are debated nowadayes betwixt the Lutherans and Caluinists y<sup>t</sup> in his Judgement ye cheif cause of the lamentable schisme was the want of some ecclesiasticall discipline which he wished might be restored amongst them to ye ancient integritie, and to that rigour which it hath in some of the reformed churches ; that this would proue the most expedient way to gaine and preserue unities, to which effect hee offred all his industrie, and comended to mee for this worke, ye settinge forward of all other meanes of Pacification amongst ye Lutherans, the learninge and authoritie of his reuerend Mr. Dr Gerard of Jena, who was of late times wont to saie that from henceforth he loued to reade no bookes but onely of englishe or spanish authours, and would beginne to learne englishe y<sup>t</sup> he might benefitt himself by the bookes of our Language, which hee heard contained exceedinge good matters, to him sayd hee (if you intend to goe) I will write knowinge y<sup>t</sup> your proposition will be gladlie entertained, by him. I told him I was minded to see him, and desired him to doe as hee had sayd which hee fayled not to doe, promisinge in due tyme all manner of further help with pmission of his superiours, others promised the like assistance for Dr Tettelbach promised to write to Dr Hoe into Saxonie and to Doctour Dorscheus of Strasburg, and Doctour Dunnerer promised to drawe in those of Tübengen, and Marpurg, so I thought those quarters well enough pvided and that it would bee moste expedient for mee to goe alonge with Sir Robert Anstruder towards Saxonie to lay the cheif founda-

tion of the worke there because I found y<sup>t</sup> all the rest of the Lutheran churches looked moste upon y<sup>t</sup> Church to conforme themselues to it, therefore when hee went I was readie to goe along with him, and did goe as farre as Fridberg, but upon better deliberacon I returned backe againe, for Mr Johnson my Lord Ambass. Chaplaine did undertake for Saxonie and I beganne to consider y<sup>t</sup> I could doe more with ye Lord Chaunceller and the new confederates then anywhere else, so I came backe towards Frankfurt, there I understood y<sup>t</sup> Mr. Glaser had written to mee from Strasberg and sent a letter from one of the diuines of y<sup>t</sup> universitie to mee but that y<sup>t</sup> marchaunt who had receiued it had sent it after mee into Saxonie towards Mr. Curtius his Majesties Agent then residing at Dresden. I countermaunded that letter, and for feare it might bee delaied or miscarrie, I wrote to Mr Glaser to have it renewed, this was done, and I found it to bee a letter from Dr Dorscheus who did communicate to Mr Glaser his Judgment concerning certaine meanes of Pacification, and obiects of deliberation which I had imparted to him at Heilbron, this letter being answered, I insisted with Sir N Rasch, and the Earle of Solms president of the Counsell of warre to have some assistance from the Lord Chaunceller to prosecute the worke shewing them how farre the cheif diuines of those quarters were disposed, they counselled mee to see if I could bringe the diuines to a further and more effectuall resolucon thus I tryed but found after much sollicitacon y<sup>t</sup> noe more could be done without some speciall warrant and recomendacon from superior authoritie, for they pretended that it was not lawfull for them to presume and ingage themselues further in the worke, except they were charged to so doe by their Magistrate, therefore I entreated y<sup>t</sup> some course might bee taken to free them from y<sup>t</sup> scruple, and moue them effectually to some reall endeauers, and undertakings. Sir N Rasch thought it would be moste expedient to cause the Lord Chaunceller to giue mee a letter Patent of Recommendation in the worke whereby all godlie diuines should bee entreated to ioine with mee, and professe openlie their willingnes to prosecute such a worke. This letter Patent was sued for till the Lord Chaunceller went towards Heidleburg, which was about the 6 of June thither I was aduised to goe in hope that att ye meeting of the princes appoynted to be held there for the resignation of the Towne of Heydleburg unto the administrator of the Pallatinate: that Patente woulde be graunted: there was with the administrator and the Lord Chaunceller, ye Duke of Deux pont, ye duke of Wirtemberg, ye Marquesse of Baden, and ye Duke of Waymar with all theis I dealt to moue them to recomend so good a worke both to ye Lord Chaunceller and to the churches of their owne dominions which they promised to pforme; neuer the les ye Patent was not obtained by reason of other more pressinge affaires which were then to be dispatched, wee returned from thence to Frankfurt there at last Sir N Rasch put the Lord Chaunceller to it, and as hee said moued him to giue a comand to Mr Camerarius his secretarie to drawe it, But Camerarius said to mee y<sup>t</sup> there was no comand expressly giuen, onely a speech there had bin concerninge such a thinge as a matter fittinge to bee done, and y<sup>t</sup> he would upon that ground bee bold anie forme which I would draw. and thinke good to be subscribed. I made a draught and gaue it to him, hee shewed it unto ye Lord Chaunceller, who read it and approuing of it said, hee would take time to consider of it, and alter some expressions before hee would subscribe it, thus hee delaied the matter so long y<sup>t</sup> I was wearie and out of hope to obtaine it, yet before I would desist wholie from y<sup>t</sup> purpose I used means to speake with the Lord Chaunceller myself to knowe wherefore the promise was delaied, and to shew how much harm that dilation did unto the cause; hee gaue mee large audience, and pretended many causes why he was scrupulous to undertake the worke soe publickely, whereof the cheif was y<sup>t</sup> hee feared his owne countrey clergie who would misinterpret this action as a thinge disadvantageous to their religion secondlie that already the Saxon Court havinge heard of this Intention was jealous of him, as if hee would presume to rule all affaires as well in religion as State, and y<sup>t</sup> hee would make himself unfitt to doe anie good in the busines if hee did not goe warilie to worke, neuerthesse

hee assured mee of his true affection to doe all y<sup>t</sup> could be done without inconueniencie, and y<sup>t</sup> hee might bee ye more encouraged and better knowe whereto to put to his hand and help in due time, hee willed mee to drawe up some generall delineations of such means as I thought might bee moste conuenientlie used and set a worke. This I did, and to take away the enuie of malitious spirits from him I presented it ioyntlie unto ye Consilium formatum, and himself not long after this was done Dr Dorscheus sent a replie unto my answere of his first letter, whereunto I made a second answere (which as Mr Glaser told mee by word of mouth a little before I came away from Mentz) hath made him acquiesce and condiscend to my desire, promising to write to all his acquaintance in all the uniuersities and eminent Churches in Germanie, to cause them ioyne and undertake, and profess a readines to coopate in this worke with him and mee: Aboute this time also I gott a letter from Dr Valentinus Andreas of Wirtemberg sent by Coronell Bunickhausen to testify his resolution to ioyne with mee in the worke, and another from Mr. Saubertus of Nuringberg sent unto Mr Tetsell one of the Consilium formatum, and not long after the answeres of the uniuersitie and churches of Sedan and Parish were delivered to Mr Duboys and mee, wherein they testified their desire and earnest affection unto ye worke, and gaue counsell how they thought it should bee followed. Now ye Diet of Frankefurt was drawinge neere, and I found that the matter which I did prosecute was exceedinglie bruided and spoken of abroad partlie by Mr Johnson his negotiation in Saxonie, partly by the manifold speeches which the Lord Chaunceller held of it in publick discourses recommending it ordinarily to all princes, cheif men and ambassadours y<sup>t</sup> came for other affaires unto him therefore I thought it necessarie to put the matter to some poynt at that diet, least if nothing were then done to some purpose, ye whole busines should be thought to be a matter of dis-course without any realitie, so I tooke advise of freinds what to doe and how y<sup>t</sup> I might not let the diet slipp without anie speciall benefitt unto the cause I had in hand; To make short they allowed of my resolution to petition the States, and to present them with some preparatiue questions fitted for the Lutheran diuines, to cause them partlie by authoritie partlie by conscience and reason to engage themselues in some consultacon and resolution concerninge the worke, But before I presented this petition to the diet I thought good to shew it to the Ld Chaunceller first to know his pleasure whither hee thought it fit to bee giuen up yea or noe, and whither he himself would not be pleased to recommend it amongst other propositions of his owne unto the States. The propositions hee would not haue presented as from himself, but gaue mee pmission to doe as I intended, promising to second it with his best recommendacons toward the States. So ye Petition was giuen in well accepted of, and communicated to all the foure chambers of the assembly whose seuerall members I saluted afterwards in priuate to giue them Information at large how the case stood, how farre matters were prepared on the reformed side, and what the cheif of their owne diuines were bent unto and would undertake if their publicke recommendacon were not wantinge to stirre them up.

The effect of this was that by generall consent they graunted my desire, and promised to recommend it to the Diuines of their Generall Provinces, as appeareth by an act made concerninge this matter conteyned in the second article of their last resolutions which were presented unto the Ld Chaunceller whereof a copie was giuen unto mee by their secretarie Mr Faber of this tenour.

Secondlie Mr John Durie an English Divine hath desired and soughte (as appeareth by the annexed Coppie) permission to treat with the cheif diuines and Prelats of the federate States, concerninge the meanes how Ecclesiasticall unities might bee established betwixt the Euangelicall Churches.

Now although the deputed Ambassadors have gotten no pticuler instruction concerninge this busines yet they conceive yt if the Ld Chaunceller Excellencie would be pleased to further by his eminent authoritie this matter, that their moste gracious and favourable Lord principalls and masters, as from their hearts wishing for such an agree-

ment will bee so much ye more bent to doe all what can be done on their pts to set forward such aworke accordinge to the preparation made at ye conference at Leipsicke, whereunto also the states at this time nowe present doe offer and professe themselues noe lesse euery way willinglie disposed.

This beeing thus graunted I was allowed & counselled to write unto all their uniuersities letters to giue their diuines information of the State of this buisines and to moue them to giue some answere unto the propositions which were giuen up wch they promised to urge and presse home unto them. Theis etters beinge dispatched I wrote also unto the Lowe Countries to the diuines of mine acquaintance in the uniuersities of Leyden, Franeker, and Groenigen, which letters the agent of ye united Provinces did undertake to addresse.

After all which yet one thinge remayned to provide how the busines should be followed in time to come when I should be absent, for I was resolu'd to come ouer hither while the Lutheran diuines should take leisure to beethinke themselues what to answer unto my letters, and what to resolu'e upon the questions presented at the Diett. There was a speech of another diett to bee called at Erford towards ye begininge of the next yeare, I dealt therefore with the ambassadors of the reformed Princes, Palatin, Deux pont, Hessen, and cheiflie with the Chaunceller of the Elector of Brandeburg, that they would resolu'e upon some course amongst themselues wch might bee followed in myne absence, the Chaunceller of Brandeburg told mee that his master had giuen him speciall commission to treat with the Ld Chaunceller Oxenstiern concerninge the worke of Ecclesiasticall Pacification hee, as I had done to him, had also related to mee from time to time howe hee found the Ld Chaunceller Oxenstiern disposed; at last findinge him indifferentlie well affected to anie faire course wherein hee should not bee too much engaged; I procured a priuate meetinge of the rest of the Ambassadors at his house where they concluded to pswade their masters and other reformed States and princes unanimously to procure one of theis two things.

First if the diet of Erford should be held to cause in the letters of Citation this to be inserted amongst other things, That euery Princes ambassadour should bee pleased to bringe a diuine a longe with him instructed to consult upon the matter of Ecclesiasticall Pacification.

Secondlie if it should not be held neuer the les to appoynt at some place and time conuenient a speciall assemblie of their owne diuines, wherein they should consult 1 whether ye acts of ye last conference of Leipsicke, so farre as there is an agreement betwixt the pties should not be ratified & received by all. 2 whether the poynts remaininge in difference may not be reconciled yea or not? if yea: then how, if not, then the question should bee whither not theis remaininge differences bee of so great moment that a schisme ought to bee maintained for their cause in the churche of god!

To prosecute all this the Chaunceller of Brandeburg a uery understandinge and learned man did oblige himself, assuringe mee yt hee woulde cause his master neuer to leaue to stirre in this busines.

So haviinge once more saluted the Ld Chaunceller of Sweden and gotten assurance from him, yt although hee could not undertake the worke in publicke as yet, that neuer the les he would giue all ye privat assistance he could I came away from Frankfort the 26 Septemb, and arrived at Utrecht the 11th of October, thence I made acquaintance by addresse of the Swedish agent yt came alonge in companie with Mr Buschouen his old freind and cheif preacher of that place, and a man of great counsell and credit with the prince of Orange, I laid open the State of ye Ecclesiasticall busines in Germanie unto him, and asked what assistance hee thought I could expect from theis quarters of the Lowe Countries, hee sayd hee could not yet tell, but suspected yt some factious spirits would be auerse from it, neuer the les hee made no doubt of many well affected, wth whom in due time hee for his parte woulde labour to concurre & contribute such talents as god had giuen him, and because I had no leisure then to communicate certaine writes

fit for his owne and others Informations in the busines hee desired mee to send them afterwards unto him wch I did from Rotterdam. I staid but a short while in Holland but if I should haue followed the pswasions of some freinds at Amsterdam Leyden, and Rotterdam I coulde have found occasion abundantlie to haue spent the whole winter, for after I had bin wth Doctour Poliander and Dr. Riuet who a little afore receiued the letters I wrote to them from Frankfurt, and then told mee that they should answer them wth commen consent, I came to Rotterdam where I was made acquainted with the Burgermaster of ye towne my Ld Berhell the cheif of all those that followe and aduance moderate counsells and courses against the remonstrants, hee did pswade mee to stay a while in those quarters, shewinge what goode could bee done, but I had settled my resolucon otherwise, therefore I went on toward Zealand and after I had there conferred with Mr Borell a man wholly set of his owne Inclinations upon this studie and labouringe in it affectianately, I tooke shippinge at Flushing, and arrived here prosperouslie at London the 8th of this month of November for which I praise the Lord to whom bee all thanks and glorie for euer and euer Amen.