The Duties, Difficulties and Reward of the faithful Minister.

# A SERMON,

Preached at the INSTALLATION of the REVD. Mr. JOHN TODD, A. B. into the Pastoral Charge of the Presbyterian Congregation, in and about the upper Part of Hanover County in Virginia, Nov. 12. 1752.

With an APPENDIX, containing the Form of INSTALLATION, &c.

Published at the Defire of the Hearers;

Humbly Dedicated to the Revd. CLERGY of the Established Church in Virginia.

## Br S. DAVIES, V. D. M.

Οτος πρεσθυτέρος έστι τω 'οντι της 'επλησίας, και διακονος 'αληθης της του Βεου Εουλησεως, 'εαν ποιη και διδασκη τα του Κυρίου καν ενται θα επί γης προτοκαθείρια μη τιμηθη, εν τοις είποσι και τεσαροίς καθείδειται Βρονοίς — Ulem. Alex. Strom. lib. 6.

Ικαν παραμυθία των πονων, και παντών μειζων, οταν εάυτους αυνειδηνας Ευναναι προς αρεσκειαν του Βεου ρυθμίζων την διδασκαλιαν.

Chrys. de Sacred lib. 5. Sect. 7.

G L A S G O Wa

- Printed by William Duncan Junion. MDCCLIV.

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#### THE DEDICATION

TO THE REVD. CLERGY of the Established Church in Firginia.

REVEREND GENTLEMEN,

dearing Ingredients in the amiable and imitable Character of your Divine Master; I statter myself this affectionate Address to you from one of the meanest

of the Sacred Order, will obtain an easy Pardon; especially when presented in the humble Form of a Dedication.

You might justly resent it, Gentlemen, should I insult you by arrogating the Province of your Instructor; or pollute my Pen with Calumny and Reproach. A just sense of my own Inseriority sufficiently restrains me from the one; and a Regard for our common Christianity, and a Veneration for the Religious Establishment of my Country, from the other. If I am conscious of my own Temper, I can solemnly assure you, I write with all the pacific Calmness of an unprejudiced Heart, sensible of the Divine Inspection, and cautious of writing a word that will not stand the Test before the supreme Tribunal; where I certainly believe the Matter will be publicly tried.

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#### The DEDICATION to the Glergy

You might judge it, Gentlemen, a needless and improper Application, if I should beg your Patronage of the following Sermon. It its Contents are the Truths of God, they are safe under the Shelter of Divina Authority, without the Sanction of human Approbation: But if they are the little Peculiarities of a Party, it cannot be expected you should patronize them; and indeed they would not deserve it.

But without Arrogance, I may prefume to be your Informer in what I cannot but know better than you; I mean the Doctrines that have been preached among the Diffenters in these Parts by my Brethren and myself. These, Gentlemen, some of you have thought yourselves concerned to form a judgment about and, I persuade myself, you think yourselves as much concerned to know them, as to judge of them. And you will no doubt grant, that you may receive more certain Informatical from one that must to be sure know them, than by unattessed Hear-says.

In the following Sermon and the Appendix, Gentlemen, You may be informed of our Sentiments concerning the Nature, Design, and various Duties of the ministerial Office. If our Sentiments are just, and our Conduct agreeable to them, we claim a share in the Honour of being accounted Ministers of Christ, and stewards of the Mysteries of God; and, we presume, you will allow our Claim, notwith-

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withstanding the Difference betwixt Episcopal and Presbyterian Ordination, and in the Formalities of our respective Ministrations; which, to be sure, cannot be deemed a sufficient Ground to monopolize the Character to either Party, except by high-slying Bigots; who lay more stress upon the circumstantial Differences, than upon the essential Agreements between the Churches of England and Scotland; and who invest their Conscience with the Office of Conscience-general to mankind; as the they were to stand the Representative of their Species at the supreme Tribunal; and every one were not to give an Account of Himself to GOD, but were to be judged by Proxy.

The following Sermon will also inform you, Gentlemen, what is the Substance of the Doctrines we generally preach: whether they are the rigid Peculiarities of Presbyterianism; or the generous Truths of Catholic Christianity: whether they are the raw Innovations of New-Lights; or the good old Doctrines of the Church of England, of the Reformation, and (to say all in a Word) of the Bible: whether they are calculated to bring the established Church and Clergy into Contempt, and to ensure graceless Proselytes to a Party; or to bring our common Christianity, and consequently its faithful Ministers of every Denomination, into Reputation, and to turn Sinners to Righteousness.

The

The Bounds of one Sermon, tho' fufficiently long when first delivered, and now presented to the Public with confiderable Enlargements, \* would not admit of a compleat Enumeration of evangelical Doctrines. But those which I have particularized, will naturally lead to the most of the rest, as their Principles or Consequences. e. g. The Doc-trine of the Trinity, that glorious Peculiarity of Revealed Religion, is evidently presupposed, in the View I have given of the scheme of Redemption; and the Doctrine of the Re-Jurrection follows from it. Besides the Truths and Duties that are purely evangelical, or pe-culiar to Revealed Religion; and those that may be reduced under the Head of Natural Religion; there are many others which are of a mixt Nature, partly diffeovered by the Light of Nature, and more fully improved and illustrated by supernatural Revelation: and these we will no doubt often insist upon, if we declare the whole Counfel of God. But to enumerate all these, would be to write a System of Ethics and a Body of Divinity; and therefore you cannot expect a compleat-Enumeration of them in the enfuing Difcourse. The Doctrines I have particularized are intended only as a Specimen of what we conceive should be the principal materials of our

<sup>\*</sup> The Enlargements do not consist in the Addition of any new Heads, but in Amplifications and further Illustrations of those that were publicly insisted upon.

our public Discourses: and they are sufficient for this Purpose: Nay, I may add, they may serve as a compleat Enumeration of those Doctrines we generally preach, which some, I hope without Reason, have pronounced peculiar to us: and if those obtain your ipprobation, or incur but a mild Censure; I am consident the other ordinary subjects of our Sermons will not incur the Severities of your Displeasure.

If you would know, Revd. Sirs, what has been that strange Charm, that has enchanted People in these Parts to leave the stated Communion of the Established Church, and profess themselves Dissenters; we can solemnly affure you, and our Hearers of every Denomination are our Witnesses, That it has not been any public or private Artifice of ours, to expose the Liturgy and Clergy of the Church of England; but the plain peaceable Preaching of fuch Doctrines as are mentioned in the following Sermon, in Weakness, and in Fear, and in much trembling. And if we may believe the united Testimony of our Adherents; It was an eager Thirst after these Doctrines, rather than a Dissatisfaction with the peculiar Modes of Worship in that Church, which first induced them to diffent.

Or if you would know, Gentlemen, by what means a Number of careless finners have been hopefully reformed to the Practice of evangelical Holiness, (which is a matter of infinitely greater Importance than the Change of their

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their Denomination; and which, were you to view their past and present Conduct in Contrast, you could hardly deny to be Matter of Fact;) these are the happy Doctrines that have been instrumental to produce the glorious Change: and I am daily more and more confirmed in the Persuasion, that (as I observe in the Sermon) these will always be found the enly faithful Expedients to reform a degenerate World.

And while I entertain this perfuafion, I cannot but heartily wish, that these Dostrines may be preached with more Clearness, Power and zeal by my Fathers and Brethres among the Disserters: and that You, Revd. Gentlemen, may take the Alarm from their success, and the Growth of the Disserting Interest by Means of their Doctrines; and inspired with boly Emulation, may preach the same glorious Truths in a more tlear, solemn and pathetic Manner; and so claim the Honour of the success to your own Church, and thus weaken the Disserters, by excelling them in preaching those Doctrines which People now slock after them to hear. Whatever Denomination increases by this means, shall encrease with my hearty Congratulations.

It has afforded me no small fatisfaction, Gentlemen, that fome of your Fraternity, who have had the best Opportunity of observing our Conduct and Doctrine, and whose meral Character and intellectual Abilities you need not

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### of the Established Church in Virginia.

not be ashamed of, have of late softned in their Resentments; and treated us, not only as Creatures of the same Species, but as their Fellow-lubourers, and fincere Promoters of the Cause of our common Lord, tho' of a different Sentiment from them in some Things. Had I Nothing nobler in view than the Advancement of a Party, instead of the common Salvation, it would be Policy in me to wish, that you might convince your People that you are destitute of the Spirit and Genius of Christianity, by the Severities of your Cenfure upon me: But as I can honeftly declare my fincere Desire is to promote the noble Religion of Jesus, and to see it flourish in all the Churches of Christ; and as I know that Uncharitableness and Animosities among its Ministers and Professors are an infernal Expedient for that Purpose; I must declare, that the extensive Prevalency of a Spirit of Candour and Moderation, would very much heighten my Satisfaction. For my Part, I now acknowledge the most facred Obligations 10 the Public, and to you, to maintain and cultivate such a Spirit, and dare not expect your Mercy, if I should wilfully violate them. And You, Gentlemen, may perhaps judge from the following Sermon, whether the Difference between us in Sentiments, and our Obligations to promote our Respective Churches be fuch, as to admit of no good Neighbourhood, no friendly Correspondence between us, as Men, as Scholars, and as Professors of the same Christianity; but that we must be at implacable

implacable Hostility, like Jews and Samaritans, till the one Party retract his Sentiments, and betray the interests of the Society to which he belongs.

Here, Revd. Sirs, let me infert an Extract from a Letter of mine to the late Revd. and Hon. Dr. Dawson, for whose Memory I have a fincere Veneration, written at his Motion, to give him, and the other Gentlemen of the Council (to whom he promised to communicate it) an impartial Account of the Circumstances of the Dissenters here: and what he was pleased to request, I may, I hope, inosfer-sively present to you.

"I am not fond, Sir, of differninating Se-"dition and Schifm: I have no Ambition to "presbyterianize the Colony. But I hope I "may declare, without suspicion of Oftenta-

"tion, or wilful Fallification, that I have a "fincere zeal, however languid and impotent," to propagate the catholic Religion of Jesus in its Life and Power; tho' I feel but little "Anxiety about the Denomination its genuine "Subjects assume. The Profession of Christia-"nity is universal in this Colony: but alas! "Sir, if the Religion of the Bible be the Test of Mens Characters, and the Standard of their final Doom, Multitudes, Multiudes are in a perishing Condition! Their Lignorance, their Negligence, their wrong "Notions of vital Christianity, their habitual

Neglect of its known Duties, their vicious

" Practice

" Practice proclaim it aloud: and he that can " persuade himself of the contrary, in spite of " Evidence, is possessed of a Charity under no " rational or scriptural Regulations. For " my Part, Sir, should I believe that Religion " is in a flourishing State in this Colony, I-" must renounce the Bible, disbelieve my Eyes, " and my Ears, and rush into universal Scep-" ticism. Could I indulge the pleasing Dream, " my Life below the Skies would be an " Anticipation of Heaven — I do not " conclude religion is in so lamentable a State, " because I see the Generality pray by Form, " receive the Sacrament kneeling, &c. or in " a Word, because they conform to the de-" bated Peculiarities of the established Church: " no, Sir; I freely grant, these things are not " the Test of men's Characters; these may be " fo far from hindering, that for what I know, " they may promote living Religion, in fuch " as have no Scruples about them; tho' the " Case would be otherwise with others: But " the unwelcome Evidences that force this " Conclusion upon me, are, the general Ne-# glect, and stupid Unconcernedness about . " Religion, the habitual Omiffion of its Duties, " and the vicious Practices that glare upon " me around; and which are utterly incon-" fistent with true Religion in any Denomination," [in a Presbyterian, as well as a Church-Man.] —— "I pretend to no su-" perior Sanctity above the established Clergy, who are pioully aiming at the great end of " their Office; and I allow myself the plea-

" fure

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" fure of hoping there are fuch in Virginia, " I pretend to no Apostolic Powers and Pri-" vileges, immediate Revelations and impul-" fes: but renounce the Claim as presumptu-" ous and enthusiastical. I am as mean and insignificant a Creature, as you can well " conceive me to be. -- But I dare profess, " Sir, that even a Heart so insensible as mine. " is at Times diffolved into Compassions " and racked with Agonies of Zeal, when so " difmal a Scene opens around me: 1 dare " profess, I cannot stand an unconcerned, in-" active Spectator of the Ruin of my Fellow-" finners; but would very gladly spend and " be spent for them, tho' the more abundantly " I love them, the less I should be loved: " am bold to avow so much pious Humanity, " as that I would exert myself to the utmost, " in my little Sphere, for their Recovery: " and fince I am disabled, by some conscien-" tious scruples, to attempt it in the Commu-" nion of the established Church; I humbly " conceive, I am warranted to attempt it in a " leparate Communion. This, Sir, is my " on y Design; and (as I told you in Conver-" fation) I Think it would be no great " firetch of Charity to suppose, that even a " Dissenter may be more distressed to see " Nultitudes rushing on in a thoughtless Ca-" reer to Ruin, than to fee them conform to " the Church of England; and more zealous to " convert them from Sin to Holiness, than

This

from Party to Party."-

This Account of my Conduct and Designs, Gentlemen, I have seen no Reason to retract, and my Procedure, since it was written, which was about a year ago, has not been inconsistent with it. And, till my Practice be proven inconsistent with it, these unreserved Declarations of my Design must be deemed sincere, and worthy to be credited; unless Mortals can produce authentic Gredentials to warrant their assuming the Prerogative of Omniscience, and judging the Secrets of the Heart.

It would really afford me no small Uneasines, if the Design of this Dedication should be misapprehended: and therefore permit me Gentlemen, repeatedly to assure you, that to asperse your Characters by somuch as the most disquised Institution or oblique Hints; or to assume the Air of your Instructor, is as far from my Heart as you can wish it to be: but that my sole Design is, to give you an impartial Account of the Destrines with which we entertain our Hearers; that you may judge, how far we deserve to be censured and opposed as Innovators, Disturbers of the Peace of the Church, sowers of Heresies and Sedition, &c. And if the following Sermon answer this End, the Design of its Publication with Respect to you, is fully obtained. But if I should be so unhappy as to be disappointed in this, I must support myself by restecting upon the Inosfensiveness and Integrity of my Intention: and as Chrysostome observes in the Quotation

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Quotation from him in the Title-page) ". It is a sufficient Relief under all his Labours, " and more than an Equivalent for them all, when One can be conscious to himself, that ", he regulates his Doctrine to the Approbation " of the Deity." And (to translate my first Motto from Clemens of Alexandria) "He is " in Reality a Presbyter of the Church, and a " true Minister of the Will of God, who teach-" es the Doctrines of the Lord Jesus, and prac-"tifes accordingly: and though he be not honoured with the first Seat upon Earth; he " shall be enthroned in heaven," &c-To that state, of perfect Uniformity in Sentiment, and everlasting Friendship, may you be conducted, when you have ferved your Generation according to the Will of God! And there may Divine Grace afford some humble Place, among the Myriads of glorified Immortals, to the unworthy Mortal, who is, and therefore desires to be esteemed,

REVEREND SIRS,

Your affectionate Brother,

hearty well-Wisher,

and hamble Servant.

SAMUEL DAVIES.

Hansver 7 Jan. 9, 1753-5 An ADDRESS to the People under the Revd. Mr. Todd's ministerial Care.

#### My Dear Friends and Brethren,

I most earnestly and affectionately intredit you, and (since the Importance of the matter requires it) I solemnly charge you, frequently to review and peruse the sollowing Sermon and Appendix; that you may be often reminded of the Transactions of that solemn Day, upon which it was delivered. Nothing can tend more to your Advantage, than the saithful and persevering Personance of the Obligations you then undertook toward your Minister; and this you cannot do, without frequently recollecting them. To remind you of them, this Sermon is now published; and for this End, I hope you will use it, and keep it by you, as a memorial of the Vows of GOD, which are upon you.

Language cannot express the ardent Wishes of my Heart, that the word of the Lord may have free Course, and be glorified among you; that laying aside all malice, and all Guile and Hypocriss, you may, as new-horn Babes, desire the sincere Allik of the Word, that you may grow thereby, and taste that the Lord is gracious; that your worthy Pastormay be long continued an extensive Blessing among you; that his Boso may abide in Strength, and his Arms be made strong, by the Hands of the mighty GOD of Jacob; General Course, where the strength of the mighty GOD of Jacob;

(Gen. 49. 24.) and that he may be the joyful Father of many spiritual Children among you.—This is my heart's Desire and Prayer to God for you; and in Return, I beg the Benefit of your Intercessions at the Throne of Grace, for,

My Dear Friends,

The most affectionate Well-Wisher

of your immortal Souls;

S. Davies

A Sermon of the Author's on Isai, 62. 1. preached last October in Pennsylvania at the Opening of the Presbytery, was sent to the Press in Philadelphia, by Order of Presbytery, and may by this Time be published; in which there are sundry Sentiments the same with some in the following Sermon, especially under the third Head. If both should fall into the Reader's Hands, it may be observed as an Apology for the Publication of both, that they were published at the Request of different Persons at a great Distance; that but few who may have Opportunity of perusing the one, will ever see the other; and that by far the greatest Part of this Discourse is entirely different from that.

The Psalm fung before Sermon. (Pfal. 132. 4, 5, 7, 8, 15.—17. Dr. Watts's Version.)

—4. Arife, O King of Grace, arife,
And enter to Thy Rest;
Lo! Thy Church waits with longing Eyes
Thus to be own'd and blest.

Enter with all Thy glorious Train,
 Thy Spirit and Thy word:
 All that the Ark did once contain
 Could no fuch Grace afford.

6. Here, mighty God, accept our Vows;
Here let Thy Praise be spread:
Bless the Provisions of Thy House,
And fill Thy Poor with Bread.

7 Here

- 7 Here let the Son of *David* reign, Let Gon's Anointed thine: Justice and Truth His Court maintain, With Love and Pow'r Divine.
- 8 Here let Him hold a lafting Throne; And as His Kingdom grows, Fresh Honours shall adorn His Crown, And shame confound His Foes.

The Duties, Difficulties and Reward of the faithful Minister.

#### A SERMON, &c.

#### Астя ХХ. 24.

But none of these Things move me, neither count I my Life dear unto myself, so that I might finish my course with Joy, and the Ministry which I have received of the Lord Jesus, to testifie the Gospel of the Grace of God.

TT is fit in itself, my Brethren, and autho-1 rized by many scripure-Precedents, as well as by the Practice of all Nations, that important Offices and new Relations should be undertaken with Ceremonies of peculiar Solemnity: and when such Formalities are observed, not for the sake of Ostentation and Parade, but to give the Parties concerned fuitable Impressions of their Undertaking; it may produce very happy Confequences-Now of all the offices that can be sustained by Mortals, that of the Ministry of the Gos-pel is the most weighty and solemn; and the Relation between a Minister and his People is the most awful and important that can subsist among Mankind. Other Offices and Relations, from the Sovereign to the Slave, have a primary Reference to the little Affairs of the present transitory World: but the mini**sterial** 

#### 2 The Settlement of a Minister should be attended with

sterial Function has an immediate and principal Reference to the vast Concerns of Eternity; - Eternity! that tremendous Attribute! which might add infinite Importance even to Things, that if temporary, would be but infignificant Trifles. And when People receive a Minister by their own Election, they do not chuse a Physician for their Bodies, or a Guardian of their civil Property, Liberty and Life: 2 Cor. 5. but, which is infinitely more important, they receive an Ambaffador of Christ, to negotiate with them in His flead: they chuse a spiritual Guide, to conduct them theo' the Intricacies of this Wilderness into Immanuel's Land: Heb. 13. place themselves under the care of a Shepherd, who must watch for their Souls, as one that must give Account: they employ a spiritual Physician, whose Applications will not be indifferent; but will prove a Savour of Life 2 Cor. 2. unto Life, or a Savour of Death unto Death, to every Individual under his care A most important, and tremenduous Trust! neither to be reposed by the one Party, nor assumed by the other, without the most awful Solemnity. And therefore it is fit that this Occasion, on which the weighty Affair is to be transacted. mould be distinguished with peculiar Solemnity; and particularly, that you should be en-tertained with a Discourse adapted to it.

17.

16.

And as this Province is assigned to me by the Revd. Presbytery, I would fain speak, and I hope, my Dear Brethren, you will honestly endeavour to hear with that passionate Solemnity

Solemnity and deep Concern which becomes us

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at Parting. We have had many folemn Interviews together in the house of God: but now the happy Opportunity, so long sought now the nappy Opportunity, to long sought for, is come, when I may relieve myself from a Charge, which, however dear, and intimately united to my Heart, was so much too extensive for me. Now I chearfully resign you to the pastoral Charge of Another, who, phil. 2, 20. I doubt not, with saturally care for your state. Henceforth we shall not probably have cumstances, and for very different Cirwe met and mingle with the assembled Universe, before the dread Tribunal of that venerable Majesty, whose gentle Name, as a Saviour, has been so often proclaimed in our Ears, There we must give an Account of our Fidelity in our respective Stewardships. There we must give an Account of all the 2 Cor. 5. Deeds done in the Body; and particularly of 10. the Improvement we have made of the religious Privileges we have enjoyed together-And may we this Day anticipate something of that dread Solemnity, which will then seize the most trisling and thoughtless mind among us ! May every Heart catch something of that facred Fire of passionate Zeal, and feel those folemn and tender Impressions, with which this Discourse where my Text lies, was delivered and heard!

This Discourse is the Farewel-Sermon of 5,

Paul the Aged, Paul the Chief of the Apostles, Phil. v. 9.

C 2 and 2.

St. Paul was now upon his last Journey to Jerusalem, to relieve the poor Saints in Judea with the charitable Contributions of the Gentile Churches, and to refresh them with the acceptable News of the Success of the Gospel among the Heathen. He knew not the particular Trials that were before him: but he was assured in general, by prophetic Intimations which he received in every City on his way, that Bonds and Afflictions awaited him.

The Text contains his noble Refolution, upon the Forefight of these severe Trials, which might issue in the loss of his Liberty, and even of his Life, as they at length actually did. \*Notwithstanding the shocking Profpect

\* A few Days after St. Paul's Arrival at Jerujalem, we find him mobbed by the Jews, (Acts 21. 27, &c.) and when he is referred from their Outrages by the Chief Captain, he is bound with two Chains, and committed to Prison. (v. 33-34-)

. 23.

spect, he sets his Face resolutely to go to Je-Luke 9. rusalem, like the Captain of his Salvation, in 51. like Circumstances; and pursues his Journey with an undaunted Bravery, becoming a good Soldier of Jesus Christ. He implicitly resigns 2 Timhimself to the Conduct of the Holy Spirit; and 2: 3. will tread the darkest Path at his command. None of these Things move me, says he, neither count I my life dear unto myself, so that I might finish my Course with Joy, and the Ministry which I have received of the Lord Jesus, to testifie the Gospel of the Grace of God.

The Apossile considers the present Life, and the Services required of him as a Man and a Christian, under the significant Metaphor, of a Course or a Race, assigned him to run for a Prize; probably with an Allusion to the celebrated Olympic Games. This metaphor intimates the necessity of the most vigorous Exertion of all our Powers, and the most unwearied Activity, in the Duties of the Christian Life. To run Heb. 12. this Race with Patience, and Alacrity, and to 1.

finish

After this, he passed thro' a Series of Abuses, and was drag ged from Court to Court, (Ch. 22. 30. and 23. 30. and 25. 6. and 25. 23.) and never released from Prison, but to be brought like a Griminal in Chains to the Barr, for above two Years. (Ch. 24. 27.) At length he was obliged to put himfelf beyond their Power, and bring the Matter to a speedy Isse, by appealing to the Roman Emperor; (Ch. 25. 11.) and having suffered the Hardships of a Shipwreck in his Voyage to Rome (Ch. 27.) he is there kept in loofer Custody for two Years; (Ch. 28. 16. 30.) at length more closely confined, and at last put to Death by Nero, that Butcher of Mankind.

### St: Paul's great Progress in the Christian Race;

finish this Course with Joy, was the principal Business, the most vigorous Effort of his Life. And when, in the near Approach of Death, he reviews his past Conduct, we find him in the serene Enjoyment of that satisfaction, he here so ardently withes for- I have (fays he, using the same agonistic style; I have) finished my Course; - Henseforth is laid up for me a Crown (not of fading Laurel, like that given to the Conquerors in the Olympic Games, towhich there is a manifold Albusion here; but a Crown) of Righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me - Thus we find vigorous Resolutions, put into Practice, shall not fail of the Prize in View; which may a-

t Cor. 9. 24

2 Tim.

4. 7, 8.

Besides his private Christian Course, the Apostle had his public Ministerial Course, to run: and he was no less folicitous to finish this with joy. He was Zealous not only to fave himself, but also those that heard him; 1 Tim. 4. and to finish his Ministry, as well as the pertona! Duties of the Christian Life.

nimate us so to run that we may obtain.

The Apostle had at this Time made no. [mall Progress in his Christian and Ministerial Course. His Attainments in personal Holiness, were so eminent, that but few, if any of the Saints in any Age of the Church, have equal-1 Cor. 15 led him. In apostolic Labours and sufferings he was more abundant than all the Apostles. had braved the Dangers of Sea and Land, and travelled many Countries to propagate the joyful News of Salvation to perifing Multitudes

to. Cor.11.

16

tudes. He had founded Hundreds of Churches, and been the happy instrument of turning many Thousands from Darkness to Light. In short, Few have left the Earth, in the most advanced Period of Life, who have gone thro' fuch a Series of fuccessful Labours and generous Sufferings, for the divine Honour, and the Weal of Mankind, as St. Paul had at this Time, when findry Years of his extensive Usefulness were yet remaining. ‡ But his un- Rev. 2. bounded Zeal is not satisfied with all this Pro- 26-3.11 ficiency. He knew that Perseverance is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_21 Test of Fidelity; and that none but he that finally overcomes shall wear the Crown. He is therefore as anxious to finish his Course, to finish his Ministry, with Joy, as if he had wasted all his former Days in Idleness, or useles Activity. What he has done well in the Service of his Lord, he humbly rejoices in, and ascribes all the Glory to free-Grace. I Cor. 15. But oh! all this is not enough, all this is No- 10. thing, when compared with the unbounded Aims

† Chronologers generally suppose, St. Paul was converted A. D. 35, that he took his Journey to Jerusalem A. D. 60, and that he suffered Martyrdom at Rome A. D. 67. (Vid. Whitby's Chron. Index to the N. T.) so that this Interview with the Ministers of Ephesus at Miletus was in the 25th. Year after his Conversion, and seven Years before his Death. After this, he wrote his immortal Episses to the Philip. to Philem. to the Coloss. to the Ephes. to the Heb. to Tim. and Tit. probably in the Order here mentioned: for in all these he gives some Intimations of his Imprisonment. Afterthis, his Desire of imparting some spiritual Gift to the Roman Church, (Rom. I. II.) was no doubt accomplished; and during his Custody,

Aims of his pious Ambition, and his immente Obligations to the blessed Jesus. He will devote the Remnant of his venerable Years to the same Service: he will wear out the Remains of his strength, just exhausted already with the glorious Toils of his Office, in indefatigable Endeavours to diffuse Holiness and Happiness through a degenerate, miserable World. He had hitherto acted his part well, on the private and public stage of Life: but the most important Part is yet to come: he has not yet made his Exit: and now he is anxious that that may be as graceful and triumphant as possible. His Heart was always full of this noble Concern; and when he was honoured with bonds and imprisonments for the sake of Jesus, he is not advanced above it: even then he was not content with all that he had done and fuffered; but eagerly aspires after higher Attainments: for in his Epistle

Philip. 3. 13, 14.

to the *Philippians*, written during his Confinement at *Rome*, he has these remarkable Words; *Brethren*, *I count not myself* as yet to have apprehended the Prize; but this one Thing I do, as the principal Concern of my Life:

his Labours were not without Success among the Roman Courtiers in Caefar's Palace; (Phil. 1. 13. and 4. 22.) and his Magnanimity and Joy under all his Sufferings for so glorious a Cause, animated his Brethren in the Lord with much more Boldness to speak the Word without Fear, (Phil. 1. 14) -Glorious old Age! thus confumed in generous Labours, and sufferings for the Honour of his divine Master, and the best interest of an ungrateful World, which conspired to reward him with Torments and Death!

Life; in this one thing all my most vigorous Endeavours center; forgetting those Things which are behind, in my spiritual Race, and reaching forth unto these things that are before; I strain and press toward the Mark, for the glorious Prize conspicuous at the Goal.

He forefaw that Bonds and Afflictions lay in his Way; and that his Difficulties would encrease with his Progress in his spiritual Course. But he stands firm and intrepid as a Rock, and nobly insensible of the shock. None of these Things move me, fays he: I make no Account of these Things: nay, I MAKE ACCOUNT OF Nothing. \* I do not hold my very Life Dear to myself, if I may but finish my Ministry with Joy. This he had at Heart above all other Things: for this he would willingly part with Life, and all its Enjoyments, as *Trifles*; yea, as *Incumbrances*, if they came in Competition with it: from the Pursuits of this no Difficulties could discourage him, no Dissualives restrain him. Who, without tender Emotions, can read his Answer to the weeping Importunities of his friends, disfinading him from going to Jerusalem, "What wean ye to weep, and to break mine Heart? Act. for I am ready not to be bound only, but alfo 13. to die at Jerusalem, for the Name of the Lord Tefus.

<sup>\*</sup> This is an exact, literal Translation of the Original, outros ADYDY TOLOUGAL and is more emphatical than our common Versian.

Jefus. Let Perfecution discharge all her Areillery against him; let Martyrdom appear in
the most shocking shapes of Torture; he is
calm and undaunted. His Life is at his Lord's
Disposal; and if he can but review his Course
at last, and say in his Master's Language,
"It is finished;" with quiet Resignation, or.
John 19. rather with joyful Rapture, he will give up
the Ghost, tho it should be in Flames, or upon a Rack. O noble Bravery! Worthy a
good Soldier of the Captain of our Salvation!

The Consideration of the End and Business of his Office, and of the Person who had invested him with it, did not a little enslame his Zeal and Courage faithfully to discharge it.

The important End and pleasing Business of his Office was, to testify the Gospel of the Grace of God; or (as the Original imports) folemnly and clearly to publish and attest the good News of the Grace of God.\* Not Crowns and Empires and all the Pleasures of the Earth, could afford so noble a satisfaction to a generous Heart, as to wander over this wretched World, like a Pilgrim, with the beneficent Powers of relieving Captives from the Yoke of Bondage, restoring Health and Ease

<sup>\*</sup> I cannot, without this periphraftic Translation, fully express the Import and Emphasis of the Original, διαμαρτυρασθαι το 'Ευαγγιλίου της χαριτος του Οιου. It is a familiar Criticism that 'Εναγγολίου

Ease to the Languishing or Agonizing, delivering the Poor from Famine and Hardships, and diffusing Happiness around. But these are but temperal Blessings, and dwindle into Trisses when placed in Contrast with the immortal Blessings of the Gospel; and therefore the Business and Design of the Ministry is incomparably more benevolent, noble and delightful. To be the Messenger of everlasting Salvation to Millions of perishing Immortals; to be the Herald of the Most High, to proclaim Reconciliation! Reconciliation! Reconciliation! Reconciliation! to a rebel World, devoted to universal Ruin; to bear the happy Tidings of Pardon and Life to the numerous Gentile. Nations, who had long lain in a stupid Neglect of the Concerns of Eternity; or anxiously enquired with Balak, (but to little purpose, for Want

Evarythese fignifies Good News; and so the Name is a concise Definition of the Thing. To testifie, is too languid a Word to convey the Emphasis of διαμαρτυρασθαί. Pasor renders διαμαρτυρομαι etiam atque etiam obtestor, valde testor. It is used to signifie the passionate Vehemence and clear Reasoning with which St. Paul demonstrated that Jesus was the Messiah, at Gerinth, when in a peculiar Agony of pious Zeal. (Acts 18. 5.) Sometimes it signifies to adjure, or charge with the Solemnity of an Oath. So it is rendered 1 Tim. 5. 21. By this Verb the LXX translate the Heb. 71377 Hegnid which sometimes signifies to give Warning, (Jer. 6. 10.) sometimes solemnly to protest, (Gen. 43. 3.) and sometimes to witness and consirm. (Jer. 32. 25. Exod. 21. 19.) In all these senses it may be here understood; and emphastically point out the Manner in which the Gospel should be preached.

Mic. 6. 6. Want of farther Information) Wherewit shall I come before the Lord? &cc. and to be honoured with this Employ, not by the bye or upon particular Occasions; but statedly a the principal, the only Business of Life; while Persons in other stations are obliged, even if Duty, to spend the greater Part of their Time about their secular assaurs; how distinguishing an Honour is such an Office. How vehemen must be the Zeal of a Soul inspired with

fuch benevolent Sentiments as St. Paul's, to perform a Work of fuch extensive Beneficence. And what refined generous Pleasure must intermingle with and lighten all the oppressive Labours attending it!—Especially when He was invested with this beneficent Office

by so endeared a Person as the Lord Jesus. This he mentions with delightful Emphasis—that merciful Jesus, who seized me by his Grace, in the surious Career of my persecuting Zeal; who struck me down a humble Supplicant at His Feet, with an almighty Expostruction Saul Saul subspecses the surse sursessment of the surs

AS. 9. 5. Joh. 26.

14.

tulation, Saul! Saul! why persecutest thou me? instead of striking me to Hell with the Thunder of His Power; —that condescending Jesus, who raised a prostrate Rebel, formed him into a chosen Vessel, to bear His Name before the Gentiles, and Kings, and the Children of Israel; and gave him the Honour of suffering

Acts 9.15, great Things for his Name's Sake:—that compassionate Jesus, the sincere Friend of

compassionate Jesus, the sincere Friend of Publicans and Sinners, who chearfully laboured thro' all the Difficulties of the mini-sterial Office with which he has honoured me

I will not live to myself, nor die to myself; Rom. 14. but whether I live, I will live unto my Lord; 7, 8. and whether I die, I will die unto my Lord; Phil. 1.20. that he may be magnified in my body, whether

it be by Life, or by Death.

I have been the more full, My Brethren, in representing to you the excellent Spirit of St. Paul, as discovered in my Text, because I think it peculiarly instructive, moving, and imitable; oh! that it may animate all of the sacred Character!—I am now ready to consider some of the principal Subjects, adapted to this Occasion, which the Yext suggests to us: particularly I shall,

- I. Show what is implied in the great Design and Business of the Ministerial Office, "Tes"TIFYING THE GOSPEL OF THE GRACE OF
  "GOD."
- IL Shew what is implied in "Finishing "the Ministry."
- III. Point out " THE PRINCIPAL DIFFICUL" TIES," that ujually attend the faithful Difcharge of it. And
- IV. Shew that "THE JOY RESULTING AT "LAST from the faithful Discharge of it, is a sufficient Encouragement to break thro' all the Distinctions attending it.
- I. I am to shew You, What is implied in the great Design and Business of the ministerial Office,

Office, "Testifying the Gospel of the "Grace of God."

It is evident at first sight, that it implies,
"That the Ministers of the Gospel should
"principally insist on those Dactrines
"that are purely evangelical, or pecu"liar to the Gospel, in such a Manner
"as tends to display the rich and free
"Grace of GOD, and advance its Ho"nour."

The Substance of evangelical Doctrines is contained in that apostolic Definition, to wit, That GOD was in Christ reconciling the world unto Himself, not imputing their Trespasses unto them. And therefore all our Ministrations must center and terminate in the mediatorial Scheme of Reconciliation.

We must indeed at proper Seasons, and in a suitable Proportion, explain and inculcate the great Truths and Duties of Natural Religion and Morality, as suggested by the Light of Reason, and more fully and clearly discovered by supernatural Revelation, in the Sacred Writings; for these are not excluded in the System of the Gospel, but supposed and perfected by it. But the Knowlege of these alone is not sufficient to restore a guilty World into the divine Favours, and form them for a holy and happy Immortality: Otherwise the Religion of Jesus had been a Superfluity. If any of the apostate Sons of Adam could obtain Righteonsness by the Deeds of the Law of Nature,

Gál. 21.

19.

then

# Natural Religion should be seasonably, but not princi- 15 pally insisted on;

then Christ is dead in vain: and if any of Gal.2.21. them feek to be justified by this Law, Christ is become of no Effect to them; they are fal- --- 5. 4. len from Grace. This is as true with Respect to the Law of Nature, as the Law of Moses, concerning which it is directly afferted: for the moral Law being a principal Part of the latter, the former must be included in it. We must therefore lead you farther than the Doctrines and Duties of Natural Religion and Morality, if we would conduct you to everlasting Life, and approve ourselves Ministers of the New Testament, and not Heathen Mora. 2Cor, 3.6. lists .- Besides; you do not equally need our Instructions upon these Points; for they are written upon your Hearts, and suggested to Rom. 22. you by your natural Reason; so that you may 15. obtain a competent Knowledge of them with much more Ease and Readiness. But the glorious Peculiarities of the Gospel, are Matters of pure Jupernatural Revelation: Matters which unaffifted Reason, in our present degenerate state, could not so much as form any probable Conjectures about: nay, till divinely illuminated, it mistakes them for Foolishness 1 Cor.1.18 and Nonsense. Flesh and Blood, and all the Mat. 1617. Powers of Nature cannot reveal these deep 1 Cor2.10. Things of GOD. Hence the Gospel is so Mark 411. often called a Mystery; a Mystery which Rom. 6.25 bath been hid from Ages and Generations; Eph. 1. 9. a mystic Wisdom, which none of the Princes 3, 4, 5, 9. of this World knew. In this sense are these—-6. 19. Words

16 Because our Reason helps to the Knowledge of it, not of the Gaffels

Col. 2. 2. Words to be understood as quoted by the -4. 3. Apostle, tho' often beautifully accommoda-Mat. 13. ted to another Purpole, "Eye bath net 11. "feen, nor Ear heard, neither have enter-1Cor.4.1." ed into the Heart of Man, the Things Col. 12.6. " which GOD bath prepared for them that 1 Cor. 2.7. " love Hun." Hence you stand in need of 8, 9. much more frequent and clear Instructions in the supernatural Doctrines peculiar to Christianity, than in those of natural Religion; as the Light of Nature conducts you into the Knowledge of the ane, but not of the other; and therefore we must insist principally upon these evangelical Subjects.

ty and Horror, the universal Depravity of Mankind, and their Liableness to the divine Disbleasure. A Conviction very unacceptable to a self-flattering World; but absolutely neceffary to bring them to a fuitable sense of their extreme Need of the mediatorial Scheme of Salvation; without which they can never comply with it. They that conceit themselves Mat. 012. well, will not make Application to a Physician. Prodigals must find themselves ready to perish, Luke 15 before they will think in earnest of a Return to their Father's House. The Redeemer's beneficent Design into this guilty World, was not to deal with Innocents, of which there are none among the Sons of Men; or with felf-righteous Creatures, and imaginary Perfeetionists; who, while such, cannot possibly entertain Him in His mediatorial Character:

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We must expert, in all its naked Deformi-

but.

## Ministers should expose the Sin and Danger of Mankind. 17

but His Business is, to beal the broken-heart. Luke 4.18 ed, to set at Liberty them that are bruised lia. 61.2. under the heavy Load of Guilt and Cor. Matt. 11. ruption: to comfort all that mourn in ingenu- 28. ous Repentance; and to give Rest to the Weary and heavy laden. These are the Characters of such as are the prepared immediate Objects of His Mediation; and such alone will give him a suitable Reception as a Saviour. But that general, superficial Conviction that they are Sinners, which Conscience forces upon the most of Mankind, and which they often entertain and express with serene Stupidity and trifling Levity, is not sufficient to render them fuch: it must be a particular impressive, beart-affecting Conviction. And to produce such a Conviction, the Ministers of Jesus must flash upon the minds of a secure World the disagreeable Evidences of their Guilt, their Corruption and Danger. We must cry aloud, and not spare; we must lift up our Voices like a Trumpet, to shew Men their sa. 28.1: Transgressions and Suss.—We must alarm them with an impartial View of the state in which they now enter into the World; that they which they now enter into the World; that they were shapen in Iniquity, and conceived in sin: P. that as they are born of the Flesh, they are John 3.8: lignifies in the Language of the New Testament) degenerate and corrupt; and that in their Flesh there dwelleth no good Thing: that is they are all by Nature Children of Wrath; as Eph. 2.3 by the Disobedience of Adam, their common Father and sederal Representative, they were

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Rom. 5. all judiciously constituted \* Sinners; and by 18.—19. his Offence Judgment came upon them all to Condemnation .- But we must especially labour to convict them of their actual Sins, and the inherent habitual Wickedness of theirHearts. And this can admit of no reasonable Debate; as Nothing but the groffest Ignorance or Selfflattery can hinder their confessing Guilt. There we may easily put them upon the Rack of irrefistible Evidence, and extort a Confeffion from the most Reserved and Reluctant. A common Auditory may foon be bewildered and lost in the Intricacies of the Controversy about Original Sin; as the Sick may be easily puzzled to give an Account how they contracted their Disorder. But alas! that we are in fact degenerate; that we are in fact indisposed; and even averse to Holiness, and prone to Evil, is as evident, as that there is fuch a Disease as a Fever, or a Consumption, incident to the human Body. This is not an abfract Speculation, or a precarious Hypothesis not founded upon Facts; but it is a Matter of Sensation and daily Experience, as really as any bodily Difeafe. Turn your Eyes inward, my Brethren, upon the natural Temper of your Hearts; turn them buckward on your past life; look round you on the Conduct of the. World; sure you must see the melancholly Symptoms of the universal Corruption of Mankind in their present Race. Corrupt you are in fact, however you became fo: And

<sup>\*</sup> хатестадисач аракртодов,

I would advise you, rather to exert yourselves for the Reparation of your Nature, which now certainly lies in Ruins, than to be perplexing yourselves and others, and slinging injurious Reflections upon the great GOD, upon the Account of that Constitution, which was undoubtedly just, wise and good, by the Violation of which this dreadful Consequence has 1 Kings followed: and do not, like Ahab, hate the 1 King Messengers of God, because they prophecy 22. 8. no Good, while you are in your natural State, but only Evil. If you would receive spiritual Benefit by our Ministry, suffer us Isa. 48.8. honestly to tell you that you are justly called Transgressors from the Womb; that you are ps. 58. 3estranged from God and Holiness, from the. Womb, and went astray as soon as you were born, speaking Lies, or committing some other Gen. 6.5. Iniquity, as foon as you were capable of acting: that every Imagination of the Thoughts of your Heart has been only evil, and that con-tinually from your Youth up: that while unregenerate, you are Haters of GOD: that your Minds while carnal, or the natural Relish of Minds while carnal, or the natural Keujn of Col.1.21. your Flesh,\* is Enmity against Him; and that 2 Pet.3.5. you have shewn yourselves His Enemies by Rom1.28. wicked Works: that you are willingly igno- Rom1.28. rant of Him; do not like to retain Him in your Knowledge; but practically say unto the Almighty, "Depart from us; we desire not the Knowledge of Thy Ways:" in short, that there is none Righteous, no not one; there is none that understandeth; there is none that

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as Ministers should preach the preceptive Part of the

Pl. 14.2, feeketh after GOD: they are all gone out of Rom.310. the Way; they are altogether become filthy and v. 11 18. unprofitable; there is none that doeth Good, no -9. not one.—there is no Fear of God before their -9 Eyes. Thus we must prove, after the aposto-lic Example, that Jews and Gentiles are all 19 under Sin; that every Mouth may be stopped, and all the World convicted as guilty before GOD. And for this End, we must preach the divine Law; for by the Law is the Knowledge of Sin .--The Precepts of it must be represented in their -3. 20. eternal Obligations, their Extent and Spirituality, and closely applied to the Conscience: for it Rom. 7. is only by a close Application of this eternal 7, 14. Rule of Righteousness, that Sinners can be convinced of their Aberrations from it, and especially of the fecret Lustings of Sin in their Hearts-We must also display the penal Sanction of the Law, in all its Terrors, to alarm them with a sense of their dreadful Danger, and 4. 15. the destructive Consequences of their Breaches of the Precept: for the Law in this View worketh Wrath; i. e. a sense of Divine Wrath. We must ring that shocking Peal of Gal 3.10. the Thunder of Sinai in their Ears, Curfed is every one that continueth not in all Things that are written in the Book of the Law to Rom. 1. do them. We must reveal the Wrath of GOD from Heaven against all Unrighteousness and Ungodliness; and proclaim Tribulation and 18.

ance,

Wrath, Indignation and anguish against every -2.8,9. Soul of Man that doth Evil. We must point up to the thickening Clouds of divine Venge-

ance, gathering over their Heads, ready to burst upon them in Vollies of destructive Thunder; and point down to the burning Gulph below, yawning tremendous to swallow them

And now we may suppose the Sinners in 1sa. 33.14 Zion afraid; Fearfuiness surprizes the Hyperites. Now the thoughtless impenitent, who hitherto dreamed away his Life in carnal Security and debusive Hopes, anxiously enquires, What shall I do to be saved? Now his Act. 2.37. Hopes and Fears are alarmed, and inspire \_\_16.3d. him with Earnessness unknown before in his religious Endeavours. He forsakes his vicious Practices; he renounces the Society of Profligates and Triflers; he reads and hears with eager Artention and deep Solicitude; he becomes folemn and ferious; and behold he prayeth! he exerts all his Vigour in earnest Importunities for Mercy.—All this is his Duty; and it is only in the Uje of such Means that he has any ground to expect the Divine Mercy. But still there is Danger; a Danger of a different Kind than formerly. Formerly he was in Danger of perishing by the Neglett of the Duties of Religion; but now by a proud Confidence in the Performance of them; and this Ground of Hope. While he goes about to establish bis own Righteousness, he will not Rom. 10. Submit himself to the Righteousness of GOD: 3. and the from this legal Principle, he may carnestly follow after Righteeusness; he ne-

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## 22 The awakened Sinner in Danger of Self-Rightetafnefs.

Rom. 10. ver can obtain it, because he seeks it not by Faith, but as it were by the Deeds of the Law. 32. St. Paul was so sensible how dangerous and plausible a Mistake this is, that he wrote two whole Epistles principally with a View to expose it, viz. those to the Romans and Galatians.

Therefore, in this Juncture, when the Sinner is congratulating himself upon his happy Reformation, and just ready to relapse into Security, thro' a felf-flattering Prefumption of the Safety of his present Condition, the Ministers of Jesus must surprize him with unexpected Alarms of his continued Danger. We must pursue him with the Conviction of his utter inability to relieve himself; and of the Insufficiency of his best Endeavours to make Atonement for his Sin, to procure him a Title to the heavenly inheritance, to render him meet for it, or to purchase Divine Grace for these Purposes; and consequently that he is not yet fafe, till he obtain a special Interest in the Righteousness of Christ, by a genuine Compliance with the Terms of the Gospel. must be informed, that he must win Christ. Phil. 3.9. and be found in Him, not having his own Righteousness, kut the Righteousness of Christ alone; that for the Sake of this, he must 8 count all Things but Loss, his own Righteouf-nesses as filthy Rags, and put no Confidence in the Flesh. We must labour to bring down his haughty Heart to admit the mortifring

Col. 1.1

#### Must be convinced of its Insufficiency, and brought to 23 trust in Christ's.

mortifying Conviction, that he has destroyed Hos. 13.9. bimself, and that in God alone is his Help; that Jesus is the only Way into the Divine Favour, and that no Man can come to the Joh. 14.6. Father but by him; that there is no Salvation in any other; for there is no other Name un. Act. 4.12. der Heaven given among Men, whereby we must be saved; and consequently; that all the felf-righteous Measures of the awakened Sinner to fave himse f, are utterly vain— Thus we must, according to the Apostle's emphatical expression, Shut him up to the Faith, as the only Method of Salvation, and leave him no other Refuge. Gal. 3. 23.

And when we have reduced him to this bappy, dreadful Dilemma, that he must either fubmit to Christ, or irrecoverably perish, let us exhibit the Almighty Redeemer full to his View, in the Medium of Gospel Light. Let us preach Remission of Sins thro' His Name to Sinners Luke 24. lem—Let us display the infinite Dignity of His 47. Divinity, the perfect Innocence of His Humanity; and the compleat Sufficiency of the Obedience to the Precept and Penalty of the Law, yielded by an IMMANUEL, an incarnate GOD, as the Surety of believing Penitents-Let us melt all their mourning Passions with the deep Tragedy of His Sufferings, and chear them by Turns with a View of their gracious Defign. Let us exhibit Him to a wondering World struggling thro' all the Difficulties of three and thirty

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thirty Year's Labour, Temptations, Poverty Ignominy and Perfecution. Let us lead ther trembling and aghast to Gethsemane, to su

Zech. 13.7 vey the Man that is GOD's Fellow, solitar and fad beneath the Gloom of Midnight, prol trate on the cold Ground, groaning out th ardent, but submiffive Deprecations of Hi innocent, yet passible Humanity; agonizing under the Burden that forced a preternatura Sweat of clotted Gore thro' all the Pores o His facred Body: and all this He endured to answer the rigid Demands of Justice, to pro pitiate an incensed Deity, and heave the Mountain from a finking World.\* For this beneficent End, He patiently submitted Himself a Victim to the confederate Rage of Earth and Hell. For this, He permitted a Crew of feeble Malignants to bind his almighty Hands, which could have commanded the Artillery Isa. 53. 7. of Heaven to his Rescue; and to lead Him like a Lamb to the flaughter. For this He endured the Pain and Indignity of cruei Mockings, of the Scourge, of the crown of Thorns, of Buffetting and Spitting. For this, His Hands, so often employed to extend Bleffings to an ungrateful World; and His Feet, so swift to Beneficence, were torn and mangled with cruel Nails; and all His Frame racked upon the accursed Tree. For this,

He suffered all the peculiar Tortures-of Crucifixion: and oh! for this He felt the Eclipse

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;Oh what a Groan was there! A Groan, not His. He feized our dreadful Right; our Load fustain'd; And heav'd the Mountain from a guilty World.

A thousand Worlds fo bought, were bought too Dear."

Night Thoughts. No. 4.

of his Father's Face; which, notwithstanding His invincible Patience till then, extorted from Him that loud, lamenting, expostulatory Cry, which extinguished the Sun, rent the Rocks, struck the Earth with a Panic, and cast universal Nature into a trembling Con- Mat. 27. sternation; My God! my God! Why hast Thou 46. forfaken Me !- To this agonizing . Redeemer, the great Anti-Type of the brazen Serpent, Joh. 3.1.4 hanging conspicuous on the Cross, we must point; that a dying World may look unto Ila. 45.22 Him, and be faved. We must direct their Eyes to Him, lifted up from the Earth, as the reliftles Magnet to draw all Men to Him. John 12. The Meritorious Cause of His sufferings must 32. also be particularly explained; that He was wounded for our Transgressions, and bruised Isa 53.5. for our Iniquities; and that the Lord made the Iniquities of all His People to center upon Gal. 3.13. Him; that He suffered the Curse of the Law Dan-926. to redeem us from it; and was cut off, not for himself but for us: in short, that he suffered as our Surety, in our Stead, to make Satisfaction for our Sins .- By the frequent Inculcation of this, Sinners, even in our Age, may be brought to mourn for Him as one Zech. 12. whom THEY have pierced; and instead of 10. transferring all the Guilt of His Murder upon the Jews, to turn Self Accusers, and cry out, Gen. 42. We are very guilty concerning our Saviour. 21. This will also help them to conceive of the Method in which they may obtain an Interest in the Merit of His Suffering, viz. by legal 2Cor. 10. Imputation. They may be made the Righte- 21. sufness of God in him, in the same manner

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that He was made Sin for them. And as their Guilt was charged to His Account, and He fuffered for it, as tho' it had been His own, so His Righteousuess may be imputed to them, and they justified and saved by it, as tho' it was their own.

This naturally introduces the joyful Tid-Ifa. 22.21 ings, that GOD is reconcilable, that He is well pleased for His Righteousness Sake, who hath Joh. 3.16. magnified the Law and made it honourable: that now He can illustrate His Justice, in justifying all that believe in Jesus: and there-fore that whosever believe in him, without Exception of the most abandoned Sinner. shall not perish, but have everlasting Life-We must also represent the Willingness of the gracious Redeemer to receive returning Penitents. A sense of Guilt is naturally timorous, and casts the Presumptuous and Con--fident into trembling Diffidence and Despondency. We must therefore encourage their Applications to Him by the Meekness and s Cor. 10. Gentleness of Christ; and allay their anxious Fears with the gracious Assurance of His own Joh. 6.37. bleffed Lips, that him that cometh unto Him. He will in no wife cast out. We must lay open the Tenderness of His Heart, the sounding Isa.6 3.15 of His Bowels, and His Mercies towards

of His Bowels, and His Mercies towards them. And when they begin to bemoan themselves, in penitent Strains, we must represent Him as ecchoing back their Complaints in the tenderest strains of paternal affection; Is not the mourning Penitent my Son, my dear

This willimmediately lead us to the delightful Exercise of the Ministry of Reconciliation, in beseeching Sinners, in Christ's stead, to be reconciled to GOD. This will naturally introduce the Inculcation of Faith in Christ, as the grand Condition of the Gospel. This the Gospel insists upon above all other Things, as the Root of all living Religion; because all the other Parts will naturally grow from it. This was the principal Subject the Apostles insisted upon, testifying to the Jews, and alford to the Greeks, Repentance towards GOD, and Faith towards our Lord Jesus Christ.

This

This Answer was always Ready upon their. Tongues, as the most pertinent to all Enquirers after Salvation, Believe on the Lord Acts 16.3. Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved. And to this their Commission led them; Go ye into all the World, and preach the Gospel to every Greature; i.e. Declare to them, that he that believeth, and is baptized, shall be saved; but he that believeth not, shall be damned— Tis true, there might be some Peculiarities in the Mode and Design of preaching Faith in Christ, in the apostolic Age, which cannot be practised and intended in the same Latitude, in our Age and Country. The Jews in general did not believe in Christ as the Meffiah; and the unhappy Gentiles had no previous Knowledge of Him. It was therefore necessary to demonstrate His divine Mission at large, and to overcome their ignorant Prejudices with resistless Evidence, that they might yield a rational Faith to it. And tho' it may be expedient, even among us, reason at Proper Seasons, upon this funda-mental Article of the Christian religion; especially fince the Grew of Deists have been curfed with so much Success in ensnaring Proselytes to their System of modern Heathenim: yet, as it is generally professed and speculatively believed in our Country, it is not necessary to infilt as largely upon it now, as in the apostolic Age, when Infidelity was so generally avowed. But the general Profession of Christianity in our Day, does not at all render it needless, to urge Men to believe in Christ, in the principal Sense of saving Faith. Faith

Faith in Christ, as it was preached by the Apostles, implied more than a speculative Be-lief that Jesus was the Messiah: it implied a cordial submiffion to him, and a humble Trust in him as the only Saviour, giving him that affectionate and dutiful Entertainment, which His Mediatorial Character demands from perishing Sinners. This was the prin-cipal Idea included in Faith in Christ, even there; and in this Sense we must still exhort Sinners to believe. For without this, their speculative Belief of Christ's divine Mission, and the Truth of Christianity, will be so far from faving them, that it will but aggravate their Condemnation. And no Fact can be more notorious, than that Multitudes who profess Christianity, and yield a speculative Assent to this fundamental Article, are far from deferving the Character of true Believers, in its principal Sense, and full Latitude, as used in the Gospel-\*—Let us therefore explain the Nature, and urge the Necessity of Faith: and let us exhaust the rich Topics of Persuasion to this great evangelical Duty, which the Gospel furnishes us with; and never desist from our Importunities, till we have '

<sup>\*</sup> These Hints are intended to expose a strange Notion of the learned and judicious Dr. Whithy, espoused by some, that it is absurd and unaccountable "that Ministers in their Sermons should be so zealous to exhort Christians (i. e. the Prosessors of Christianity) to believe in Christ; and be so full of Motives to persuade them so to do." (See Whithy's Pres, to the Epha and to the Gal.)--- This is no proper Place to discuss the Matter 3 otherwise this Form of Preaching might be proven proper evangelical and indeed necessary to bring Men to a genuine Compliance with the Gospel.

have gained this important Point; for if we fail in this, all our Labours must be unsuccessful; and whatever else we gain, is lost.

Thus from the Representation of the ruin-Condition of Mankind in their fallen State, we naturally ascend to open the glorious Method of recovery thro' Christ. When we have preached Repentance towards GOD, by exposing the universal Corruption of the Unregenerate, and the horrid Desormity and destructive Consequences of Sin; we proceed, by natural Gradation, to preach Faith towards our Lord Jesus Christ.

And by an equally natural and easy Gradation, we may proceed from exposing the present Degeneracy of human Nature, to shew the Nature and Necessity of a supernatural Change of our innate corrupt Difpositions, as well as a Reformation of our Lives. This Change we still dare to call Regeneration, or the New Birth, in spite of Contempt, while we are sheltered by divine Authority: and if any of you cannot understand this Doctrine, I am sorry for you; for all the Saints have learned it by Experience. Marvel not that I say unto You, Ye MUST be born again. You would have more Reason to wonder, if any should tell you, that this Change is needless; or (which is much the same) if they should explain it away into a meer external Rite. That Creatures fo corrupt, fo destitute of a delightful Relish for the Exercises of Devoti-

Joh. 3. 7.

on, and so enslaved to imperuous Propensities to Sin, should be capable, without an entire Change of Heart, of relishing the refined Pleafures of Heaven, which confift in the Perfection of Holiness, and implacable Aversation and compleat Freedom from all Sin; this would be strange Doctrine indeed; shocking to Common Sense. This would be as strange and absurd, as if one should take it in his Head to affirm, that a person languishing under a consumptive Illness, is capable of the Labours and Fatigues of active Life; or that one whose Taste is entirely vitiated by fickness, can relish the Entertainments of a fumptous Feast, without any Alteration in his Habit of Body. But it requires no laboured Demonstration to Common Sense, that our Disaffection to Holiness must be fubdued, before we can enjoy a whole Heaven of Happiness in the Perfection of it; and that our natural Love to Sin must be extinguished, and the strongest Aversion to it enflamed, before we can count it the highest Priviledge to be free from it; in short, that our innate Dispositions must be entirely changed, and made quite the Reverse of what they are by Nature. No superficial external Amendment is sufficient for this; much less a meer outward Rite, which tho' of divine Appointment, has not heart-changing Grace inseparably annext to it. It is therefore aftonishing, that the Nature of the Thing, our own Experience and Observation, and the plain Descriptions of this Change in the Sacred Scriptures, have not yet banished the Fiction of Baptismal Regeneration from the Churches.\* But alas! it is hard to rectifie the mistaken Notions of Men about this important Point; and threeforeMinisters must frequently and largely insist upon it. We must solemnly affaire our Hearers, that except they are born again of the Spirit, they cannot enter into the King-

Joh. 3. 3. of the Spirit, they cannot enter into the King5. dom of Heaven: that if any Man he in Christ,
he is a new Creature; old Things are passed
2 Cot. 5. away; and behold, all things are become new:
17. that in Christ Jesus neither Circumcision a-

\* I freely own that some great and good Divines have affected this Manner of Speaking, and contended that Regeneration in the Scripture Sense, may be properly predicated concerning all that are baptized, whatever their moral Character be. But then they grant, under other Terms, the Necessity of that Change of Heart, which others chuse to call Regeneration. founded upon their Exposition of John 3. 5. the one of Water; the other of the Spirit; and trankly consess the Insufficiency of the former without the latter. When they thus explain themselves, they cannot be charged with salfe Doctrine, but only with an Impropriety in Language. a very grofs and ensnaring Impropriety, I humbly conceive, it is: for (as the candid and judicious Dr. Doddridge, a Favourite of all Denominations, well observes) "they who vigoroully contend for this Manner of Speaking, (for after " all it is but a Dispute about a Word) acknowledge express-" ly, that a Man may be faved without what they call Re-" generation, and that he may perish with it. And the' Persons 44 are taught to speak of their State in Consequence of Bap-" tism, in very high, and I fear, dangerous Terms; it evi-" dently appears, that many of whom they are used, are so in a State of Salvation, as to be daily obnoxious to Dam-" nation; so the Children of God, as also to be the Children of the Devil; and so Inheritors of the Kingdom of Heaven, es as to be Children of Wrath, and on the Brinkof Hell. 14 Serm. on Regen. page 18.

vaileth any Thing, nor Uncircumcission, but the new Greature; i. e, (as these Terms generally signifie in the apostolic Writings) a Conformity to the Rites and Externals of the Jewish or Christian Religion, does not avail any Thing to Salvation, without such an Infusion of new supernatural Dispositions, as may not improperly be called a new Creation. We must flash upon reluctant. Minds the unwelcome Conviction, that till they are thus renewed in the Spirit of their Minds, Eph.4.28 and endowed with gracious principles of Action, their best works are not truly and formally good, and cannot procure the divine Acceptance; that while they are in the Flesh, i. e. Rom. 1.8. in their natural State, they cannot please Him: that we cannot walk in good Works, till we are His Workmanship created in Christ Jesus Eph.2.10 to them; that a new Heart must be given us, and a new Spirit put within us, before we Ezek. 36. can keep the statutes of God, and do them: 26. Or, in the memorable Words of the 13th Article of the Church of England, That "Works done before the Grace of Christ. " and the Inspiration of His Spirit, are not " pleasing to GOD; for as much as they do " not spring from Faith in Jesus Christ: nei-"ther do they make Men meet to receive "Grace.—And because they are not done " as God hath commanded them to be done, "we doubt not but they have the Nature of Sin."—The Graces of Christianity, and even the refined Virtues of Morality will not grow and flourish in the unfriendly Soil G 2

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of an unregenerate Heart: and therefore we must inculcate aegeneration as the Foundati-Mat. 12. on of all practical Religion: for the Tree must be made good, before the Fruit can be for And it is because this Method is not generally taken to reform the World, that Vice flours fbes like a luxuriant Weed, and Religion withers like a tender Plant in an unnatural Soil.

But this Renovation of the whole Man is so difficult a Work, that it is entirely beyond the Power of degenerate human Nature. We set Sinners upon a desperate Attempt, when we urge them to create themselves anew in their own strength: and however well pleased they may be with a felf begotten Religion, and however much they may idolize the Work of their own Hands; it is far short of that supernatural, Heaven-born Religion. which will grow up and ripen into eternal Glory. We must therefore lead them to the Holy Spirit, as the great Fountain of divine Influences for the Reparation of their ruined Nature. We must inform them, that they 2Cor. 3.5. are not sufficient of themselves to think any

Joh. 15.3. Thing as of themselves; but that their Suf-Phil.1.13 ficiency is of GOD: that without Him they can do nothing; but that they can do all

Joh. 3. 3, Things thro' Christ firengthening them: that \$,1,1213. to he born again, is to be born of the Spirit: and that when they become the Sons of GOD. they are born not of Blood, nor of the Will of the Flesh, nor of the will of Man, but of GOD:

GOD: that all the Graces of Christianity must be wrought in them by divine Agency: that all the Prospect of their Repenting in an evangelical Manner, depends upon the happy Peradventure that GOD will give them ke- 1 Tim. 2. pentance; and all their Encouragement to 16. hope for it, refults from Christ's being exalted as a Prince and a Saviour to be flow it: that Faith also is the Gift of GOD, and not of themfelves; that it is of the Operation of God, Eph.1.19 and an illustrious Exploit of His exceeding great and mighty power; that it is He that circumeifes our Hearts to love Him: and sheds abroad His Love in our Hearts by the Holy Gbost: that it is He that not only begins a good Work in us, but must perform it unto the Phl. 1. 6. Day of Christ, if ever it be brought to Perfection: In short; that our only Encouragement to work out our Salvation is this, that it is GOD who worketh in us both to Will and to 2. 12, 12. Do; and that the working our Hearts into Fitness for the heavenly Mansions, is a Work that becomes a God, and requires the Exertion 2Cor. 5.5. of His almighty Power. We must therefore daily make the most importunate Applications to Him, for the Influence of His Spirit to help our Infirmities, and to work all our works Rom 8.29 in us. And He has given us Reason humbly Isa.26.12, to hope that our Importunities shall prevail: for thus the Blessed Jesus condescends to reason from the Principle of paternal Affection still remaining in the human Breast, amid the Ruins of our Apostacy: If a Son shall ask Bread of any of you that is a Father, will

Act.5.31. Eph. 2.8. Col. 2. 1 2. Dcut. 30.

Rom.5.5.

Luke 11. will he give him a stone?—If ye then, be11,—13. ing evil, know how to give good Gifts unto
your Children; how much more shall your
heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them
that ask Him.

By the Inculcation of the great Truths of the Gospel in this Order and Connection, we may humbly expect, thro' the divine Blessing upon our Ministry, that some unthinking Greatures will be made truly Religious. And then Col. 2.7. our next Care must be, to root and build them up in Christ, and establish them in the Faith; and to promote their Growth in Grace, and in 2 Pet. 3. the Knowledge of our Lord and Savisur Jesus Christ.—Here, I must pass over the great Variety of proper Measures for this Purpose prescribed in the Sacred Writings, and only hint at one or two Things.

Let us adapt our Discourses to the various.

Cases of the Saints; as rejoicing in Hope of the Glory of GOD, or trembling and perplext with Jealousies and Fears: as growing in Grace, or as languishing under Spiritual Relapses and Decays. Let us delineate what is generally distinguished by the same of Experimental Religion; and insist much upon the various Exercises of pious Souls. Let us not think it beneath us to endeavour to remove their Scruples and rectifie their Mistakes, however causeless and absurd some of them may be. The most Learned and Rational among us stand in need of the like Condescension from our

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our divine Prophet, and therefore we should not distain to shew it to the weakest of His Disciples under our Tuition. Discourses of this strain may be deemed the Cant of Fanaticism, by Proud Wits and affected Rationalists; and we may be cenfured as mistaking the Whims of a melancholy Imagination for serious Gases of Conscience: but such Discourses are most agreeable and useful to the Generality of sincere Christians, who are tenderly exercised about divine Things: and the Few who are so happy as to be raised above these little Scruples and Perplexities of weaker Minds. by larger natural Capacities, and superior Degrees of supernatural Illumination, will readily pardon, or rather approve our Condescensi-on to the feeble Lambs of Christ's Flock.

Ĭſa,40.11.

Finally; Let us urge them that have believed Tit. 3. 8, in GOD, to be careful to maintain good Works. 11. Let us guard them against turning the Grace Judev. 4. of GOD into Lasciviousness, and sinning that Rom.6.1. Grace may abound. Let us teach them, that their being under Grace is so far from giving them Encouragement in Sin, that it is the strongest Reason possible why it should not have Dominion over them. Let us affure them, that the same Grace which bringeth Salvation to them, does also teach them to deny Ungodliness and worldly Lusts, and to Tit.2.12. live righteously, soberly and godly in the World. ---- 13. And when we inculcate the Duties of Religion and Morality, let us do it in an evangelical Manner, as Ministers of the New Testament,

and not as Heathen Moralists. Let us inculcate them with a direct Reference to Jesus, and the mediatorial Scheme, as the only Source of our strength to perform them, and the only Ground of their Acceptance with GOD.

This is a brief Summary of the Gospel of the Grace of GOD: And when we make thefe Doctrines the principal Subjects of our Sermons, then we testifie the Gospel in such a manner as tends to illustrate the Grace of GOD .--These humble Doctrines are indeed disagreeable to the modern Taste, and not very fashionable in some Places. This Foolishness of Preaching is deemed the Reverle of Enthusiasm; a fordid Entertainment, at best fit but for the unpoli-shed Vulgar. These glorious Peculiarities of the Religion of Jesus, in their primitive simplicity, are nauseated; and languid Harangues upon moral Virtue, or ingenious Dissertations, or various Speculations, usurp their Place. But these humble neglected Doctrines of the Cross will be found, in the Issue, the only successful Expedient to recover the apostate Sons of Men to real Holiness, and the Favour of GOD: and after that the Wifdom of the World with all its most vigorous and ingenious Efforts, has toiled in vain to reform Mankind, it pleases GOD by this Foolishness of Preaching to save them that believe. These almighty Doctrines were the Weapons with which the Apostles demolished the strong Holds of Satan and brought the Nations into a willing Captivity to the Obedience of Christ. And thee Dactrines

# These Doctrines not nigreeable to the Taste of the Age. 39

Dectrines without the modern Refinements, or rather Adulterations, are still crowned with Success, and sealed by the Holy Spirit as genuine and true, wherever they are preached in their original Purity: And let us rather be counted Fools for Christ's Sake, than affect to I Cor. 4. be in the Mode, by renouncing them. Let 18. the Terror of that apostolic Imprecation, repeated with such dreadful Emphasis, and extended even to the ministers of Heaven, deter us from so dangerous a Compliance with the depraved Talte of the Age; Tho' we, or an Angel from heaven, preach any other Gof- Gal. 1.'8, pel unto you, than that which we have preached unto you, let him be accursed. As we said \_\_\_\_ before, fo say I now again, If any Man preach any other Gospel unto You, than that which ye havereceived, let them be accurfed. Let baptized Jews among us, if they will, ask a sign; and 2 Cor. 1. modern Greeks, nauseating the humble enter- 22. tainments of the Gospel, seek after Wisdom: We will not humour their vitiated Taste; we will preach Christ crucified, tho' to the one -He should be a stumbling-Block, and to the other Foolishness. And, Bleffed be the Lord Rom. 9. God of Sabbaoth, He has still left us u small 29. Remnant under various Denominations, who Ila. 1 9. will relish this Entertainment; for to them that are effectually called, whether Jews or 1 Cor. 1. Greeks, whether unlearned or learned, howe- 24. ver different the prejudices of their Education have been, and however different their Sentiments about the disputable Circumstantils of Christianity; to them universally, Christ is the Power of GOD, and the Wisdom of GOD. And it is in vain for conceited human Wifdom

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dom to affect to improve upon the Divin Constitution, or to erect another of its own as better adapted to the End; for the Foolish ness of GOD, is wiser than Men, and th I Cor. 1.25 Weakness of GOD is stronger than Men.

Having thus pointed out the principal Materials of our public Discourses; I beg your Patience a little longer under this Head while I offer two or three Remarks upon the Manner in which we should preach the Gospel of the Grace of GOD.—Now we should preach.—with "particular Application;—with affectionate Solemnity;"—and with a peaceable Spirit."

1. Let us preach the great Doctrines of the Gospel with "a particular Application" to our Hearers, according to their sundry Cases.

The Gospel cannot rationally operate upon the Minds of Men any other Way than by bringing them to the Knowledge of themselves; and it is the great Design of the Ministry to give them this most useful Branch of Knowledge. § But, they cannot discover it themselves, and see it adapted to their Cases in particular. And consequently, Ministers should adapt their Discourses to their respective Cases, and cast them into such a pungent, distinguish.

<sup>§ ---</sup> Coelo descendit, yradi outurer.
Figendum et memori trastandum Pestore --- Juy. Sat. 11.

# The Gospel to be preached with particular Application, 41

ing Form, as to lay their Hearers under a happy Necessity of applying them to themselves, and seeing their particular Concern in them: 1 Cor. 4.1, Ministers are frequently called Stewards: 2. And we know it belongs to that Office, to Tit. 1.7. distribute to every one in the Family his pro- Luke 12. per Portion in due Seafon. And if the Ste- 42. wards of GOD's House do not rightly divide the Word of Truth, applying to all their Porthe Word of Truth, applying to an according to their respective Characters, jer. 15.9. and separating the Holy from the vile, they 2 Tim. 2. are Workmen that need to be ashamed, as the 15. Apostle more than intimates. When we address our Hearers promiscuously, in abstract, undistinguishing Harangues, they are apt to forget that we are speaking to them; and will hardly reflect upon their own particular, perfinal Concern in the important Messages we bring; which have an immediate Reference to every ludividual, as much as if they were directed to a particular Person by Name. When we do not feafonably intermingle in our Discourses some clear, discriminating Marks, refulting from the Subjects, whereby our Hearers may examine themselves whether 2 Cor.13 they be in the Faith, and discover their real 5. Characters, they cannot apply the Word to themselves, according to their respective Characters: they cannot appropriate the Directions, the Consolations, or the Terrors, that belong to them as Saints or Sinners. This promiscuous, undistinguishing Method of Preaching is as abfurd and pernicious, as if a Steward should scatter various Provisions, before his

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# 42 That Men may see their particular Concern in it.

his Domestics, and leave it to their Appetites

what Entertainment to chuse, without consulting their Constitutions: Or as if a Physician should fling Medicines at random among his Patients, without informing them of the Nature of their various Diseases, and directing them to make Applications accordingly. And when we characterize Saints and Sinners, let us not do it in a distant, abstract Manner, speaking of some Body in the World, in the third Person, as tho' we were characterizing those that are absent, and not our Hearers present; other-wise they will hardly reflect that they belong to the Class either of Saints or Sinners; and fo will not apply to themselves the Portion of either; for it is astonishing, and might seem incredible to such as have not seen it unhappily confirmed by Observation, how averse Mankind generally are to apply the great Truths of the Golpel to themselves, and to hear them as interested Persons; as Persons that have the most intimate, important Concern in them. To remove this grand Obstruction to the Success of our Ministrations, we must address ourselves to our Hearers in the most pointed distinguishing Form. Our Business, My Brethren, is with you, who hear us; and therefore do not expect that we should amuse you with the Character of some vague, indefinite Individuals, that may be somewhere in the world: Our Adresses are directed to you, to you in particular; and you are each of you perforally concerned in them. In this pointed Form

Luke 27

our great Master, and compleat example was

wont

wont to address His Hearers; as even a superficial Observer cannot but see, who reads his Discourses recorded by the Evangelists.\* Or if any are so impiously modest as to think this Mode of Address in the inoffensive Lamb of GOD RUDE and irritating; or conceit themselves too polite to learn true Oratory from Him who formed the Tongue; let them at Exod. 4. least condescend to learn it from Demosthenes 11. and Gicero, whose celebrated Orations owe much of their Life and Energy to this Circumstance, that they are direct, immediate and pointed Addresses to their Auditory. Let us exhibit the distinguishing Characters of Saints and Sinners, in the strongest Light; and earnestly urge our Heavers to examine themselves by them; that they may discover their real Characters, and appropriate to themselves the Consolations or the Terrors that belong to them respectively. And let not an extravagant Charity, which is but ignorant Credulity, milead us to think this Search needless. Let us not promiscuously compliment them in gross, as tho' they were all sincere Christians; for tho'a Persuasion of this would be inexpressibly pleasing to a benevolent Heart

\* Many Instances of this might easily be given; but it may suffice here to refer the Reader to the following. Luke 6. 20. to the 27. and 13. 3. Mat 7. 9, 10, 11. and 23.13. to the 33. In the same Manner did John the Baptist preach, Mat. 3, 8,-10. And St. Paul. Act. 22. 7.

## 44 The Marks of Saints and Sinners must be proposed.

Heart, and ease it from many an Agony; ver alas! where is the felect Society, where the happy Congregation, concerning which the most generous Charity, under any spiritual or rational Limitations, can prefume, that 2Cor. 11. they are all truly religious? Let us not fear 2. to infinuate, that we are jealous over them Gal.4.11. with a godly jealoufy; and are afraid, left we have bestowed Labour upon some of them in vain. It would indeed be imprudent for us publicly to particularize the Guilty or suffected: that we must leave to the Conscience, and must Charge that Lieutenant-Governour of the King of Heaven to be faithful in its Truft. and fix the Charge upon the Guilty, faying, like that honest Prophet to a mightyKing,"Thou 2Sam. 12. art the Man." But we must furnish Conscience with Light to form a Judgment, by exhi-7. biting the general Characters, and exposing the dreadful Doom of the Wicked; -of the wicked among sur dear Hearers, as well as elsewhere. They may indeed rather affect Ifa.30,10. smooth Things; and this generous Instance of the most faithful and disinterested Friendship may be returned with angry resentments. But we must not humour them to their Ruin; nor consult our own Popularity more than Fi-delity in the Discharge of our Office, and ac-quitting ourselves from the Blood of all Men.

2. Let us preach the Gospel with " pa-thetic Earnestness and affectionate Solemnity.

26.

This Particular is intimated by the emphatical Word Bunapropao ras. which (as was observed in a former Note) implies a pathetic Solemnity, of Address like that of Adjuration,

# The Gospel should be preached earnestly and solemely, 45

To address ourselves to perishing Immortals, on the very Brink of Eternity, in cold Blood; to lull our Hearers asseep with languid Harangues upon Matters of everlasting Confequence and infinite Importance; Matters that might overwhelm them with their tremendous Weight, transform them into statues of At-tention, and awaken all their most vigorous Paffions: this is the most shocking Incongruity in Nature: this is inconsistent with the Orator, the Christian, and the Minister of Jesus. This gives Umbrage for just fuspicion, that the Speaker himself has no suitable sense of the dread importance of the Things he is speaking, upon his own Spirit; but amuses himself and his Auditory, with them as tri-fling Levities: and how little Energy such spiritles Discourses will have upon the Auditory, may eafily be determined by fuch as know any thing of human Nature. + It is at least an Evidence that the Speaker uses unnatural Violence to suppress and conceal the genuine and vigorous Workings of his Heart, under the Influence of fuch Solemn and tender subjects; for fuch is the Constitution of human Nature, that we cannot but speak in earnest when we are in earnest. A warm Heart, under the almighty Energy of divine Things, will expressitely in the very easy Language of Nature, unless

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# Ab And this is natural to a Heart duly affected with them.

it be laid under violent Restraints §: and devout Passions will adorn our Delivery with those genuine Indications of affectionate Concern, which are so decent, so graceful in Christian Orators; which are the most powerful Eloquence to our Hearers; and which Affectation and Grimace strive to counterfeit in vain. True Politeness can never require us to deviate from Nature, and put on the Masque of so aukward an Hypocrisy, as to appear stupidly calm and dispassionate, when our Hearts are all on Fire. † I am far from recommending

Omnis Motus Animi suum quendam a Natura habet Vultum, et Sonum, et Gestum: totumque Corpus Hominis, et ejus omnis Vultus, omnesque Voces, ut Nervi in Fidibus, ita sonant, ut a Motu Animi sunt pulsae.——Cic. De Orat.

† Here I am consident the Reader will pardon me if I borrow a few Lines from that rich Treasury of pious and majestic Sentiments, The Night-Thoughts; written by the celebrated Dr. Young; as good a Judge of Politeness and the true Sublime, as most that have adorned the English Nation. I hope I shall be forgiven also, if I take the Liberty of transposing a few Lines, to render the Quotation shorter; and altering two or three Words, to adapt to the Preacher what was originally applied to the Poet.

"O ye cold-hearted frozen Formalists!
Ye Quietist's in Homage to the Skies!
Serene! of fost Address — is my Discourse
Too turbulent? too passionate? too warm?
Are Passions, then, the Pangs of the Soul?
Reason alone baptist'd? alone ordain'd
To touch Things sacred?—Oh for warmer still!
On Themes like these, 'tis impicus to be calm;
Passion is Reason; Transport Temper, here.

Shall

commending a wild fanatical Air, an irrational passionate Fury, or the frantic Reveries of Enthusiasm: these are extremely indecent and odious in the Ministers of the Gospel. who are to perform a reasonable Service, and to speak the Words of Truth and Soberness: Rom.1.21. but I would humbly recommend a folemn and Act. 26.25. fervent Address, animated with affectionate Zeal, and yet regulated with all the Decorum Reason prescribes. Ministers should be burn- Joh.5.35. ing as well as shining Lights: they should diffuse among their Hearers the Light of Knowledge, and the Fire of Devotion together; like the Sun, which illuminates and warms at once, and not like the Stars in the Winter Nights, clear and cold; nor like Comets glowing hot, but confused and eccentric. The God-like Solemnity and affectionate Earnestness of Christ's Address, was probably one principal Reason of that ho-nourable Confession extorted from His very Enemies, " Never Man spake like this Man." -On this Account also the People were struck with Astonishment at His Doctrine; for He laught them as one having Authority, and not with

Shall Heaven which gave us Ardour, and has shewn Her own for Man so strongly, not distain What smooth Emollients in Theology, Recumbent Virtue's downy Doctors preach ?—Devotion, when lukewarm, is undevout; But when it glows, its Heat is struck from Heaven."

Night 4.

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Mat.7.28 with the Langour and stupid Air of the -29. cold-hearted, droning Scribes. In this that ardent Preacher St. Paul imitated his. Master such was the affectionate Earnestness of his Delivery, that his Enemies seem to have taken

48

11.

Occasion from it to infinuate that he was 2 Cor. 5. befides bimfelf, when under the vigorous —13.14. Constraints of the Love of Christ. Under

-13.14. Constraints of the Love of Christ. Under such an awful impression of the Divine Presence, with such tender Concern, and graceful Solemnity, may we command the Attention

1 Thes. 2. on of our Auditory, and solemnize their Hearts! May we speak not as pleasing Men, 1Cor. 2.4. Words of Man's Wisdom, not with pert thear

2Cor.2.17 trical Levities, but as of Sincerity, but as of GOD, in the Sight of GOD in Christ, with

Demonstration of the Spirit, and with Power!

-----4. 2. Let us, by a solemn Manifestation of the
Truth, commend ourselves to every Man's

Col. 1.28. every Man, teaching every Man in all Wif-

Gal.4.19. dom. May we travel as in Birth, with
2 Cor. 6. Pangs of zealous Concern, till Christ be formed in our Hearers; and let our mouths

med in our Hearers; and let our mouths
be opened unto them, and our Hearts be enlarged! With all the Authority and Affecti
Thef. 2. onate Solicitude and tenderness of a Father

towards his Children, may we exhort, and comfort, and charge every one of them! Let our Hearts be softned with such apostolic

Phil.3.18. Tenderness, that we cannot mention the Enemies of the Cross of Christ without weeping; and that we may warn every one Night and Day

Day with Tears! And, when we survey impenisent Sinners, and denounce their dismal Doom, may our Hearts melt thro' our Eyes, with something of that compassionate Concern, which dissolved the Heart of our gracious Lord, amid His only Triumph, and Luke 19. the Hosinna's of the Multitudes, at the View -4, 42. of ungrateful Jerusalem, the Den of those favage Murderers, who He knew in a few Days would shed His sacred Blood! Thus it becomes the great Truths of the Gospel to be preached; and when thus preached, they are most likely to make suitable Impressions upon the Minds of Men.

3. We should preach the Gospel of Peace . with "a peaceable Spirit," not causelesty introducing personal or party Contests into our public Discourses, nor intermingling our own angry Passions with those Controversies, that are necessary for the Vindication of Divine Truths.

It does not become the Servants of that Matter who was called Beel-zebub, to be Mat. 10. peevish and touchy under Calumny, and ex- 25. ceffively tender of their Characters: and when felf-vindication is a Duty, as sometimes it is, the Pulpit, and the precious Hours facred to public Worship, are not a suitable Time and Place for the Purpose. We should not preach ourselves, but Christ Jesus the Lord; 2Cor 4.5 and never let our Honour interfere with His. I 2

We should also disdain to prostitute our noble Office to the fordid Purposes of a Party. An Uniformity of Sentiments about the Circumstantials of Religion, which have been controverted by Men, perhaps equally valuable on both sides, cannot be expected in the present imperfect State, however desirable it be. Good Men will always be unanimous in those Things in which the Substance of true Religion consists, without out warm Disputes upon them: but all our Controversies and Argumentations upon extra-essential, and lesser Points, will never bring good and wife Men, and much less the unthinking Herd of Mankind, to a perfect Agreement about them.

Rom.14.5

Let every Man, especially every Teacher of Mankind, be fully perfuaded in his own Mind, that his own Conduct may be regulated in a steady, uniform Tenor : and he may, at pro-

1Pet, 3.15

per Seasons, assign the Reasons of his Persuasion, with Meekness, Fear and Moderation: Rom.14.1 but let him not bewilder the weak with doubtful Disputations, nor sour the Minds of his Hearers with little angry Debates about his

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Peculiars, instead of nourishing them with the great Truths of the Common Salvation. What tho' he be right in his own Opinion? (as indeed, who is it that is not orthodox to himself?) This will not warrant him to fling the Fire-brands of Contention among his Hearers. Some that have been mistaken in these Gircumstantials, have conducted themfelves with fo much Moderation and Forbegrance, that they have done less Injury to

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#### And angry Paffions not to be mingled with Controverses. 51

the Church, than others that have been rigidly right with their disproportionate and intolerant Zeal: and it may stand as a Maxim in the Christian Church, That moderate and CANDID ERROR, IN EXTRA-ESSENTIALS. NOT 50 PERNICIOUS, AS FURIOUS FLYING ORTHODOXY. Let us labour to gain Men to the Knowlege and Practice of genuine catholic Christianity: be this the principal Object of our Zeal: for this End let us exhaust our utmost Abilities: and we shall have neither time nor Inclination to turn alide to vain Jangling. The Design of our Office is 1Tim.1.6 not to propagate the Contagion of Bigotry, or to gain graceless Proselytes to a Party; but to gather the People to the Divine SHILOH, Gen. 49. and make them truly good .- And it affords 10. us no small Satisfaction, My Brethren, that you are our Witness, that in all our public Ministrations, and private Conversation among you, we have acted upon this generous Principle, whatever Ignorance or Prejudice has infinuated to the contrary.

When the essential and important Dostrines of the Gospel are perverted or denied, then it is our Duty to contend, and that earnestly, Judev.3. for the sacred Depositum of the Faith once delivered to the Saints, and to hold fast the 2 Tim. 1. Form of sound Words against all the Artisces 31. of the Enemies of Truth to wrest it from us. In this Case, which, alas! too often happens, Controversy is unavoidable. But even in this Case, we must speak the Truth in Love; and temper

Jam. 1.20 temper our Zeal with Humanity and Compafion: for the Wrath of man worketh not the Righteousness of God. Scripture and Reason, and not Raillery and Passion, are the proper Wrapons to sight the Cause of Truth; and we must not speak wickedly and maliciously even Job 13.7, for God, nor talk deceitfully for Him. Let us expose Error in its native infernal Colours, and treat it with the most rigid Severity it deferves: but the Persons that espouse it, let us love as Men, and pity and pray for as the unhappy Advocates of so wretched a Cause.

Thus, My Brethren, I have thewn you, as far as the Limits of this Discourse would permit, the great Business of the Gospel Ministry, Testifying the Gospel of the Grace of God; and it is by the Labours of such as faithfully pursue this Method, that you may expect to be edified.—'Tis not my Design, Sir,\* to usure the Province of your Instructor; but I humbly recommend these Things to you, to be improven and matured by your own Contemplations. In this Method, My brother, I doubt not but you have honestly begun to testifie

<sup>\*</sup> Here the Preacher addressed himself immediately to Mr. Todd; and so essentially the Address is directed to a particular Person; which the Reader may perceive without further Intimation, the Apostrophe, without mentioning the Person, is not so discoverable and graceful to him, as to a Heaver and Spectator.

testifie the Gospel: but to begin well, is not enough. --- And hence I naturally proceed,

II. To shew what is implied in " FINISH" ING THE MINISTRY.

This implies two Things, -- PERSEVER-ANCE in the faithful Discharge of the ministerial Office, -and, A joyful and happy CONCLUSION of it in the important Hour of Death.

1. To finish the Ministry implies PERSE-VERANCE in the faithful Discharge of it."

It is not sufficient to make a Flourish upon our first Entrance on the public Stage; to flash and blaze for a while, till we have rendered ourselves popular, and secured our own Interest; or to use extraordinary Diligence as an Artifice to obtain a Settlement. But we must Continue fervent in Spirit, and never cease to warn every one, at proper Occafions, Night and Day with Tears. Our Work A9.18 25 is not the Business of a Day, but of our -20, 31. whole Life, and therefore we must devote our whole Life to it, and be stedfast and immove- 1 Cor. 15. able, abounding in the Work of the Lord. As 58. we have received this Ministry, we must not 2Cor.4.1. faint; but approve ourselves as the Ministers -6.4. of GOD by much Patience. A Dispensation Col.1.25. of GOD is given unto us to fulfil the Word of GOD: and methinks I hear the venerable St. Paul address us, as he did Archippus, Take heed to the Ministry which thou hast received -

. . in the Lord, to fulfil it: never think thou hast done enough, till thou hast complearly finished it. + We must be instant in feason 2 Tim .4. and out of Season. We must make the Ministry the Buliness of our Weeks, as well as of our Sabbaths. The Neglect of preparatory studies is a more criminal Kind of floth in us, than the Neglect of their proper Business in Men of secular Employments. An Emperor of the World catching tlies, ‡ or turning all his Attention to a Fiddle,\* is not so shocking a fight, as a Minister of the Gospel, abandoning himself to an over-eager Pursuit of the World, disTolved in Luxury, trifling in idle Conversation, or wasting too large a Share of his. Time upon the little Delicacies of polite Literature; when he should be engaged in laborious. Studies after useful Knowledge to communicate to his People, or wrestling with GOD in importunate Prayer for himself and them, or teaching them publicly, or from

House to House.—We must not only continue our first Zeal and Diligence, and retain the Acquisitions of our Education; but by incessant Application to study, a Course of ardent devotion, we must make new improvements. Our path like that of the Just, must be as the shining Light, that shineth more and

Thus he also addresses Timothy, Col. the Siaxonian Throsepresses 2 Tim. 4. 5 Tho' our Translation gives it something of a different Turn; and he uses a like Phrase concerning his soun Propeels in the Ministry, Rom. 15. 19. — πεπληρωκικώ το Ευαγγελίο

more unto the perfect day. We must grow

<sup>1</sup> Domitian.

<sup>\*</sup> Nero, both Roman Emperers.

in Ministerial as well at Christian Grace, and in the Knowledge of our Lard and Savisar Jefus Christ. Let St. Paul's fatherly Sharge to his Son Timethy have Weight upon our Hearts. Neglect not the Gift that is in thee, which was given thee with the laying on of the Hands 1 Tim. 4. of the Prestytery. Give Attendance to Read- 14. ing, to Exhortation, to Doctrine, Meditate ---- 13, upon thefe Things; and abstracting thyself as fur as possible from other Gares, give thyfelf wholly to them; that thy Profiting may appear, unto All: i. e. that all thy Hearers may difecver thy daily growing Proficiency in every ministerial Qualification; and that thou art not at a stand, or upon the Decline, like a Person weary of his Office. Such improvement may justly be expected, especially from persons not far advanted in Tears. And nothing but Laziness, or a criminal Waste of Time in idle Visits, trifling Conversation, ox exceffive fecular Gares, can prevent it.

2. Finishing the ministry more especially implies " a happy and joyful close of our Work in the important Hour of Death."

Minishers are but Mortals; brittle, earthen 2Cor.4.7.
Veffels; and the Prophets, do they live for e-Zech. 1.5.
ver? If popular and uleful Ministers were continued humbral from Age to Age, amid a dying World, they would at length become the Objects of superstitions Veneration, or a kind of Adoration; but God wifely secures his own Glory, and kindly delivers Mankind from K this

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this Temptation to Idolatry, by timeoully removing them out of this Way. Now when Death advances them from their pious Toils below, to the happier Employments of the triumphant Church on High; then, and not till then, their ministry is finished. And when they expire under a Gleam of Heaven, and review their past Conduct with a joyful confciousness of Fidelity in the Discharge of their important Function, then they finish it with Joy. When this is their Rejoicing, even the Testimony of their Conscience, that in Simpli-city and godly Sincerity, and not with sleshly Wisdom, but by the Grace of God, they have 2 Cor. 1. had their Converfation in the World, and more especially towards. their respective Charges: then they may make an honourable Resignation of their Office; and having finished their Work, they may humbly expect the Reward. Then, serene and undaunted amid all the ghastly Terrors of Death, they may fay, with something of the Rapture of their blessed Re-17. deemer, " I have glorified thee on Earth; I have finished the Work Thou gavest me to do: and now, O Father, I come to thee." Then 1. they may take a graceful Adieu of the World. and make not only a fafe, but a triumphant Exit from the public Stage. Then, confident and placid, they may consecrate their Death-bed for a Pulpit, and expend their expiring Breath in recommending that Jesus and that Religion, which were the familiar Subjects of their private Thoughts and public Discourses in Life; and which they now find sufficient to

support

fupport them in their last Extremity, and to enable them to insult the Tyrant Death, and the all-conquering Grave: O Death! where is 1Cor. 15: thy Sting? O Grave! where is thy Victory? 55. My Brethren, what a glorious Prize is this! With what alluring Splendours does it gleam upon us from afar, and animate us to break thro' all the Difficulties attending the pursuit! which are neither few nor small!—And this reminds me that I proposed,

III. To point out " THE PRINCIPAL DIFFI-CULTIES," which usually attend the faithful Discharge of the ministerial Office.

When we turn our Thoughts to this melancholy Subject, these Difficulties crowd upon us on every Hand, and rise up before us in a dismal Succession. They principally proceed from "the Difficulty of our Work in itself;" — from "the Aversion and Indisposition of Mankind to the great Design and Tendeucy of our Ministrations;"—from "the Opposition of the World,"—and of "the infernal Powers;"—and (as we must honestly consess) from "our own Insirmities."

1. There is no fmall "Difficulty in the work of the Ministry in itself."

'Tis our Business to unfold the mysteries Matt. 11: of the Kingdom of Heaven, which are hidden 25. from the Wise and Prudent; and to explain —13.11: the deep Things of God: at once to familiarize 1 Cor. 2.

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the fublimest Truths to the meanest Capacities; and to preserve their native Dignity and Grandeur, that they may not fall under the contempt of the fudicious and Delicate. It is our hard Task to clear our Way, and conduct our Hearers safe through the Intricacies of thorny Controversy, with which the most important Truths are now unhappily perplexed. We must as it were delineate the very Hearts of Men, that Saints and Sinners may know themselves. We must anticipate and guard against their Objections, however unreasonable and causeless; obviate and remove their conscientious Scruples, however absurd or trisling; and overcome their inveterate Prejudices and stubborn Insidelity, not with Imperious, dogmatical Assertious, but with clear and solid Reasoning. We must present divine Things to them in a pleasing Variety of Forms, to adapt them to their various Tastes and Ca-

T Cor. 9. pacities; and thus, becoming all things to all Men, weak to the Weak, and strong to the strong, we must try by all Means to fave some of every Character. We must shew ourselves

Matt. 13. Scribes well instructed unto the Kingdom of 52. Heaven, and bring forth out of our Treasure Things new and old; that we may not cloy them with fulsome Repetitions. It is our Cha-

Acts 18. racter especially to be mighty in the Scriptures; that precious inexhaustible Mine, where we are to dieg for Knowledge; and whence we

are to digg for Knowledge; and whence we a Cor. 6. are to make many rich. The Scriptures are fufficient to make the Man of God perfect,

Tim. 3. thoroughly firmished to every good work; and

we are to use them for Doctrine, for Reproof, 2 Tim. 3. for Correction, and for Instruction in Righte- 16. outness—And who is sufficient for these Things?

What great Accomplishments are necessary to make us ready Scribes of the Law of the God Ezra 7. 6, of Heaven, and able Ministers of the New Te- 12. Stanent? A little Smattering of human Lite- 2Cor. 3. 6. Patter 2 Superficial Acquaintance with Division. rature, a superficial Acquaintance with Divi-nity and experimental Religion, a stock of useless Pedantries, a volubility of Tongue, a Dexterity to amuse the Populace with empty Harangues; these are not sufficient: and much less a Capacity to play the Plagiary in reading the Sermons of others as our own; which is but flealing the Word of the Lord from our Jer.23.30 Neighbour, and flrutting Majesty in borrowed Feathers. ‡ But our Work requires an extensive Acquaintance with the various Branches of human Learning, especially these more immediately fubservient to the Study of Divinity, and the Arts of Reasoning and Persua-sion. The sacred Oracles especially must be the Objects of our daily Contemplation and laborious Enquiry. We must also read Men, as well as Books, and obtain the Knowledge of human Nature: And it must be our daily Labour to maintain and observe the rigorous Exercises of Religion in our own Hearts; that Experience, the best of Teachers, may assist ns in our Applications to others; and that in

t-----Si forte fuas repetitum venerit olim Grex Avium Plumas, moveat Cornicula Risum Furtivis nudasa Coloribus --- Hox. Epist. Lib. I. Ep. 3.

our own Hearts, as in a Mirrour, we may fee the various Cases of other Christians: for as in 27. Water Face answereth to Face; so doth the heart 19. of Man to Man. For these Ends, we must be ardent and frequent at Devotion; and laborious and unwearied in Study Night and Day. Our Minds should be always upon the Rack of Thought, as far as our feeble Nature can bear it; and our Recreations should be rare. and of the graver Sort; and fuch as may intermingle Improvement and Profit with Pleafure and Amusement. § Now we are admo-nished by the wisest of Men, who had sufficiently made the Experiment, that much Study is a Weariness to the Flesh. A sedentary studious Eccl. 12 Life exhaults the Spirits, nurses Melancholy, 12. and shatters the Constitution; especially when our painful Searches after Truth are intermingled with those wasting Anxieties about the Succels of our Ministrations; which we cannot avoid, if we have it at Heart. And indeed this is the imbittering Ingredient, that renders ministerial Studies so painful; for it, must be owned, that the most laborious and incessant Enquiries after Knowledge are attended with the most exquisite Pleasure to curious and refined Minds; when they entertain the agreeable Prospect of doing extensive Service to Mankind by their Discoveries-But alas!

> 2. Mankind are strangely "averse and indisposed" to receive and improve our Instructiens, and promote the Success of our Labours. What,

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Omne tulit Punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci Hor.de Art. Poet.

Whatever Pursuits Men are earnestly engaged in, the Profpect of Success is the strongest Inducement to rigorous Endeavours, and the most encouraging Support under all the Hardships and Fatigues that attend the Purfuit: but Discouragement as to the Success cannot but enervate their Activity, and add a dead Weight to the Burden of their Labours. How discouraging then, how burdensome, how heart-breaking must it be to these faithful Servants of Christ, who have nothing so much at Heart as the Success of their Ministry, to la- Isa. 49. 4. bour in vain, and to spend their Strength for Nought and in vain! When they are very 1Kings19. jealous for the Lord God of Hofts, and exert 10. themselves even to an Agony, in all proper Measures to reform a degenerate Age, and deliver Sinners as Brands friatched out of the Ezek. 3.2. Burning; and yet find all this Labour of Love abortive and fruitless with respect to the generality; is it any Wonder they should be forced at Times upon Elijah's hasty Prayer, " It is 1Kings19. enough, now, O Lord, take away my Life; for 4. I am not better than my Fathers!" How distreffing is it, to use the most earnest Endeavours for the Conversion of their dear Fellowmortals; Endeavours that have the directest Tendency in their own Nature to obtain the End; and yet to be taught by repeated Disap- / pointments, hardly to hope to fucceed! To report the most important, and in the mean Time the most credible Things, which even GOD can reveal, or a finite mind conceive; and yet be driven so often upon Isaiah's melancholy

Ifa. 53. 1. lancholy Complaint, Who hath believed our Report? To declare the majestic Realities of the eternal World, the infinite Importance of which overwhelms their own Minds, to thoughtles Greatures, that hardly care a Straw for them! To speak Things that might break Hearts of Stone, and Strike the very inanimate Creation into a Consternation, with as little Effect as if they had poured out insignificant Sounds into the Air! And, to aggravate their forrowful Disappointments, to see the Miffionaries of Hell successfully propagate the Contagion of Vice, and win Crowds of willing Proselytes to Sin and Ruin; while their generous Efforts to proselyte them to Virtue and Piety, and conduct them to everlasting Happiness, prove so often hopeless and vain! A melancholy discouraging Employ! and yet this is the Employ of the Ministers of the Gospel; especially in such a Time as this when, instead of the Influences of Heaven to 1Cor. 4.6, give the Increase, to what we plant and wa-

-7. ter, a Spirit of deep Sleep seems judicially Ifa. 29.10 poured out upon Multitudes - Sinners are utterly averse, and Saints in a lamentable Degree indisposed to improve our Labours.

As for unregenerate Sinners, the habitual Bent of their Souls is obstinately set against the Success of our Ministry. They hate the Light, because their Deeds are evil; and will not willingly come into it. They are averfe to those alarming Discoveries of their Guilt and Danger, which we must force upon them.

Their inmost Souls are intimately united to those darling Lusts, which we must strive to tear from them. They abhor that strictness of evangelical Holiness, which we must inculcate upon them: and are obstinately averse. to that Method of Salvation, which it is the principal Business of our Ministry to recommend and urge. They may like very well to have public Worship celebrated among them: but a hearty, universal Obedience to all the Demands we are to make upon them in the Name of GOD; a ready Compliance with all the Requirements of the Gospel; this they cannot endure; this is a hard Saying; and Joh. 6.601 they cannot bear it: And when this is closely urged upon them, they either neglect it, as a Matter in which they are not concerned; or they murmur and fret, and grow impatient of fuch importunate Perfuation. It is aftonishing, and Nothing but Matter of Fact could compel us to believe it, that Multitudes fit for many Years under the Glare of Gospel-light: and yet continue as ignorant of themselves and divine Things, and as unconcerned about their eternal State, as if they fat in Darkness, Ila. 9. 2 and in the Shadow of Death. Should a Strunger to our World observe, on the one Hand, the Earnestness of our Exhortations; and on the other, how little they prevail; it might tempt him to think that we were persuading them to force borrendous Crime, shocking to human Nature: but in all our Addresses to them, we do but propose the most solid and exalted Happiness through an immortal Duration, and exhort

exhort them to purfue it in the Way of Holiness; HOLINESS, which is in itself the Perfection of their Nature; nay, I may add, 'ris that Attribute of the Deity which adds a peculiar Lustre to all his other Perfections: and yet alas! this Proposal is the most hopeless we can make to the World: this Exhortation, tho' enforced with the strongest Reasonings, urged in the dread Name of GOD, endeared with all the Love of a dying Jesus, and softened with

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the Tears of our own Compaffion; this Exhortation, with all these Recommendations, is less prevalent than the flightest Call of temporal Interest or sensual Pleasure, to purchase a Trisse at the Expence of an immortal Soul; less prevalent than the Importunities of a Debauchee to rush to Ruin in the enchanting Paths of Sin. Lord! to whom shall we speak, and give Warning, that they may bear? Behold, their Ear is uncircumcifed, and they Jer.6. 10. cannot hearken: behold, the Word of the Lord is unto them a Reproach; they have no Delight Deut. 30. in it. When we fet Death and Life before them, they feem to love Death, and virtually Pro. 8.36. make it their wretched Choice. When we 2 Cor. 5. would persuade them by the Terrors of the Lord, we are frequently no more regarded, than if we addressed the irrational Creation, and cried with Jeremiah, " O Earth! Earth! Ter. 22. Earth! hear the Word of the Lord." We may 12. exhibit a Saviour lifted up on the Cross to draw all Men to Him; but alas! they do not feel the Attraction. We may use the most convictive Arguments, the strongest Persuasions

ons, the most melting Expostulations, the sweetest Promises, the most tremendous Denunciations of Wrath; and yet they can relift and break thro' all theje, with greater Ease than they can conquer a triffing Temptation to Sin. They retaliate all these by censuring us as importunate Babblers; or at Acts 17.

best by complimenting us with the Character 18. of very good Preachers, that feem to be in

Earnest; while they do not seriously reflect, that all this Earnestness is for their Sakes, and that they are intimately concerned in all the Messages we deliver - Some of them, to excuse their Neglect of the Gospel by some plausile Plea, with malignant Zeal labour to blacken the Character of its Ministers, and watch Jer. 20.10

for their Halting: and if they do not find angelical Perfection in the whole of their Conduct, they will catch with malicious Pleasure at their involuntary and lamented Infirmities, and magnifie them into Crimes equal to their own, and propagate the Report of them with

officious Industry. Nay, if the Ministers of Christ are enabled, thro' divine Grace, to conduct themselves unblameably, so as to deny their Enemies the Pleasure of finding some plausible Occasion to expose them; then these Malignants, like their genuine Father, com-

mence Accusers of the Brethren, and spread Rev. 12. Scandals of their own Invention, with diabolicul Zeal. Yea, they will not scruple to put the most perverfe Constructions upon their most generous Designs and pious Endeavours. If

they urge the strictness of universal Holiness,

## 66 By Slanders, Mifrepresentations and hard Censures.

and expose the favourite Vices of the Age with just Severity; they are censured as aiming to rob Men of their Pleasures, and transform them into melancholy Precisians. they are holy themselves above the common 2 Pet. 3. Rate, in all Manner of Conversation; then it must be suspected as an hypocritical Artifice to gain the Applause of Men, and secure their own Interest, or a Bait to catch Proselytes. If they conscientiously scruple to conform to the ecclesiastical Establishments: and therefore peaceally endeavour to promote our common Christianity, in a separate Communion; then they must be censured as perversely affecting Singularity, pretending Conscience, when they

are governed only by Humour, turning the World upfide down, &c. &c. Nor will Conformi ty shelter them from the uncharitable Censures of the World. If they can conform to the established Church without Scruple of Conscience, and hone/tly labour to promote Religion in that Communion, they will still suffer their share of that Persecution, which the Sons of Flesh, in an uninterrupted Line of Succession.

Gal.4.29.

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will carry on against the Children of the Spirit: and their Conformity will be easily resolved into mercenary and fordid Motives, by the Prejudice and Bigotry of a censorious World! In thort; we must be Conformists to the Ways of the World, as well as to the established Forms of Religion, before we can escape the Last of Calumny and Censure - Thus the most benevolent and generous Office is the most thankless in the World. Thus the most generous

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rous and difinterested Actions are suspected as the most fordid and wicked. 'Tis to stretch the Charity of the Public on a Rack to suppole, that Men should take so much Pains from a noble disinterested Zeal for the Good of others. The Generality are so conscious, that all their own Conduct is governed by mercenary and selfish Principles, that they can hardly allow any that are capable of acting with superior Views. But let us learn of our gracious Lord, to love our Enemies, and not re- Mat. 5.44 taliate their Ingratitude by neglecting their Souls. Let us very gladly spend and be spent even for these Ingrates, the the more abun- 2Cor.12. dantly we leve them, the less we should be lov15.
ed — It is no small Relief under this unkind Treatment from the World, to find the pious. Few giving kind Entertainment to our Mesfages: but alas! even with respect to them we must observe.

That they are too often unhappily indisposed to receive and improve our Labours. In their View indeed, the very Feet of them are Rom. 16 beautiful, that preach the Gospel of Peace, and 17. bring glad Tidings of good Things: yet that lamented Imperfection, which attends all the religious Exercises of the present State, discovers itself here also. They have not a suitable Dexterity in improving the Word of God to their Advantage. They are strangely un-skilful in applying it to themselves. They often reject the Consolations we intend for them, thro' an excessive Jealousie of themselves; and

and they catch at the dreadful Portion we would distribute to the Wicked, and distress themselves with false Alarms and needless Terrors. Their Fears and Scruples are very frequently causeless and absurd; and our strongest

Reasonings can no more allay them, than they can calm a Hurricane. They take up little Prejudices, and stumble at Straws; which prevents their Benefit by the Labours of their Minister. They sometimes affect Entertainments that are not fuitable for them; and they are offended, if we follow our own Judgment, and do not gratifie their depraved Taste. Many of them have narrow Souls, of dull and flow Apprehensions; and we must inculcate divine Truths upon them with Repetitions tiresome to ourselves, and the more judicious Part of our Auditory, before they can thoroughly understand them. They must have Isa. 28. 9, Line upon Line; Line upon Line; Precept upon Precept; Precept upon Precept; as if they -10. were just weaned from the Milk, and drawn from the Breasts—On these and the like Accounts, we meet with no fmall Difficulty even from those who are our Joy and Crown.

The THINGS of the World engrols the Thoughts and Affections of Men, so that our Instructions can find no Room in their Hearts. When we have fown the Seed of the Word in their

ftry.

3. We must meet with "Opposition from the World," in the Discharge of our Mini-

their Hearts, they go forth, and are choaked Luke 8. with the Gares, and Riches, and Pleasures of 14. this Life, and bring forth no Fruits to Perfection. All that is in the World, the Lust of the Flesh, and the Lust of the Eyes, and the i John 2. Pride of Life, is perpetually in Arms against 16.
us. And tho' all the Concerns of this transitory State are comparatively but Vanities, Dreams and Shadows; yet alas! they make deeper Impressions on the Minds of our Hearers, than all our most striking Representations of the awful and majestic Realities of the eter-

The MEN of this World also conspire, with infernal Zeal, to blast the Success of our Ministry. They are wife to do Evil; and with Jer 4.22. diabolical Dexterity, they invent a Variety of Stratagems to confirm the Impenitent in Sin and Security, and to cause these to relapse, whose Recovery by our Instrumentality, we were just ready to congratulate. deep religious Concern breaks out in a Family, or Congregation; it will generally meet with some steady Opponent, who with alas! too great Success, will labour to suppress it. -Now how bard is our Talk, to be always fwimming against the Stream! to be carrying on a Delign so contrary to the greatest Part of the World! and to labour to build Tem- 1 Cor. 6, ples for the Holy Ghost, which every Passenger will attempt to demolish, lest he should be molested with the Presence of the Divine In-

nal World.

habi-

Eph.6.12. habitant! - But this is not all. We wreftle not only against Flesh and Blood, but

- 4. "The infernal Powers" counteract our Ministry, and hinder its Success.
- r Pet. 5.8. These devotring Lions are perpetually roaming this Wilderness in quest of Prey: and it requires our utmost Vigilance to secure our feeble Flock from their Jaws. They are still

Matt. 13. ready to catch away the Seed of the Word.

They prefent ensuring Images to the Fancy, to allure Men to Sin: They torture the Melanchely with the Suggestions of horrendous Blashemies and desperate Conclusions. They hall the Secure assep with desusive Hopes; and in a Word, strengthen all the corrupt

Propensions of human Nature, already de-Luke 22. praved, and prone to Sin without their Insti-53. gation. They are with great Propriety called Eph. 6.12. Powers of Darkness; and they act in the

Eph 6.12. Powers of Darkness; and they act in the Col. 1.13. Dark. Their Agency is invisible, and therefore hard to be discovered: The Blow is imperceivable, till it fall; and therefore we

imperceivable, till it fall; and therefore we cannot ward it off from our Hearers. Their Policy is deep and their Schemes disguised.

2 Cor.11. They at Times assume the Appearance of An-14. gels of Light; and lead our Flocks astray. —2. 11. with plausible, unsuspected Devices: And it

requires no small Degree of spiritual Sagacity Eph.6.11. in us, to detect these Wiles of the Devil, and Rev.2.24 sound the Depths of Satan. We cannot be

Rev.2.24 found the Depths of Satan. We cannot be always present with our People, nor have immediate decess to their Minds: but these sub-

til immaterial Intelligences, when permitted by divine Providence, can haunt them, tho' invisible, in-all their Ways, even in their closest Retirements, with incessant Temptations; and as it were penetrate their Minds by infinuating, enfnaring Ideas. We are incapable, thro' the Frailty of human Nature, of perpetual Vigilance and uninterrupted Activity: but these active Spirits, after the incessant Labours of near fix Thousand Years, are as vigorous and unwearied as ever. They are now, as well as in the Days of Job, going to and fra Job 1. 7. in the Earth, and walking up and down in it; perhaps vainly attempting to mitigate and amu/e their sullen Despair, as well as seeking 1 Pet. 5.8. whom they may devour, and watching every 2 Cor. 2. Advantage against the Sons of Men; and they II. may destroy, in our careless and inactive Intervals, what we have been painfully building in our luborious Hours - And are we, feeble Mortals, able to encounter these Principalities Eph.6.12 and Powers, the egloomy Gods of this World? 2Cor.4.4. No; if the GOD of Heaven were not with us, Jer. 20. as a mighty terrible One; and if the Weapons II. of our Warfare were not mighty thro' Him; 2 Cor. 10. We and our Flocks would foon fall a helpless 4. Prey to their Rage. GOD will indeed shortly Rom. 16. crush Satanunder the Feet of the feeblest Saint; 20. and all His People shall be made more than \_\_\_8.37. Conquerors thro' the Blood of the Lamb. But Rev. 12. in the prefent State, he permits him to embar- II. rafs the Christian, and the Minister, with numerous Difficulties in their respective Courses.

- But all these are Difficulties from Without:

## 72The Imperfections of Ministers encrease their Difficulties,

these may afford us Sorrow and Discouragement; but no Room for Remorse and guilty Self-reflection. How happy were we, under all these Discouragements, if we could perfectly acquit ourselves! But alas! the most melancholy Circumstance is yet behind; and our Hearts may break at the very Thought of it. It is no new Discovery; it is the familiar Burden of our own Spirits in our thoughtful Retirements; and it damps our Hearts in our public Ministrations. Alas! how shall I mention it! Or in what mournful Language shall I express it! — It is this;

 "Our own remaining Infirmities" indifpose us for the Exercise of our Ministry with suitable Zeal, and afford us many Difficulties in it.

Oh! were our own Spirits under the tenderest, deepest Impressions of eternal Things; were our own Hearts in a perpetual Glow with the Love of Christ; were our Estimate of one immortal Soul equal to its real Value; were our Compassion for our dear perishing Fellow-Sinners always suitably soft and vigorous; with what resistless Ardour would we then address you! with what passionate weeping Earnessions of Zeal would we urge you! with what Argonies of Zeal would we urge you! with what numerited Importunity pursue you, 'till we had gained our Point! We have at Times, thro' the immerited Mercy of Heaven, some small Experience of this: and then preaching the

the Gospel is quite another Thing than usual to us: and I may leave you to judge, whether the Difference be not very perceivable even to you. How happy we, and how much would it be for your Advantage, if our Mouth were always thus opened unto you, and our Hearts thus enlarged! But alas! we share in 2 Cor. 6. the universal Degeneracy of human Nature: 11. and Divine Grace has not as yet compleated our Recovery. How often do we feel Qualms of spiritual Indisposition! and in the Seasons of our greatest Activity, we are even then enfeebled with remaining Imperfections. We often relapse into Lukewarmness: and the facred Fire of Zeal, which should flame from us in the Pulpit, and warm all around us in Conversation, too often languishes: and our utmost Efforts, in these unhappy Hours, are but faint, spiritles Esfays. This we often accuse ourselves of, when the World is censuring us on a very different Account, and charaing us with a Crime, of which we are unhappily innocent, viz. excessive Zeal and superfluous Earnestness. But we must not judge of the Degree of Zeal that becomes us, by what a fecure World judges fufficient; otherwife we might commence mere lukewarm Laodiceaus, Rev. 3.17. like themselves: But our Zeal should be proportioned to the infinite Importance of the Things we speak, and the alarming Circumstances of those we address. And oh! when shall the happy Moment come, when fuch a Zeal shall fire our Hearts, animate our Addresses

M 2

to you, and render us as watchful over you, as your guardian Angels!

And now, My Brethren, do you not begin to think, that your poor Ministers stand in need of your earnest Prayers, to assist them in so difficult a Work? They have not only the private Christian Course to run, as well as you; and some of you know by Experience that even this is extremely difficult; but their public Station exposes them to a great many difficulties peculiar to themselves. They have

Heb. 13. your Souls to take Care of, as well as their own: and are accountable for them to the 17. 2 Cor. 2. Supreme Judge: And who is sufficient for 16.

these Things?

These, My Brother, are some of the Difficulties that attend that Office, to which you have devoted your Life. These are some, and but some of the Difficulties you may expect in the faithful Dischurge of it in this Place; the pastoral Charge of which you are about publicly to undertake. Yea, perhaps feverer Trials than these are before you: perhaps Bonds and Imprisonments may await you; and it may be put to Experiment, whether you count your Life dear unto yourself, when the Honour of your Master requires you to resign

Exod. 3. it. No Wonder then, My Dear Brother, if like your Superiors, Moses and Jeremiah, you Jer. 1. 6. find your Heart fail within you, and all your Ardour for the Salvation of Men; and indulging a secret Wish to be excused from so difficult

ficult a Work, notwithstanding your plous Ambition to be the Instrument of promoting the best Interests of Mankind, Or if a Neces- 1 Cor. 9. fity is laid upon you to preach the Gospel, and 16. you must go upon the Embassy; no Wonder, if, with Ezekiel, you go in Bitterness, and in Eze.3.14. the Heat of your Spirit. Indeed, considering the Importance and Difficulty of the ministerial Office, and the awful and deep Sense of it, which fuch retain upon their Hearts; it is really a Wonder to see a conscientious faithful Man undertake it. Were he not THRUST \* into it by the Lord of the Harvest, his Appre- Luk. 10 hensions of the Work, and his Distidence of his 2.

own Abilities, would cause him to shrink away from the Undertaking; while hardy and . daring Mortals, insensible of its Weight and Difficulty, and ignorant of themselves, might rush into it with thoughtless Presumption, from lucrative or ambitious Views-But after I have kept you so long under this tremendous Gloom, let me open to you a brighter Prospect; which may animate you with un-daunted Resolution and Christian Bravery un-

IV. 1

der all these Discouragements. Therefore,

<sup>\*</sup> Thrusting, or urging, answers the Emphasis of the original Word exerna, used by our Lord in this Case, (Luke 10. 2. Matth. 9. 38.) better than so faint a Word as fanding. And no doubt the original Word was designedly chosen to intimate the Reluctance of the Labourers to undertake the Work, and the resisters Power with which Divine Providence sweetly constrains them to it.

IV. I shall shew, that " the Joy resulting at last" from the faithful Discharge of the Ministry, is a sufficient Encouragement to break thre' all the Difficulties attending it.

To illustrate this, I shall only present you with an Image of a faithful Minister of Jesus, in his last Moments, who has spent his Life, and exhausted his Strength in the pious Labours of his Office. Amid the Pangs of Death, his Conscience is peaceful, without a Pang. He reviews his past Life with unutterable 8atisfaction, confcious that amid all the unavoidable Imperfections of the present State, it was fincerely devoted to his GOD, and the everlasting Weal of Mankind. He dare look up to GOD, with humble, joyful Confidence, as fmiling propitious upon him in the last Extremity. He dare look forward to the awful World beyond the Grave, on the Threshold of which he now stands, with unshaken Courage, and transporting Expectations. He can rejoice in Existence, and triumph in his Immortality as an infinite Priviledge, in that folemn Period, when Multitudes are agonizing with eager fruitless Wishes that they could relapse into their native Nothing; or that they had never been born. And now such rapturous Thoughts as these crowd upon him in delightful Soliloquies; or perhaps break from his quivering Lips with all that resistless Pathos, which the folemn Pomp of Death can give. "The toilsome Labours of this transitory Life

" are now just come to a happy Close. I have 2 Tim. 4. " fought a good Fight; I have finished my 7. " Course. My Difficulties, my Sorrows are " over; and shall never, never return. But " oh! the Joy, oh! the Transport, that now " springs from the Review! I leave some be- Jud. v.23. " hind me, who by my Means were plucked Am.4.11.
" as Fire-brands out of the Burning; and who " will support the Cause of Religion in a de-" generate World, when I am filent in the "Dust. I am just going to that bleffed World, " whither some of my spiritual Chilaren have taken their Flight before me, and are waiting " ready to congratulate my Arrival on the " Coasts of Light, and to crown my Head " with Bleffings, as the happy Instrument in " the Divine Hand, of a glorious Immortality " to them. And as for those unhappy Sinners, Isai. 49040 " with regard to whom I have laboured in 2 Cor. 2. " vain, and been a Savour of Death unto 16. " Death; I can now, when taking my last " Leave of them, call themselves to witness, Act. 20. " that I am clear of their Blood. I shall be a 26. " fweet Savour unto God, even in them that 2 Cor. 2. " perish; and the they be not gathered, yet 15.

" shall I be glorious in the Eyes of the Lord, Isai. 49.5-" and my God shall be my Strength. As yet. " indeed I am but Flesh and Blood; and I still " feel the tenderest Compassion for them: but " a few Moments will free me from those " painful Anxieties that attend this Compassi-

" on: in a few Moments these painful Anxi" eties will be fwallowed up in a delightful
" Acquiescence in the Divine Will, dooming

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them

Joh.

2 Tim. 4.

1Pct.1.8.

12.

24.

8.

17.

" them to that Punishment, of which I often Bleffed Jasus! " warned them in vain. " would crown Thee with the Praises of my " expiring Breath, and employ my Immorta-" lity in adoring Thy Name, for condescend-" ing to honour fo mean, fo unworthy a Grea-" ture to be the Instrument of so much Ser-" vice to my Fellow-mortals, and to Juffer fo. " many Things for Thy Name's Sake. It was Act.9.16. " worth while, O my GOD! to come into " Existence; it was worth while to pass thro' " the longest Series of Labours, Calamities " and Sorrows, which could attend my Sta-" tion in this wretched Life, for so noble, for " divine a Purpose. And now, I come to " Thee; to be with Thee, where thou art: and to behold Thy Glory-But here I am fivallerved up! Here I am dazzled with infufferable Splendours! O the Brightness of the Crown of Righteoulness; just about to " be put upon my Head! O the far more exceeding and eternal Weight of Glory, now 2 Gor. 4. " to succeed these light and momentary Afflictions! O the transporting Prospect of " compleat, everlasting Deliverance from Sin. the Burden, the Plague of my present Life! And shall I now behold Thy Face without " a Veil, O Thou Blessed Jesus! whom F " have loved, whom I have preached, unfeen? " Shall I henceforth know even as I am known? 1 Cor.13. " Shall I now leave the humble Services of Thy " carthly Sanctuary, and join in the nobler " Employments of the heavenly Armies, with

" Zeal, with Activity like theirs? Shall all my

a pacities of Happiness be enlarged, and be " compleatly filled? Shall all my Faculties " of Operation be perfected, and employed " in Exercises, which are the Honour and " Delight of the Angelic Nature? And shall " Eternity, that folemn majestic Attribute, " ETERNITY! be entailed upon a Worm, " that a few Years ago was Nothing, and " perpetuate his Blifs? Hail, delightful " day! Welcome, thou important Juncture!
" Now I leave this infant state of my Existing 1 Cor. 13. " tence and put away childish Things; now " I commence an adult Immortal." Nor do " I shudder to enter the gloomy Valley of " Death, while irradiated with Glimples of " eternal Day. O Death I where is thy sting? -15.55.
" O Grave! where is thy Victory? Father, Luke 23. " into thy hands I commend my Spirit" Here Death happily interrupts his rapturous joh. strains. He bows his Head, and gives up the 30. Ghost: and a Guard of Angels conduct his Luk. 16: Soul to Abraham's Bosom.

And now, My Brethren, is not so joyful, so triumphant an end, a sufficient Encouragement to animate the most timorous Soldier of Jesus Christ to encounter every Difficulty, and patiently endure all the Labours of the most painful station in the House of GOD? Sure, if we may but thus finish our course with joy, none of these Things should move us, nor should we count our Lives dear unto ourselves. Tho' our outward Man should 2 Cor. 4. decay under our Labours and Sufferings; 11. may, the' we should always be delivered unto

# So Obligations of the People towards their Minister.

Death for Jefus, sake; yet we cannot faint, and be discouraged, if we look not upon the Things that are temporal; but upon those that are not seen, which are eternal; and if we have a suitable respect to the recompence of

Heb. 11. Reward.

This, Sir, may animate you in particular under all the Burdens that now oppress your Heart. And for your farther Encouragement, remember, this triumphant Joy is not far off. A few Years at most will finish your Course, and introduce your Joy, if you continue faithful to your great Master. Your worst Enemies cannot doom you to a wretched Immortality upon Earth, nor to consume an Eternity in the Fatigues and Anxieties of your present Function. No, My Brother; Rev. 2.10. be faithful unto death, which is kindly hastening; and you shall receive a crown of Life: You shall be advanced to the easier, the

fweeter, the nobler Employments of the heavenly Sanctuary, in company with those Is. 8. 18. spiritual Children which the Lord shall give you in this Place; and we humbly hope that Ps. 87. 5. this and that Man shall be born here.

Now, My Brethren of the Lalty, must you not own that there are many Duties incumbent upon you towards your Minsters, correspondent to these Duties and Difficulties of the ministerial Office? Can you be so ungrateful, so stupid, so absurd, as once to imagine that they must devote their Life and all their Abilities to serve you, and go through

fuch an oppressive series of Labours for your Sakes; and yet that you are at Liberty to treat them just as you please? That you are lawless and unobliged to them, when they are under such solemn Obligations to you? No, my Brethren; the Obligations are mutual: You owe Duties to them, exactly correspondent to their Duties towards you; as the Obligations of the parental Relation infer answerable Obligations on the Child-We do indeed not only allow, but exhort you, and folemnly charge you, to reject us, and no more to treat us as Ministers of Christ, when we cease to behave as such. The Obligation upon your Part ceases, when we habitually violate our Obligations to you. And we would not attempt to secure our Interest among you, by keeping you ignorant of the Duties you may justly expect and demand of us, or by diminishing them in our own Favour; and therefore I have this day plainly and impartially informed you of the Duty of a Minister in the principal Branch of his office, Preaching the Gofpel: And I shall presently, in the Form of the Installation, enumerate the other Duties of his Function. But as long as we habitually behave in Character, and conscientiously endeavour to perform these Duties towards you, tho' in weakness, and 1 Cor. 2.3: in Fear, and much Trembling; you are oblig-ed for to account of us as Ministers of Christ, and Stewards of the Mysteries of GOD, and to entertain us and our Ministrations accordingly-And You in particular, who have called this Servant of Christ to be your Paftor,

are under the following Obligations to him. N 2

1. You

1. You are obliged to "honour, esteem and love him."

Christ assures you, that what is done unto Matt.25. the least of his Brethren, He will account and retaliate as done unto Himfelf; and much 40. more what is done to His Embassadors. Ac--10. 40, cordingly, He expresly tells you, that they -41. who receive and hear His Messengers, receive John 13. and hear Him; and they who receive a Prophet, in the Name of a Prophet, or upon 20. Account of his Office, shall receive a Pro-Luke 10. phet's reward: And on the other Hund, that they who despise His Messengers, despise Him; 16. yea, that the contempt reaches the eternal Throne, and terminates upon the Father that fent Him. I therefore befeech you, Brethren, Thef. 5. to know him who labours among you, and is over you in the Lord, and admonishes you; 13. and to esteem him very highly in Love, for his Work's Sake. Observe, you are to love and esteem him not meerly for his own Sake, but principally for his Work's Sake. You are 2 Cor. 5. to honour him, not meerly as a Gentleman, but as an Ambassader for Christ, and your 20, 1 Cor. 4. spiritual Father. You are to receive him not meerly as a Neighbour or Friend, but as a Matt. 10. Prophet, i. c. as a Minister of GOD. And 41. this implies a proper Regard to all his Heb. 13. Ministrations. It is your duty to obey him as your Ruler in the Lord; to imitate him 2Co.11.7. as your Pattern, as far as he follows Christ: Prov. 10. to cover his Infirmities with a Mantle of Love, as a Man of like Paffions with you; and, in Acts 14.

- a Word, so to account of him as a Minister Jam. 5.17 of Christ. ICor. 4.1.
  - 2. You are obliged to "receive the Word and Ordinances of the gospel dispensed by him."

A Dispensation of the Gospel is committed 1 Cor. 9. unte him; and he is commissioned to teach, 17. to baptize, and to celebrate the Lord's Supper: Mat. 28. And you have called him that he may dif- 10. therefore to make Conscience of attending on his Ministry at every Opportunity. You are 2 Tim. 4. to be instant in Season, and out of Season in 2. bearing, as well as he in teaching. It is your Duty to feek the Law at his Mouth; and to Mal. 2.7. receive the Word of GOD from him, and that not as the Word of Men, but (as it is in Truth). 1Thes. 2. she Word of GOD! You are to place your 13 felves as in the solemn Presence of GOD, to Acts 10. hear all Things that are commanded bim of 33. GOD. You are to receive his Instructions; to obey his Admonitions and Reproofs; to confult him in the Affairs of your fouls, and feek his Advice; and that he may give it with Judgment, and adapt it to your Cases, you are to lay aside an excessive Reservedness, and open your Cases to him, as far as Prudence will admit.

3. You are obliged to " fubguit to the Exercife of ecclefiastical Discipline by him."

The Kingdom of Christ is not of this World; 36.

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and therefore none of His Officers should claim or exercise any Government in His Church, which in the least supercedes eivil Authority, or interferes or coincides with it.

2 Cor. 1. Nor have they any Dominion over your Faith,

24. Por nave they any Dominion over your rates, nor a Right to lord it over God's Heritage, 1Pet. 5.3. and exercise a fairitual Tyranny over the Confeiences of Men, by their arbitrary Impositions in matters of Faith or Practice. But

notwithstanding this, the Church of the GOD 1Cor. 14. of Order is not a Chaos, a confused, anarchi33. cal Society. The Lord Jesus reigns, let the Pl. 97. 1. Barth, let the Church rejoice. Jesus reigns, -2. 6. a mediatorial King upon His holy Hill of Zi1sa. 9. 7. on, to order it, and to establish it. Holiness Ps. 93. 5. becomes His House for ever; and He will not Mat. 21. suffer it to be turned into a Den of Thieves.

14. He has therefore instituted a spiritual Govern-

ment in His Church, to be managed by proper

Eph 48, Officers in His Name. When He afcended

17. It is also probable, tho' it has been disputed by good and great men, that He has appointed ed another Set of Officers in His Church, who are not authorized to preach the Gospel, and administer the Sacraments; but only to affif His Ministers in the Exercise of Discipline, as the Representatives of the People, chosen by them 1. This Authority is given for Edifica-

† This would be a very unfurtable Place to discuss so disficult a Point as the Jus Divinum, or Divine Institution of the Exercised by the Minister and Ruling Elders;

tion, and not for Destruction; and was in 2Cor. 10. tended not to irritate Offenders, and confirm 8. them in Impenitence: or shut them up under a Sentence of irrevocable Condemnation; but as a wholsome Severity to bring them to inpentance; to purge the Church from the Infection, which might spread thro' it like Leaven; and to warn others, that all Israel may bear, and fear, and do no more any such Wic. Deut.13. kedness. Our Church, My Brethren, is not 11. the Creature of the State; and it is our Happiness that we are not doomed to fruitless Prayers for the Restoration of the godly Discipline of the primitive Church; but can actually exercise it. You are therefore to expect

the Office of Ruling Elders. I shall therefore only bint at the principal Topics of Argument in its Favour. The Aposse distinguishes Elders or Preshyters [ Triasu Tspos ] into two Classes; the one, whose Province it is only to rule, or preside, [xrossoris] the other, who are also to labour in the Word and Doctrine. (1 Tim. 3. 17.) And in his Enumc. ration of ecclesiastical Offices, he mentions Governments, i.e. Governors, as distinct from Teachers; (1 Cor. 12. 28.) and intimates that these Offices were not always united in the same persons. (v. 29, 30.) so in Rom. 12.7, 8. he mentions him that ruleth, as distinct from him that teacheth and exhorteth .- From all which Presbyterians have inferred, I think with fufficient Probability to warrant their Conduct, that fome may be appointed to affift in ruling the Church, who are not qualified nor authorized to officiate as Ministers of the Gofpel. - It is es vident that Church-discipline is to be exercised by the Church, and is not appropriated to the Minister alone. (Matt. 15. 17. 1 Cor. 5.4, 5, 13. 2 Cor. 2.6.) It must therefore be ex. excised either by the Church collectively taken, which will give CAULI that your Minister in Conjunction with your Elders will exercise it among you. They 1 Co.5.7. must purge away the old Leaven; they must be seen away wicked Persons, or scandalous Of-Tit.3.10. senders from among you, and reject Heretics after proper Admonition; and not admit them to the Communion of the Church; 'till they give Evidences of Repentance and Reformation. Them that sin publicly, they must 1 Tim.5. rebuke before All, that others also may fear.

20. If any of you therefore should be so unhappy, as to expose yourselves by any Offence inconsistent with the Profession of Christianity, to the Admonitions and Censures of the Church, inflicted by your Minister, you are to submit to them; and make those open and sincere Acknowledgements

equal Authority to the Injudicious, yea, to Women and Children, (for they may be Church-members) with those that are endowed with a Spirit of Government; which is absurd: or by the Church representative, i. e. by Persons chosen and appointed by the People to assist the Minister in the Exercise of Discipline. — I shall only add, that ruling Elders may be very serviceable to the Minister as well as the People, by inspecting their Condust; which the Minister cannot possibly do, especially in a large or scattered Congregation; and by assisting him with their Advice in Matters that may come before them. There seems therefore the same Reason for this Institution as for the Appointment of Elders for the Assistance of Moses in a like Case. (Exod. 18. 18, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26.) And we may conclude that what was so expedient to be instituted, was actually instituted. — This has been practised by all Churches who follow the Presbyterian Plan in Scotland, Holland, Geneva, &c. — After all, I must not booss a dogmatical Certainty, till fuller Evidence appear.

# People must afford their Minister a sufficient Mainte- 87

ments of Repentance and Reformation, which the Nature of your Crime may demand. If you knew with what forrowful Reluctance the Officers of the Church use the Rod of Discipline towards Offenders; instead of resenting their Gonduct, you would heartily pity them, and severely censure yourselves, for imposing so very disagreeable a Task upon them. And what will ye? Shall they come unto you with iCot.4.212 a Rod; or in Love, and in the Spirit of Meckness? This depends upon your behaving according to the Gospel; and therefore, for your own sakes as well as theirs, let this be your constant Care.

4. You are under Obligations to "contribute a sufficient maintenance to" your Minister."

A covetous rapacious Disposition in a Mi-joh.18.36 nister of Jesus, whose Kingdom is not of this World, is peculiarly unbecoming and odious a nor are his People obliged to gratifie his infatiable Greediness after riches, or to heap upon him the superfluous Luxuries of Life. But he has a Right to a competent Maintenance for himself and Family, from those who enjoy his Labours—This, I hope, I may say on this Occasion, without giving any Umbrage for Suspicion; since I am not speaking in my own behalf; and I can appeal to yourselves that this is the first Time you have ever heard it from my Lips—Ministers are under

#### 88 Because the ministerial Office engrosses his Time and Thoughts.

der the Obligations common to All, to provide for themselves and their Houshold; and if they neglect it, they have denied the Faith, and are worse than Insidels-They generally suftain the tender Names of Hulband and Father: and they are not hardened against the affectionate Anxieties of those Relations. Nature and Religion oblige them to educate their Children, and to raife them above the Hardships and Temptations of extreme Poverty: They are but Mortals; may, they belong to a languishing, dying Fraternity; who if they are industrious and indefaitgable in the labours. of their Function, are not feldom immaturely proffed into the grave under the burden of them. And I may appeal to fuch of you, as know any Thing of the Tendernels of parental or conjugal Affection, what acute Apprieties must diffres their minds, to leave their dear Relicts and tender Off-foring, helpless, and forlors, to the wide World, to all the Extremities of remediless, abject Roverty. Ministers must also be Lovers of Hospitali-Tit. 1. 8. fuithful Bifhop; and afford a generous and kind Entertainment to Friends and strangers that vifit them -- But how, My Brethren, can they be capable of these Things, but by the generous Contributions, of their People? They cannot take the usual and necessary. Measures to provide for themselves, without disqualifying themselves for the Exercise of their Of-fies, and neglecting your Souls. All their Abilitie

# Natural Equity and the Law of Retaliation requires (t; 8)

Abilities are facred to GOD and His Church: and the Time and Strength which you employ in temporal Pursuits, they are obliged to lay out in hard studies for your Good, or in the painful Labours of their Ministry in a more public Manner. And if you suffer them to be disturbed in their Preparations with distracting fecular Cares, and Incumbrances, their Discourses will unavoidably be indigested, shallow and injudicious, and less adapted for your Edification; and confequently the Difadvantage in the Hive will fall upon your-felves—Belides; their Education, Studies and Employment have given their Minds such a Turn to other Things, that they are not cathe same Dexterity with those that have always been babituated to them. Since then. My Brethren, for your Sakes they deny thein-Selves the Advantage of fecular Pursuits; it is highly reasonable you should make a sufficient Provision for them. Nay, this is a Matter of Justice and natural Equity. So the Apostle has Stated it. Who goeth a Warfare at any Time at his own Charges ? Who planteth a Vineyard, and esteth not of the Fruit thereof? Or who feedeth a Flock, and easeth not of the 1 Cor. 9.7. Mill of the Flock? Whence it is evident, that A Minister has as good a Right to Maintenance from his People, as a Soldier to wages from his King, for whom he lights; or the Kreper of a Vineyard to eat of the Fruit of it; or a Shapherd to the Milk of his Flock. And it they are denied this Right, they are more hardby weed than Oxen, according to the Law of

Moles

Moses; for there we have this Prohibition Cor.9.9, Thou shalt not muzzle the Mouth of the Ox, which treadeth out the Corn; which the Apostle informs us, was not given for the fake of Oxen, but to teach this Moral, which I am now inculcating. This is also a Ministers Right according to the Law of Retaliation, or the Rule of Proportion; for if we have fown unto you Spiritual Things, saith the Apostle, is it a GREATTHING, (as some narrow Souls may count it) if we reap your carnal Things? Nay, this duty you are obliged to perform by the Authority of GOD Himfelf; and therefore to inculcate it, is not to make an avaricious Demand upon you in our own Names, but to instruct you in a matter you 13. should make conscience of: for, as according to the law of Moses, they which minister about hely Things, live of the Things of the Temple; and they who wait at the Altar. are partakers with the Altar in the Offerings of the People: even fo (faith St Paul) 3: hath the Lord Himself ordained, that they Mat. 10. who preach the Gospel, should live of the Gospel: and no wonder; for the Workman 1 Ó. Tim. 1.5. is worthy of his Meat; and the Labourer 18. of his Reward. You are therefore, My Brethren, to look upon yourselves as bound by Reason, by Gratitude, by natural equity and Julice, and by the express Authority of our Lord Jesus Christ, to make a competent Provision for your Minister of the ICor. 7.31 good things of this life; that he may at-1Tim. 4. tend upon the Lord without Distraction, and give himself wholly to the great Work of the 15. Ministry Ministry among you. And, in so doing, you are not to think, that you are performing a Work of Supererogation, or a Matter of Generosity, or giving Alms to a Beggar; but that you are discharging a Duty binding upon your Conscience towards him that labours among you in the Lord.

Finally; It is your Duty to exert yourselves to the utmost, in your respective spheres, in all proper Methods to promote the Success of the Gospel among you, and to lighten your Minister's Labours. Join unanimous, as one man in this generous Enterprize: and in so doing you may expect the Blessing of Heaven to rest upon you, and render you a slourishing Church: and that when your Minister and you have joined a while in the impersect Services of GOD's earthly House, you shall meet around the Throne on High, and spend a happy Eternity together, in the divinest Intimacy, in the more exalted Services of the Temple of GOD in Heaven.—Which may the Blessed GOD grant for Jesus Sake.

## AMEN.

And the first of the control of the Fig. 19 March 19 Control (1997) And American Control (1997 وأنهاف فأطشت er Samana indice and several to the

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# APPENDIX

Containing the Form of INSTALLATION, &c.

Y Q U have, Dear Sir, at your Ordination, folemnly entered into Obligations to discharge your Ministry faithfully towards the Church of GOD in general. But as you now undertake the pastorial Charge of this Congregation in particular; it is fit you should publicly, with the most awful Solemnity, renew your Obligations, with such circumstantial Variations, as your Relation to a particular Charge requires.

Therefore.

Do You publicly and followilly undertake the pattoral Care of this Congregation, who have joined in prefenting a Call to you?

Do you folemnly promise, in the Presence of God, Angels and Men, as you will answer it at the tremendous Day of final Accounts, that thro the Aids of Divine Grace, you will perform towards them all the Duties belonging to your Character, as a Minister of the Gospel? Particularly—That you will be diffigent and abortious in Study, to furnish your own mind with a rich Treasury of Divine Knowledge,

Afts 20. 27.

to communicate to your People?-That you will faithfully, folenably and clearly declare to them the whole Counsel of God, and preach the Gospel in that Manner, which you believe in your Conseque will have the most effectual Tendency to the Salvation of your Hearers, and to advance the Honour of your heavenly Master?—That you will take all other proper Measures, publicly and privately, for their Edification; as examining them in that catechetical Form, which you shall judge best suited to their Capacities; making them ministerial Viftis, as far as your strength, and the Extent of your Congregation will allow, 20. to teach them from House to House, to enquire into the state of their Souls, and their Regulations as to Family-Religion; and intermingling folerm and instructive Resections in your common Conversation with them?—That you will administer the Sacraments of the New Testament, Baptism and the Lord's Supper, to proper Subjects, according to the Divine Institution?—That you will, in concert with the Ruling Elders of this Congregation, exercise the Discipline and Government, which the King of Zion has instituted in his Church? And that in all these Branches of your Office, you will make the Sacred Scriptures your only infallible and supreme Rule, as they are substantially explained in the Westmanster Confeffion of Faith, Gatechisms, Sum of Saving Anowledge, and Directory, which you adopted at your Ordination; and in the Articles of the Church of England, which you have subscribed: in the second

ed; excepting their couped in the Aff .

Do you folemaly promise, time a all times Behaviour and Comprise The Table duct yourself as a Chricia, au : 1 of the Gospel, in your prime the and public Capacity; and R as Fames Believers in Wal, in Constitution in Spirit, in Faith, in Paris in follow you as a Federar F wat ?

[Mr. Todd at the Cale of men 3ragraph, passing are for an area to thefe Constitution

And you, My Breiter of the tion, who have present a la m re ser Mr. John Todd, Do pos and a feet and Choice, publicly and colicity your Minister in the Leri him as fuch?— In Token a some you are defined to balk in sum

[This Signal we in-People.[]

Do you folemaly prante many thro' Divine Grace, Post will

That this Signe and the dented, I would colore, for war ar Multitude is request of any determined by their

Church, thus ers (as ted the urches fied by allege, s Ordia nprece I have 2,036111 Tim. 4= 2 Cor. lifting ntribu. he com-Conferat. ictice of ich this Election hen all up the ius al 😋 lect by Syria

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## . The Engagements on the People's Part,

their Consent in some public, explicit Manner. To exprel

him all those Duties, which according to the facred Scriptures, are due to One of his Character; while he behaves in Character? Particularly—that you will love and honour him—that you will attend upon and receive the

it with the Voice, would cause such confused Murmurings, o noisy Exclamations, as would not consist with the grave and fill Solemnity of public Worship; and it would be difficul in this Method, to distinguish those that confent from the Dissentients. It has therefore been the Practice of Presbyte rians, and fundry other Denominations, to require the People to express their Consent by the silent, fignifying To ken of holding up the Hand And this Signal has been usec in public Elections by various Nations, particularly by the antient Greeks; as appears from the Words of their famous Orator Demosthenes: 'O Inuos ras emas young mepi curnpius this πολεως 'εχέροτονει i.e. The Populace signified their Approbation o' my Sentiments for the public Safety by firetching out their Hands. Nay, this was so usual a Ceremony in public Elections, that the Word xeiporoves did at length, like most other Metaphors, drop its diteral Signification, and was used to denote the Choice of Persons to an Office, when the Choice was not made by this Sign. Thus it is used with a Preposition. Acts 10. 41 "Him hath GOD raised up the third Day, and shewed Him openly, not to all the People, but unto Witneffes chofen before [ \*pone zesporornuevois] of GOD'-But that which has most Weight in the present Case is, that this Token appears to have been used in ecclesiastical Elections in the Apostolic Age; which is a Precedent to be followed in all future Ages. The only Places where I can find the Word xuporovio simply used, are Acts 14: 23: and 2 Cor: 8 10. The first is thus rendered by our Translators "R'hen they had ordained Elders in every Church, &cc:" But hierally translated, it would read thus, "And having CHOSE

Word and Ordinances of GOD dispensed by him, and honestly endeavour to profit by his Ministrations?—that you will submit to the Exercise of ecclesiastical Discipline by him and your Representatives?—that you will provide for him a comfortable Maintenance of the

them Presbyters by LIFTING UP THE HAND, in every Church, &c." for the original Word is xupercomparties. And thus it plainly intimates, that those Ministers or Presbyters (as they were called in that Age) to whom they committed the pastoral Charge of particular Congregations or Churches, were first chosen by the Suffrages of the People, signified by their lifting up, or stretching forth the Hand. For to allege, as some have done, that the original Word here signifies Ordia nation by the Imposition of Hands, is to take it in an unprecedented Sense; for the Imposition of Hands, as far as I have observed, is always expressed by another Phrase, viz. initiage Tur xeiper (See Acts 8. 18. and 9. 17. and 13. 3. 1 Tim. 4. 14. 2 Tim. 1. 6. Heb. 6. 2.) In the other Place, (2 Cor. 8. 19.) we read of one chosen by the Churches by the lifting up of the Hand, [ xuporomaus] to receive their Contribus butions-From hence we may infer, that this was the common Method among them of fignifying their public Consent in like Cases - And this is confirmed from the Practice of the primitive Church, in the 3 first Centuries; in which this Ceremony was commonly used in public ecclefiastical Elections. Thus Fabianus was elected Bishop of Rome, when all the Brethren were met together to chuse One by listing up the Hand. [ xuposovias 'e'vextv] Eufeb. lib. 6. cap. 28. Thus also Ignatius advised Polycurp to convene his People to elect by lifting up the Hand [xuporomeat] a Messenger into Syria Ep. ad Pol, And the Church of Philadelphia met to have a Messenger by this Sign [xesporom vasdianovov] to se ... Antioch. Ign. Ep. ad Philad. p. 40. I shall only add, that the Promises of a People to a Minister on such an Occasion.

## 98 The right Hand of Fellowship given to the Minister.

the good Things of this Life? — And in a Word, that you will unamiously exert your-felves to lighten the Burden, and promote the Success of his Labours among you? — In Token of your undertaking these Obligations, you are defired again to lift up your Hands.

[This was here complyed with again by the People.]

And now let the Elders, as the Representatives of this Congregation, give Mr. Todd the Gal. 2.9. right Hand of Fellowship, as a Token that you receive him as your Minister.

[This was also complied with by the Elders.]

The

are equivalent to an Oath. Now this Ceremony of holding and the Hand, is properly used to signify an Oath. Thus GOD is represented as listing up his Hand, when He swears. Dent. 34. 40. Ezek. 20, 5, 6, 15, 23, 28, 42. and 36. 7. and 47. 14. Thus Abraham expresses a solemn Oath he had taken, "I have listed up my Hand unto the Lord, &c." Gen. 14. 22. And thus an Angel is represented (Rev. 10. 5, 6.) as listing up his Hand to Heaven, and swearing by Him that liveth for ever and ever — From all these Things it appears, that this is a rational, scriptural and precedented Method of congregational Election, and entering into solemn Engagements on such Occasions.

§ The joining of Hands has by Custom become a significant Sign among many Nations of civil Respect, Reconciliation, Premissing or controcting, &c. And in various Churches, particularly that of Sectland, this Ceremony is used at the Ordination and Installation of a Minister; at his Ordination,

.

The happy Day, My Brethren, is now come, for which you have longed, for which you have prayed, with anxious Importunity; the Day of the joyful Accomplithments of your eager Withes, in the Settlement of a Minister of your own Election among you. And will you not highly prize, will you not zealously improve, the distinguishing Favour of Heaven to you? Distinguishing, I may call it; for many Congregations under the Care of the same Presbytery with you, have lain for many Years vacant, thro' the Scarcity of Ministers; and they are still crying for Bread, but there is no Man to break it unto Lam. 4. them. And will you not bring forth more 4. Fruit, than that Part of the Lord's Vineyard, that lies uncultivated for Want of Labourers? Shall this be the Occasion of more aggravated Condemnation to any of you, that Light is come among you, and you love Darkness rather than Light? Remember, Sirs, the Confequences

by the Ministers, in Token of their receiving him into ministerial Communion as a Member of the Presbytery; and at his Installation, by the Congregation, the pastoral Charge of which he undertakes, as a Token of their receiving him as their Minister, and into a more intimate Communion with them. And it seems warranted by the Example of the Apostles, who signified their Approbation of the Doctrine of Paul and Barnabas, and their receiving them into Fellowship in the Apostleship, by giving them the right Hands of Fellowship, Gal. 2. 9. This Ceremony was used as a Token of Agreement long before, both among the Israelites, 2 Kings 10. 15. and among the Heathens. Jer. 50. 15. Ezek. 71. 18. See also Ezra 10. 19. 2 Cor. 7. 8.

## in #1 Wemprove the Means of Grace ;

femences of this Day's Transaction will be everalling, and of infinite Importance. The plain, fimple Gospel, which you will hear from Time to Time from the Mouth of your Minister, will not be an *Indifferency*; but, like strong Medicines, either recover you to Holiness and Happiness, or exasperate your Disease, and sharpen the Agonies of eternal Death. And what, My Brethren, if the commission of your Minister to some of you, should appear by the Event to have been like that shocking one of Isaiah, Go,—and make

that shocking one of Isaiah, Go,—and make 11a.6.9. the Hearts of this People fat, and make their Ears heavy, and shut their Eyes: lest they

and understand with their Ears, and hear with their Ears, and understand with their Heart, and convert and be healed?" Your hearts melt, Horror chills your Blood, and your whole Frame shudders at the Terror of the Thought! And yet (alas how shall I express it!) this will certainly be the Doom of such of you as trifle with the Means of Grace: And such, in all Probability, will be sound among you. You

Pfa.2.11. should rejoice with trembling in the Settlement of a Minister among you: for it is an awful, as well as a joyful Providence. You may tremble, lest in his subordinate Sphere, he should, like by Divine Master, be fet for the

Luk. 2. Fall, as well as for the Rifing again of many among you.

Therefore, adjure yourselves by the living GOD, to exert yourselves in the improving his Ministry. Sinners, now is the accepted Time;

Time, now is the Day of Salvation. " Now 2 Cor. 6,2, OR NEVER"! Be this your alarming Motto from henceforth. Now it is Harvest among you; now this Reaper is sent into it: and Joh.4.35. if you refuse to be gathered, except to be burnt with the Stubble in unquenchable Fire. Luke3.17.
Now the Kingdom of Heaven is preached; ... 16. 16. let every Man press into it. Force your Matt. 11, Way into it with holy Violence and take it 12. with almighty Importunity. And Saints, now ve will have the Bread of Life frequently broken unto you. You have a Paster, we Jer. 3. 15, hope according to God's own Heart, to feed you with Knowledge and Understanding. 2 Pct. 3. Therefore grow in grace and in the Knowledge 18. of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. What Pf.92,13. can rejoice your Minister more, than to see you flourishing in the Courts of your God, and still bringing forth Fruit, even when others are barren and withering around you?

Now, My Brethren, you want only the ICor 3, 6. Influences of the Spirit to carry on Religion among you: and indeed, even a Zealous Paul may plant, and an eloquent Apollos water in vain, if God, does not give the Zech. 4, 6. Increase. It is not by Power, nor by Might, but by the Spirit of the Lord of Hosts, that Mountainous Difficulties can be levelled, and made easy; and a spiritual Temple erected and finished among you, with triumphant

Let your Prayers affist him in his Negotiations with you, and with the Ungodly, in

the Name of Jesus.

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## 102 To live consistent with their Profession as Dissenters ;

Shouts of GRACE! GRACE! Therefore life up your Cries to the Gop of all Grace for the Influences of His Spirit. Here is the Minister; here is the Gospel; here are multitudes 2 King 2. of perishing immortals. But where is the Lord GOD of Elijah? Where is He that can 14. Ifa. 63. put His Holy Spirit in them; and make His 11. Word living and effectual, † sharper than a Heb.4.12. two-edged Sword, as a tire and a Hammer ler.23.29. to mek and break rocky Hearts into contriti-Joh. 11.21 on !- Lord! if thou be here, our Souls will 1fa. 64.1. not Die. And " oh! that Thou wouldest rend the Heavens \ that Thou wouldest come down! But alas! Those hast hid Thy Face from us; Thou haft consumed us, because of our iniquities: and therefore there is none that calteth upon Thy Name, or that stirreth up 7. himself to take hold of Thee." Let us therefore, My Brethren, ardently seek the Lord, Hol. 10. 'till He come, and rain Righteousness upon us; 'till Truth spring out of the Earth; 'till 12. Pf. 85.9, Righteousness look down from Heaven, and Glory dwell in our Land. II.

You have generally for sken the Established Church, we hope not from a schismatical Spirit, and with no hostile Dispositions; but from a sincere Desire of attending statedly on such Means, as you believe in your Consciences are better adapted to your Edistration; still possessed with benevolent Wishes for the spiritual Prosperity of the church you left. And now, My Brethren, the some discover.

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no small Malignity in their extravagant Expectations of this Kind; yet, let me tell you, the World may justly expect a Consistency and Uniformity in the Whole of your Conduct. They may justly expect, that you will be peculiarly holy in all Manner of Conversation; 2Pet. 2.11 and if you make no Conscience of the important Duties of our common Christianity. while you pretend conscientious Scruples about atending statedly on the established Forms of Religion, they may justly brand you as Hypocrites. For what is it but glaring Hypocrify, when Men make a mighty Noise about purer Modes of Worship, while they wallow in the Impurity of Sin; or pretend to relish the Doctrines of Grace and experimental Religion, while they neglect the plain Dictates of Natural Religion and Morality? What is it but bare-faced Hypocrify, that one who makes no Conscience of Prayer at all, should pretend conscientious Scruples against praying by Form? Or in short, that one void of Christianity, should set up as an Advecate for Presbyterianism, as tho' he might be a true Presbyterian without being a real Christian; or must be a Christian unavoidably and of Course, by assuming the Presbyterian Denomination? Therefore, my Brethren, be nobly singular in all hely Conversation and Godliness. SEPARATE yourselves from all Sin, and causeless Familiarity with the Irreligious DISSENT from the vicious Ways of the World, however fashionable: and have no COMMUNION with the unfruitful works Eph. 5.11]

## 304 And to beware of perfidiously violating them.

of Darkness. Otherwise you can find no Refuge in any Denominaton under Heaven; but your Condemnation will be aggravated in Proportion to the Purity of the Society to which you belong, and the Excellency of the Means you enjoy.

· Remember the folemn Obligations you have entered into this Day towards your Minister. Even in common Cales, you must not change,

Pl. 15. 4. tho' you fwear to your own Hurt: But now you have opened your Mouth anto the Lord,

in a Matter of the most facred Importance, Judg. 11. and cannot go back. You have lifted up 35. your Hands to the Lord, the most High GOD,

Gen. 14. the Possessor of Heaven and Earth, that you will perform towards your Minister, while 22 he behaves in Character, all the Duties due to his facred Character, according to the Divine

Oracles. And I call Heaven and Earth to Deut. 30. witness against you this Day, that if you vi-

olate those solemn Obligations, you will walk the Earth under the heavy Guilt of Perjury and broken Vows; and in Case of final Intpenitense, will at length descend into the Blackness of Darkness for ever, under the intolerable Curse of GOD Almighty, as Co-

19.

Jud. v. 13. venant-Breakers, who are ranked among the most abominable Sinners. Therefore I so-

Rom. 8. lemnly charge you, Be faithful to God; be faithful to his Messenger among you, according to your own voluntary Obligations. O-31. bey him that has the Rule over you, and fub-

mit yourseves: for he watches for your Souls ar one that must give Account; that he may \$7. de

do it with Joy, and not with Grief; for that is unprofitable to you. However, whether you hear, or whether you forbear; yet shall you know, to your Comfort or to your Cost, that there has been a Prophet, i. e. a Minister Ezek. 2.5, of God, among you.

And You, My dear Brother, who after all your anxious Perplexities about the Place where Duty called you to fettle, among the many vacant Congregations to earnest to obtain your Labours, have at length determined, we hope under the Direction of Divine Providence, to undertake the pastoral Charge of this People y allow me the Freedom to address you once more. You also may say, Thy Pf. 36.127 Vous are upon me, O GOD. You have so. learnly consecrated your Life, and all your Abilities, to the Service of this People. Son of Man, behold GOD has made thee a Watche Ezek. 33. man to this Gongregation: therefore hear the 7. Word at His Mouth, and give them warning from Him. If thou dost not speak to warn the wicked from his Way, that wicked man shall die in his iniquity, but his Blood will I require at thine Hand, faith the Lord. Dreadful! Does not the Terror of the Thought overwhelm you! Were you accessory to the Murder of your Father that gave you Being, how would you shudder, and be ready to run a Vagabond and a Fugitive upon Earth, Gen. 4.14 lest every one that finds you, should slay you! But the Blood of Immortal Souls is a more dreadful burden; and by being accellary to Bittis Q.3.8., comits

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it, the Physician becomes the Butcher of Munkind. Therefore, take the Alarm; and whether they hear, or whether they forbear, Ezek. 33 give them faithful Warning from EOD. And know it to your Comfort, that if you warn the Wicked, and yet he turn not from his Way; he indeed shall die in his Iniquity;

the Wicked, and yet he turn not from his Way; he indeed shall die in his Iniquity;

Jer. 45. 4. but thou hast delivered thy Soul. Glorious
5. deliverance in so wretched a world as this, where all is going to Ruin; if you get your own soul for a prey, you are infinitely enriched.

No doubt, Sir, you will meet with many Difficulties in the discharge of your office: Kin. 1.49 for what are you better than your Fathers; who have always groaned under them? You will meet with Opposition and unkind treatment from an ungrateful World, even while you are labouring to promote its best interests: for though the Strictness of living Religion be the most beneficent thing in the World; yet it is alas! the most ungrateful Thing to the degenerate fons of men, which can be obtruded upon them; and they may count Gal.4.16 you their Enemy for telling them the truth.

But, feeble "Son of man, be not afraid of them; neither be afraid of their Words; tho Ezck.3.8. Briar's & Thorns be with thee, and thou dost dwell among Scorpions : for behold, saith the Lord, I will make thy Face strong against their Faces; and thy Forehead strong against their Foreheads: as an Adamant harder than Flint, will I make thy Forebead: therefore fear them not, neither be dismayed

mt their looks, tho' they be a rebellious House."
The Word of the Lord, may be made a reproach to you, and a derision daily: and Jer. 20. 8, you may be mortified with that Jupreme of difficulties, Unsuccessfulness. Then your discouragements may almost fink you into that Resolution, " I will not make mention of -Him, nor speak any more in His Name: for \_\_\_\_. 6. ah! Lord God, I cannot speak, for I am a \_\_\_\_\_10.6. Child: and to what Purpose shall I speak & give warning, when none will hear? Why should I toil in vain to charm deaf Adders? Thy voice, O my GOD, fays, cry: but pfal. 58.4. what shall I cry? From what new Topics 1sa. 40.6. shall I try to persuade those, who have disregarded all the Arguments which thy Gofpel can afford?"-But take Courage! take Courage! fay not, "I am a Child;" for Jer. 1. 7. you shall go to all that God shall send you; and whatsoever He commands you, that you shall speak. Be not afraid of their Faces, for I am with thee to deliver thee, faith the Lord. These were the encouraging Promises of GOD to his extraordinary Embassadors; & these may be humbly claimed, abstracting extraordinaries, by all His faithful Servants, in all Ages, in their lower Spheres; as the Promise to Joshua, "I will never leave thee, nor Josh. 1.5. for sake thee," is extended by the Apostle, & Heb. 13.5 applied to all fincere Christians. Therefore, Josh. 1.6. my Brother, be strong and of good Courage. 2Cor. 5.14 Let the relistes Constraints of the love of --- 6. 8. Christ carry you thro' Honour and Dishonour, and every Discouragement. Let His Word be

## 108. And exhorting him to take Heed to himself, and his Doctrine.

Jer. 6. 9. in your Heart as a burning Fire sout up in your bones, that may make you weary of forbearing, and impatient of Silence, under the most overwhelming. Discouragements. Be full of Job 32.18 matter, like Elibu; and let the Spirit within

Job 32.18 matter, like Elibu; and let the Spirit within

20 you constrain you. Speak, that you may
be refreshed; open your Lips to give vent
to the Overslowings of an affectionate Zeal.

Isa. 1. For Zion's Sake do not hold your Peace, & for Jerusalem's Sake do not rest, until the Righteousness thereof go forth as Brightness, & the Satuation thereof as a Lamp that burneth.

Tim.4.16. Let it be your first care to take Heed to rounselt; lest by any Means when you have I Cor. 9. preached to others, you yourself should be a Cast-away. Let not your own Vineyard run Cant.1.6, waste, while you are taking Care of that of others. Let not your Concern for the Pablic swallow up all your Care for yourself; but remember you have as intimate a personal Concern in the important Things you declare to others, as any of your Hearers; and therefore they should first impress your own Heart; and the Concern, by a happy Contagion, should spread from you to your

Mat. 5.13. People. Ton are the Salt of the Earth; but if the Salt have lost its Savour, wherewith shall it be falted? It is thenceforth good for Nothing.—Let it be your next Care to take 1Tim. 4.16 Heed, to your DOCTRINE. Speak as the

Tim.4.16 Heed, to your DOCTRINE. Speak as the 1Pet.4.11. Oracles of God. Speak the Truth as it is in Eph.4.21. Jesus. Give yourself continually to Prayer,

and

109

end the Ministry of the Word. If you would Act. 6.4. evidence your Love to the blessed Jesus, then Joh. 21.15. an Overfeer, to feed the Church of GOD, which He bath purchased with HIS OWN BLOOD! Amazing Love! who can relist the Energy of this endearing Excitement! Can we begrudge our most painful Labours for them, for whom an incarnate GOD thought it worth while to shed His own Blood? No; if GOD laid down His life for us, we cught to be willing to 1 John 3. lay down our Lives for the Brethren. Yea, if 16. we should be offered upon the Sacrifice and Service of their Faith, we (hould joy, and rejoice with them all. Therefore take the Phil2.17.
Oversight of the Flock, not by Constraint, but 1Pet.5.2. willingly; not for filthy Lucre, but of a ready Mind: neither as being Lord over God's Heritage; but being an Example to the Flock; and when the chief Shepherd shall appear, you shall receive a Grown of Glory, which fadeth

These Things, Dear Sir, I affectionately recommend to you as a Friend: These Things I beseech you to observe, with all the earnest Importunity of a Petitioner: Nay, as an humble Embassador of the most High, "I I Tim. 5. solemnly charge thee before GOD, and the 21. Lord Jesus Christ, and the elect Angels that thou observe these Things. I tharge the before 2 Tim. 4. God and the Lord Jesus Christ, who shall judge 3.

not away.

the Quick and the Dead, at His Appearance,
2 Tim. 4. and His Kingdom; preach the Word; he in2. Stant in Season, and out of Season; reprove,
rebuke, exhort with all Long-suffering and
Doctrine: and in so doing you will save
'I Tim. 4. yourself,' and them that hear you." A glorious Salvation! A more noble exploit than
subduing Kingdoms, or delivering Nations
from the Yoke of temporal Slavery!

And now, My Brethren of the Laity, when you have heard the folemn Charge laid upon your Minister; can you ever resent it, if He should deal with you with plain, honest, and (as you may think) rough and severe Faithfulness? Alas! Sirs, what would you have him do? Would you have him perjure himfelf, and ruin you and his own Soul, thro encessive Lenity and indulgence, rather than risque your Displeasure by endeavouring to save you, and pluck you out of the Burning with unacceptable Violence? Should he prophesie smooth things, and you leve to have it so; you might indeed dream a-Jer.5.31. way our life in carnal Security; but oh! what would you do in the End thereof? Then this will appear the most treacherous friendship, and the most inhuman Cruelty to himself and you; and a treacherous Violation of his obliga-tions to his Divine Mafter. Therefore be patient of faithful Dealing; yea, love it, and love your Minister for using it, and acting so as to convince you, that he feeks not yours, but you.

Finally 3, let me exhort you all, Minister

Finally; let me exhort you all, Mimiter and People to join unanimous and as dent to promote living Religion among you. In this let all your Endeavours center; for this preach; for this hear, according to your startions; and for this wast up your united Prayers to Heaven. Make one honest Attempt to promote the Kingdom of God, among you.

ers to Heaven. Make one hopest Attempt to promote the Kingdom of God, among you, Make one joint Attack upon the usurped Empire of Satan. Cast off the Works of Dark, Rome 13e ness, and put on the irmour of Light. Let 12.

a religious Zeal become universal among yous let it catch every Heart, and spread from Fasmily to Family. Let one go to another, saying, "Let us go speedily to pray before the Zech.

Lord, and fick the Lord of Hofer; and let ei 21. very Individual eccho back the Resolution, "I will go also." Parents and Masters, now bengin to deal with your Children and Domestics with the tenderest Solemnity; and labour to impress their Hearts with a Sense of eternal Things. Kindle the fire of Devotion first in

your Families, and bring it with you into the House of Gob. Children and Servants, now set yourselves to seek the Lord: let your Hearts be susceptive of Impressions from

your Hearts he susceptive of Impressions from the public and private Instructions you hear.

Let even Ethiopia Stretch forth her Hands un Ps. 67-31.

to God. Let poor Negrees submit to the Gal. 3.7. Gospel; and they shall become the genuine Rom. 4 16 Children of Abraham, the Father of all the Cor. 7.22 Faithful, and be the Lord's free-Men.

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Away with every obstruction in the Way of the Lord. You have now a Voice crying

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112 In promising Religion, and removing Oestructions

Isa. 40.3 in this Wilderness, "Prepare ye the Way of the Lord; make straight Paths for our God."

Sink We Manufacture Picture V."

Sink, ye Mountains! Rise, ye Valleys! Into Mal. 3.1. Plains before Him. And then the Lord whom ye seek, will come into His Temple. Away with your Jangles and Animosities; away with your cavilling unforgiving Dispositions. For bear, forgive, love one another, and be at Peace among your selves; unless you would banish. Thes. 5. the pacific Spirit of God from among you

Thef. 5. the pacific Spirit of God from among you unless you would weaken your own Interests; break the Heart of your Minister; and render his Ministrations useless among you. Be this the only Contention among you for the future, Who shall be the most patient of Injuries, the most forgiving, and the most Zealous to promote the common Cause of Christianity.

And now, Brethren, I commend you to Gov.

Acts 20. and to the Word of His Grace, which is abi.

32. to build you up, and to give you an Inheritance among all them who are fanctified, And may the Gov of Peace, that brought again from the Dead our Lord Jesus, that great Shepherd of the Sheep, through the Blood of the everlasting Covenant; may He make you perfect in every good Work, to do his Will, working in you that which is well-pleasing in His Sight, through Jesus Christ; to whom be Glory for ever and ever.

AMEN.

The

## The PSALM fung in the Conclusion. Psal. 132. 13,—18.

### (Dr. Watts's Version.)

- An Habitation for our God?

  A Dwelling for th' eternal Mind

  Amongs the Sons of Elest and Blood?
- 2. The God of Jacob chose the Hill Of Zion for His ancient Rest:
  And Zion is His Dwelling still,
  His Church is with His Presence bless.
- 3. Here will I fix my gracious Throne,
  And reign forever, faith the Lord;
  Here shall my Power and Love be known,
  And Blessings shall attend my Word.
- A. Here will I meet the hungry Poor, And fill their Souls with living Bread; Sinners that wait before my Door With Iweet provisions shall be fed.
- Girded with truth, and cloath'd with Grace My Priefts, my Ministers shall shine; Not Aaron in his costly Dress Made an Appearance so Divine.
- 6. The Saints unable to contain
  Their inward Joys, shall shout and sing;
  The Son of David here shall reign,
  And Zion triumph in her King.

7. JESUS

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7. Isevs shall fee'a num'rous Seed Born here, Puphold his glorious Name, His Crown shall flourish on his Head While all His Foes are cloath'd with Shame.

# Fall N. I.S.

ere to firty and find

Page 30 line 5th for Ruin- r ruined Page 52 for threefore r therefore.