Nature of Regeneration²

OPENED,

nd it's Absolute Necessity.

In Order to SALVATION, Demonstrated,

SERMON

From JOH. III. 3.

The Nature of Adoption,

With its Confequent Priviledges, Explained.

ASERMON

From 1 JOH. III. 1.

By the Reverend

Mr. John Tennent,

Late 'Minister of the Gospel in Preebold, New Jerfey.

An Expostulatory ADDRESS to Saints and Sinners. Added as an APPENDIX, to the first of these Discourses :

By GILBERT TENNENT, A. M.

Minister of the Gospel in New-Brunswick, in New-Fersey.

Sai. 1. 18. Come now and let us reason together, saith the Lord; though your Sins be as Scarlet, they shall be as white as Snow; though they be red like Grimson, they Shall be as Wool.

sph. v. 16 Be ye followers of God, as dear Children, and walk in love.

BOSTON: N. E. Printed in the Year. 1735.

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I theely contest their their tensors to their their their the general Tour be milliage to their t they are related to Sure Land turn have an Advanca above Strangers in the trail there will indicting the April into the Land of the sure; and other sungs is religious to their their contents of their trails. ations Elber not to fay that II has been its Rushing. ome great Men (whole Example thole of a meaner te apt to totlow gras arem him tayan ita. West

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A prefatory Discourse to the following Sermons, with a Relation of some Memoirs of their Author's Conversion and Character.

ARDON me, candid Reader, if notwith francing the Nearnels of my Relation to the Author of the following Sermons, for the Honour of the most high GOD, and the Glory of his free Grace, I do his Memory the Justice, and the World the Service, (I mean such as were not perfonally acquainted with him) as to attempt without the Paint of Flattery, a modest Descripti-

on of his real Character.

I am aware that Relatives are apt to be suspected of Partiality, in the Relations they give of those they are bound to by the Tyes of Nature; because through the Strength of their natural Affection, their Judgment is apt to be byassed, and their byassed Judgment as apt to misguide their Tongue, or Pen, into hyperbolical Mistakes in their Narratives.

I freely confess there is some Reason for this Suspicion in the general; but is it not possible for a Relative to get his Mind freed from those partial Byasses, so as to observe plain Matters of Fact, with Modesty and Impartiality. Or must their Reason and Senses be rendred wholly and inviolably Useless, in such Matters as concern those they are related to. Sure I am, they have an Advantage above Strangers in this, that they can with more Ease inspect into the secret and more retired Passages of their Relations Lives, not to say that it has been the Practice of some great Men (whose Example those of a meaner Order are apt to follow pro Viribus) to sayour the World with

an Account of their Relations Lives and Characters; whose Names, if it were needful, I could mention.

I confess I am unequal to the Task I am engaging in, but a Regard to God's Honour, and the good of Mankind,

invite me to attempt it.

Once more, to remove the former Suspicion, I can with the utmost Solemnity assure the Reader, that what I shall offer, shall be much below what I might in Justice assert.

But to proceed,

The Reverend Author of the following Sermons, was bleffed by God (from whom every good Donation flows) with a quickness of Apprehension, copiousness of Fancy, and fluency of Expression. As to acquired Parts, he made no contemptible Progress in the Knowlege of the learned Languages; as also in philosophical and theological Studies, confidering his Years and Opportunities; which those Reverend Gentlemen, before whom he pass'd his Tryals, gave honourable Testimony to, by such an Approbation of his publick Performances, as was suited to his distinguished Merit. But particularly, he excelled in the polemical and casuistical Parts of Divinity; he was well known to be a keen Disputant, and an expert Casuist. But that which crowned his other Attainments, and made them appear with Beauty and Lustre, in the Eyes of all judicious Beholders, was his undisguised and eminent Christianity. It pleased the God of all Grace some considerable Time before his Entrance into the publick Ministry, to work a special Work of his pure Grace in his Heart, which in Concurrence with his peculiar natural and acquired Endowments, rendred him a prepared and polished Shaft, for the ministerial Work. Give me leave, candid Reader, to relate a few Passages concerning the Manner of his Conversion to God.

His Conviction of Sin, and the State of Danger and Mifery he was brought into by it, was the most violent in Degree, of any that ever I saw: For several Days and Nights together, he was made to cry out in a most dolorous and affecting Manner, almost every Moment; the Words that he frequently used in his Soul-Agony were these, "O my poor Soul! O my bloody lost Soul! What "shall I do? Have Mercy upon me, O God, for Chriss" sake!" Sometimes he was brought to the very Brink of Dispair, and would conclude, surely God would never have Mercy upon such a great Sinner as he was; and

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vet in the mean time, observe Reader ! that his Life was unstained with those scandalous Extravagancies, which too many (alas for it!) in the Bloom of their Youth are ensnared by. His natural Predominant was the Sin of Paffion, or rash Anger, and the worst I ever knew him guilty of, was some indecent Heats this Way; which afterwards he was exceedingly humbled for and watchful against; his Paffionateness cost him many a deep Sob, heavy Groan and falt Tear, and after it pleased the bleffed God to confer his free Grace upon him, he was remarkably altered in this Particular, and gained in a great Measure, the ascendant over it. Now, Reader, considering that the Manner of his Life before his Conversion was fuch, as to be free from gross Enormities, the depth of his Distress under his Conviction, and that in young Years, is the more remarkable, and serves to consute that vain Notion, of some carnal People, that if Persons have not been prophane in their Lives, then they fay there no need of deep Convictions, and great Anguish of Soul, in order to a true Closure with Christ. Indeed his Distress was fuch, as forced him to make an open Confession of his Sins, to almost all that came near him; as also to beg their Prayers at God's Throne in his Behalf; and this he did in fuch a piteous Manner, with fuch a dejected frighted Countenance, like that of a Man going to be put on a Rack, or Gibbet, or having his Head upon a Block in order to be chop'd off; and with fuch dolorous Groans, and vehement Importunity, did he implore Heaven for Relief and Pardon, that even some Strangers who came to see him. were much affected therewith; the Tears trickling down their Cheeks like Hail. At the beginning of his Conviction, I endeavoured to heighten it, by representing to him the particular and heinous Aggravations of those Sins, I knew or supected him to be guilty of, in a Dress of Hor ror; least his Conviction should languist, and he relapse into a dangerous Security. But when I perceived that it increased to a great Degree, and was attended with vehement longing after Christ, and a Willingness to forsake all for him; I altered the former Method. リノウを対し、自動なら

I think I had sufficient Evidence of the depth of his Humiliation and Strength of his Desire after Christ, in the sollowing Instances, and many others that might be mentioned, did I not design Brevity) "He profess'd with an Agony of Passion, that he was willing to bear the Torments of Hell, if so he might but get a Sight of Christ,

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" and

" and an Interest in him; he earnestly and frequently " beg'd of God, that he would humble him to the Duft.

" yea below the Duft." Is wang A. Homas, and among One Morning about the break of Day, after great Wreftling through the Night and Day preceeding, he took occasion from the Time of the Day, to speak as surprizingly as ever I heard any Mortal about the Morning. Star, longing and praying, " that the bleffed Jefus, the " true, the bright, the beautiful Morning Star, who had " introduced the Light and the Day, into a dark World, " would appear in Mercy to his poor diffressed Soul"; and thus he improved the Time about the Sun's riling, " begging that the Sun of Righteousness would shine up. " on his disconsolate, dejected, wretched Soul with Beams " of Mercy and Salvation". And thus he improved many other Occurrences, every of which were they here mentioned, would swell this Paper to too large a Bulk, But to be brief, his Heart feemed to be fick, fore fick, with panting after Christ, ready to burst in pieces. I have (Glory to God) through the Riches of free Grace, been honoured with the Sight of many a convinced Sinner, but never did I behold besides himself, any in such a Rack of acute and continued Anguish, under the dismal Apprehensions of a holy, just, jealous and provoked Deity, impending Ruin and endles Mifery.

Now when I perceived fuch plain Signs of a deep Conviction, great Humiliation, and earn: It Defire, I altered the former Method as I hinted before, and offered all the encouraging Supports I could gather from every promilory Part of the facred Scriptures, that I thought related to his Case, that I might minister Comfort to his fick Soul, but in vain. Sometimes after having offered a promifory Scripsure, and laboured to perswade him that he had an Interest in it, because the Conditions on which the promised Bleffings were suspended, were wrought in him; this would have fometimes fo much Influence upon him, that it would prevent his crying out for a few Minutes, (just like a Man drawning in troubled Waters, a small Twig may Support for a few Moments, but the next Surge that comes will beat him off) and then immediately the Torrent of his Grief would break forth, in the most doleful Accents, " complaining that neither that nor any other " Promise in the whole Book of God belonged to him; " that the Conditions annexed to them were not wrough " in him." The Truth is, his Wound was fo deep

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that none but God's own Arm could heal it. But it pleased the Almighty, after four Days and sour Nights, enduring the utmost Agony of Soul Distress, in which space he cried out almost every Moment, after the Manner before described, to make his Consolations as conspicuous and eminent as his Conviction had been. But by the Way, observe Reader, that for some Time before it pleased the Almighty to shed abroad the Beams of Mercy and Love into his Soul, he was much exercised with sorrowful and piercing Restections upon his conceived Hypocristy; he judged and condemned himself to be a Pharise, a Hypocrite, for crying out as he had done, and yet the biting of his Conscience, the Sharpness of his inward Pain, and Weight of his Grief was such, that he could not prevent it, therefore he would have all People out of the Room,

that he might pray and mourn alone.

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One Morning when I went in to fee him, I perceived a great Alteration in his Countenance; he that but about an Hour before, looked like a condemned Man, going to be put to some cruel Death, looked upon me with a cheerful gladsome Countenance, (so as if a Person oppress'd with Poverty, had the most valuable Diadems, and opulent Kingdoms the Earth affords or contains, conferred upon hm would look) and spoke to me in these Words, " O " Brother ! the Lord Fefus has come in Mercy to my Soul, " I was begging for a Crumb of Mercy, with the Dogs, and " Christ has told me he would give a Crumb." Then he defired me to thank God by Prayer, which I did more than once. He also requested me to praise God by singing Part of a Pfalm, which I comply'd with, and fung the thirty-fourth. And was it not ftrange and surprizing Reader, to hear this Person, of whom I have been treating, finging the Praises of God with more Joy, Energy and Clearness, than any of the Spectators, who crowded in upon to extraordinary and tolemn an Occasion, especially confidering the Time when this happened, viz between ten and eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon, and that about three of the Clock the same Morning he was Speechles for some Minutes, and in the Judgment of all the Spectators, expiring, in the Pangs of Death. Yea the Confolations of God had fuch a mighty Influence upon him, that about an Hour or two after he went thirty-two Kods upon his own Feet, with but a very little Help to fee his Brother, the Reverend Mr. William Tennent, who was then extremely fick, nigh unto Death, deem'd by the most

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most, past all humane Probability of Recovery; for he faid, " he must lee his Brother, in order to tell him, what "God had done for his Soul, that he might praise God " upon his Account, before he died"; And indeed when he came to the upper Room where his Brother lay (who is yet through Mercy alive, and who has been and is like to be further serviceable to advance the Kingdom of Jesus. in the Hearts of Sinners) I having him by one Hand, and Mr. Court Van Varbes by the other, he had almost forume out of our Hands, when he came near the Head of the Stairs, the Joy of God became fo his Strength and Song! When he came to his Brother, he addressed him in these Words, " O Brother ! the Lord has looked in 31 Pity upon my Soul, let the Heavens, Barth and Sea, and " all that in them is, praife God ! - But being exposed too foon to the cold Air, he fell into a Fever, and then in some few Hours questioned that eminent Discovery of God's Love; but was in a little time after comforted, and thenceforward the Course of his Conversation was altered; he had many after Sealings of God's Covenant-Love, but in the Intervals was frequently dejected, and diftreffed with doubtful Thoughts about his State. Don't expect Reader, that I should relate what affecting Impressions these extraordinary Occurrences had upon the Hearers and Spectators; only one particular I must not conceal with a Vail of Silence, viz That a certain Person of Distinction, who in Respect of practical Religion was but Galeo-like, being prefent when my Reverend Brother received these Confolations mention'd, was forced to confels, That the Sight of thefe Things, was enough to convince an Atheist of the Reality of Religion".

But to proceed, after these satisfactory Discoveries of the Love of God in Jesus, he became a consciencious Personner of the Duties of Religion, both negative, positive and relative. He was cautious in avoiding all incentives to Vice, as being sensible of his own Weakness, and the

Force of Temprations and an annual and to may als man At

He was painful in the Performance of such Duties especially, as were most contrary to Nature's Ease, such as constant secret Devotion, and frequent Fasting, the last of which is almost wholly neglected, by the greatest Part of the present Generation, both young and old, which is for a Lamentation!

of a very sympathetick Spirit, and particularly his dutiful Respects

Respects to his reverend and aged Father, his honoured and affectionate Mother, (of whole early Kindnesses he ftill retained a grateful Sense) merits honourable Mention and cheerful Imitation. His great Soul disdained any thing that was mean and trivial, and inclined him to the most noble and generous Actions that were within the Verge of his Power. But not to infult here,

I proceed to consider his Attainments in the Christian Graces or Virtues: Now there are these three, viz. Humility, Love to Christ, and Zeal for his Kingdom, in which it pleased God to give him considerable Advances, each

of which I shall speak a little of. And

I. He was wont to express himself in the most abasing Strains, viz. " That he thought himself, one of the worst of Creatures ever the Creation bore!" Give me leave to mention but a few Instances of his Humility and Modesty.

Was not this a remarkable Evidence of the abaling Sense he had of his own Unworthiness, that he earnestly upon his dving Bed, defired bis Relations, "to forbear any " Funeral Encomiums upon him when he was gone; for he " afferted with some Degree of Passion, that he deserved "none". But this was an Instance of his Modesty and Humility, yet we cannot but think, that we should obey God rather than Man, by labouring to convey the Memoirs of God's peculiar Goodness, expressed to his Servant, to the latest Posterity.

Another Instance was this, when he was admitted to the ministerial Office, in his private Studies, he often took the Bible in his Hand, and walked up and down the Room weeping and mourning over it, because altho' there was fuch a Treasury of precious Truths contained in that bleffed Book, that he understood so little (as he thought) of them. A Sense of the Greatness of the ministerial Work, and of his own Ignorance and Unfitness for it, (as he conceived) was often a very oppressive Burden to his

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ing a long the earth of a Again, It was long, even after it pleafed God to fucceed his Labours, before he could be perswaded to believe that the sovereign Majesty of Heaven, would bless the Endeavours of a Person every Way so mean and unworthy, as he reckoned himself to be; and therefore when Reports were brought to him, of Persons convinced by his Sermons, he could not think for a Time that they were real and special, until surther Matter of Conviction was offered him, by a Variety of bright and incontestable Evidences.

As

As to his Love to the Lord Jefus, it's necessary I should offer one Word ! It may be afferted with Truth & Juftice: that he had an affectionare Affection to the King of Saints; which he express'd to the surprize and satisfaction of fuch devout Souls, who had the advantage of hearing his ele. quent, and earnest Prayers. Christ and him crucified, was the mark of his Pursuits, the sacred Centre, to which the various Lines of his Life run, with a delightful proness; and in which they terminated. Christ was the Object both of his supreme Love, and bigbest Admiration 1 Of Him he would often fpeak, in the rethorical and rapturous Strains, of Love Language! Upon this most excellent, precious, and delightful Subject, his Tongue was fometimes as

He had also a very flaming Zeal for the promotion and establishment of the Messiah's Kingdom; it was often, often his Petition to God; a Request, which he usually offered, with much Vehemence! " Namely, that it would please " the Gracious God, to make him ferviceable to his Church " in the World; and that he wou'd not fuffer him to live only to devour the Aims of it, but rather remove him to "himself, before he became uselels, and unprofitable"; Which Request the Almighty granted, for he was carried off in a throng of Labour and Success; when his Heart was much fet upon the Work of God, and his People's Love

upon him.

ingthe fourtee Marin If we confider him in his publick Character : It pleas'd that God in whole hands the Hearts of all Men are, and rubo can turn them, as he does the Streams of Water, in the South; to fir up in him earnest Longings after the Service of God and his Church in the Ministerial Office; a Station which the Fountain of Gifts, and Father of Spirits, had in a peculiar manner qualified him for; a Station in which he thought he might more eminently dedicate and devote all his Parts and Powers to the Glorious God; in labouring to illustrate his Honour, and advance his People's Interest. With these Defires and Defires, after having pass'd the usual Trials, with uncommon Approbation, he came into the Ministry; in which he laboured as a Workman, that needed not to be assamed.

His Ministerial Administrations, were attended with three

notable qualities, viz Prudence, Pains, and Success.

He benav'd himself in all respects, with such decent caution, but yet attended with fuch Christian plainness, and and a manly

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As to his Pains in the Ministerial Work, the Trush is his labour was great! tho' his Time was short, his Race was swift and vehement! His Heart was so fix'd upon the Work of God, that there was no perswading him to desist, in the progress of his publick' Labours, even then when his Body was much emaciated and weakned by a Consumptive Illness; when it was judg'd by skilful Physicians, very prejudical to his broken and languishing Consistution. He often preach'd to his dear People, while he was under the power and influence of a burning Fever; which plainly shew'd the same and server of his Zeal, and that he had but little regard to his Body; compar'd with the precious Souls of Men, for whom he was willing to spend and be spent.

In his publick Difcourfes, not to mention the justness of his Method, beauty of Stile, and fluency of Expression, by which he chain'd his not unwilling Hearers to his Lips; he was very awakning and terrible (to Unbelievers) in denouncing and describing, with the most vehement parbos and awful folemnity! the terrors of an offended Deity; the threats of a broken Law, the miferies of a finful State; and this Subject in the Course of his Ministry, he intisted much upon; because he found it by experience, (with many others) the most effectual and successful mean to alarm secure Sinners: And observe, Reader, he us'd a close distinguishing and detecting method in the Application of his Sermons, which with his pungent mode of Expression, was very piercing and folemn; but as Dr. Watts observes in his Funeral Elegy upon Mr. Gouge, so I may truly say of him " that he knew the pity of Emanuel's Heart, as well " as the terrors of Jehovah's Hand". He was as tender and compassionate in his addresses to gracious Souls, as he was awful and awakening to others; he knew as well how to open and apply the Gospel Balsom to fick Souls, as to brandish and apply the Law's Lancet to the Secure; and he was as willing to do the one, as the other. But indeed he was very cautious of milapplying the different Portions of the Word to his Hearers, or of fetting before them only a common Mess (as the manner of some is) and leaving it to them to divide it among themselves, as their fancy and bumour directed them; for he knew well that that was the bane of preaching.

Once more, He was a very successful Minister. When he was under Trials in order to the Ministry, he was much

exercis'd

exercis'd with doubts, difficulties and diffreffes, about his Call to that great and awful Truft : but it pleas'd the good God to diffipate these Clouds, and afford to his perplexed anxious mind, abundant Satisfaction respecting this matter. by the numerous Seals which crown'd his publick Labours; for as famous Rutherford observes, "it is not probable " that God will Seal a Blank) fo that it may be truly faid of him, that he gained more poor Sinners to Christ in that little compass of time which he had to improve in the Mi. nifterial Work, which was but about Three Years and an half, than many in the space of Twenty, Thirty, Forty or Fifty Years. Many Souls have, and will have, reason to bles God to Eternity, that ever they faw him: But the he was thus honour'd with the smiles of Heaven, upon his Labours; with the kind regards of a loving, and generous People; who had it been possible, could have pluck'd out their Eyes, and given them to him, Gal. 4. 15. A People,

But I must hasten to consider the melancholy concluding Period, of this labourious, and successful Scene of

who shew'd as much respectful regard, and sympathy, as

ever any before them did to a Minister! Yet was he far

from being exalted in his own Mind, but through Grace,

still retain'd a just, grateful, and humble Sense of God's

Action.

As he drew nearer to his End, his Love to, and Concern for, his People encreas'd; he would often express himself to his Brother, with many tears, in these Words! "I am "griev'd for my poor 'People! for I fear they will be lest to wander, as Sheep without a Sheepberd, or get one that will pull down, what I have poorly endeavoured to build "up". Yea his Brother (who lay by him) has frequently overheard him, in the deep silence of the Night, wressing with God by Prayer, with sobs and tears (as he understood) for his People! even then when so reduc'd, by the Consumption, that he could scarce walk alone; the wasting pains of which lingring and tedious Distemper, he bore with unbroken Patience, and silent Submission to his Father's Pleasure; until it pleas'd God to open a door of escape to his captive Soul, through the ruins of his decay'd Frame.

On Saturday Evening, the last Evening of his Life, he was seiz'd with a violent [pang] of Death, which was thought by the Standers by, to be his last; of which, unexpectedly reviving, and observing a disorder among them, he address'd one of them thus, whom he saw uncommonly

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affected, with a chearful Countenance; " I would not have you think the worle of the ways of Holiness, because you see me in such Agonies of Distress, for I know there is a Crown of Glory in Heaven for me, which I "hall shortly wear". Afterwards many times in the Night, he earnestly pray'd in these words, "Come Lord Jesus, Come Lord Fesus! O Fesus! why dost thou linger." Sometime before Day, after a little Paule, he exres'd with a humble Confidence, the last words of the weet Pfalmist of Ifrael, 2 Sam. 23. 5. " Although my House be not so with God, yet hath he made with me an everlasting Covenant, ordered in all things and fure "for this is all my falvation, and all my defire." About the break of Day, he call'd his Brother William to Prayer; and earnestly desir'd him, to implore Heaven for his speedy removal; for he faid, "He long'd to be gone." About hight or Nine of the Clock, on the Morning of the Sabbath, (the Season which he us'd to improve in the most earnest and winged Supplications to the divine Majesty, for his Bleffing upon the Church in general, and particularly for that Branch of it, he prefided over; it pleas'd his Mafter to translate him, to that Great Affembly of the Just, the Church of the first born, there to celebrate an eternal Sabbatism, in Praises and Songs of Triumph! instead of his former painful Employments.) A few Minutes before he upir'd, he broke out into the following rapturous Exprestions (having his Brother William by the Hand) " Fare-"well my Brethren, Farewell Father and Mother, Farewell World, with all thy vain Delights: Welcome God and Father, Welcome sweet Lord Jesus: Welcome Death, Welcome Eternity, Amen." A little after he only mentioned with a low Voice (the strength of Nature being broken) these words, " Come Lord Jesus, Come Lord Jefus!" and so he fell affeep in Chrift, and obtain'd an abundant Emrance into the Everlasting Kingdom of his God and Saviour; and has left us to mourn! the Lofs the Church of Christ has fustain'd in general, by the dismal gloom of an ingry Heaven, in the removal of so prevailing an Interceffor, and faithful Warchman (who could well found an alarm) and his own Congregation and Relations in particular! by the absence of such a painful Pastor, and passionate Friend. What a doteful prefage is it to a Land, of impending, approaching Calamities, when the Great God locks up luch Jewels in his Cabinet! Isai 57. 1. He s of them thus, whom he law uncommone

He has left us to mourn our own, and the publick Lofs; by the removal of such a Guide from us, and Guard from others, in the passionate Language of Elisha, over a departed Elisha, 2 Kin. 9. 12. And Elisha saw it, and be cried, My Father, my Father! the Chariot of Israel, and the Horsementhereof: and be took hold of his Cloaths and rent them in two pieces.

He is gone to the Rest of God, and lest us behind him in this doleful Desars; to travel and mourn, and bang our Harps on Willows; while he drinks the Joys of Angels, in that Seas of perfect Pleasure, where all tears are wip'd

away. For

Jam procul a patria mesti Babylonis ad oras. Fluminis ad Liquidas mesti Sedemus aquas.

By Babel's Borders forrowful we fit, Far from the Country where we Love we wait.

He has left us to mourn, but bleffed be God not without Hope, a rational & Scriptural Hope, of meeting in a better Country, where there will be no need of parting any more, and where the happy Inhabitants are perfectly freed from Sorrow, Scrife, and Sin. A Country of which a poor ladian could fay,

Illic vera quies, illic fine fine, voluptas; Gaudia et humanis non referenda sonis.

There Joy unbounded, infinitely glides, There's Rest and Pleasure, blooming too besides.

Thus did this faithful Servant of God, live, and thus did he die.

Sic Mibi contingat vivere, ficq; more.

Thus let me Live, thus let me Die, O God t Thus let me triumph, on the shining Road.

It may be with Justice observ'd, concerning him, that he biv'd much desir'd, and died much lamented. His Funeral Herse was well inviron'd by thronging Crouds, and well bedew'd with ornamental tributary Tears.

The Reverend and Ingenious Mr. Dickinfon of Elifabeth. Town, compos'd the following Elegy, to be Inscrib'd on

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his Tomb Stone; which is indeed a just and genuine Description of his Character.

Here lies what was Mortal of the Reverend Mr. John Tennent, Nat. Nov. 12th. 1707. Obijt April 23. 1732.

Who quick grew Old, in Learning, Vertue, Grace;

Quick finish'd well, yielded to Death's Embrace,

Whose moulder'd Dust, this Cabinet contains,

Whose Soul triumphant, with bright Seraph's reigns.

Waiting the time, till Heaven's bright Conclave slame,

And the last Trump, repairs his ruin'd frame.

Cur prematuram mortem, queramur acerbam. Mors matura Venit, cum bona vita fuit.

But I proceed to speak something of the following Sermons, and this I must crave leave to say of them, that the they are bereav'd of their Author's finishing Hand, which doubtless would have help'd them to appear with more beauty and lustre, yet as they are, I can't but hope that they will be grateful to all devout and intelligent Persons, and accepted of as Specimens of their Author's Ingenuity and Piery.

The Subjects treated of in them are weighty and momentous: The first treats of Regeneration which is the foundation of practical Religion, the Soul that animates it, without which it is but a dead Carcase; the Source from which it springs. Secondarily, in this Sermon you have the nature of this Change plainly, and succinctly open'd, it's absolute necessity in order to Salvation incontestibly demonstrated, and it's inseperable Characters agreably and justly display'd. In the second you have the Nature of Adoption, the necessary consequent of Regeneration, with its peculiar and noble Privileges, solidly the briefly discussed.

I made choice of these Sermons, not because I deem'd them the best of his Composure, but because best suited to the Subject before treated of.

I befeech the Reader, that he would read them with attention and reflection, and ask the Divine Direction and Benediction upon his pains; for this is the way in which only he has rational encouragement of meeting with faving good and edification.

Courteous.

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Courteous Reader, I have added an Expossulatory Address to, and Lamentation over unconverted Sinners, with some Directions to those that are truly gracious, by Way of Ap. pendix to the first of these Sermons of my Brother's, part. ly becaule the Discourse concluded abruptly, and principally because I wanted to express a little of the Thoughts. Sorrows and Defires of my Soul, upon that so necessary and precious a Subject; that I might effay to allure the Sinner's Love, as I had attempted in the first Discourse, to strike their Fear; that lo by any Means, if it were the good Pleasure of God, I might be an Instrument in bis Hand, of gaining some to Christ. I cannot say I have come up to the Dignity and Weight of the Subject; but I can fay, I have defired and attempted it. Pray Reader, Be entreated to weigh the Arguments in thy Mind impartially, and then judge if they are not rational? And I befeech thee to remember, for Christ's Sake, that in this World only (which is a State of Probation) there is Time to work out your Salvation in: The Damned in Hell are for ever past it, the Blessed in Heaven are in the perfect Enjoyment of it; therefore call upon God while he is near, feek him while he may be found, Isai 55. 6. Let not unconverted Sinners encourage themselves in Sin, because God delays the Execution of his Justice, for the longer abused Patience waits, the more enflamed and terrible will be the Executions of provoked Anger at last; when Men have filled up the Measure of their Impieties, and thereby ripen'd themselves for the Stroaks of it. Gen. 15. 16. Fer. 51.13. Isai 42. 14. I have a long Time bolden my Peace, I have been fill and refrainedmy self, now will I cry like a travailing Woman, I will destroy and devour at once.

And let not the Saint think his Work is over, because he is converted; this is just as if the Israelites when they had passed through the Red sea, had imagined themselves to be got into Canaan, but they afterwards found an houling Wilderness to travel through, full of Dangers, Difficulthey get to Canaan, and so will you. When the Ship is built, and rigg'd, and launched, and loaded, and begin ning to move to her Port, the Voyage is but just begun; the Mariners must expect to meet with Storms and hard Labour, before they get to their intended Harbour : Thus it is with you my dear Brethren, Conversion but leads you and Labour, and Difficulties of different Kinds, Burin the mean time, I confess that Conversion gives you an habitual Fitness to perform the one and sustain the other. Beware of being ensnared by the Amusements of this vain World; remember you will pay dear for all flolen Sweets. Beware of forgetting your first Love. Beware of a covetous, flothful or ambitious Spirit, each of which will prove very prejudicial to your Progress, if indulged. Live within Sight of your own Country. O! bring forth Fruits for Christ; for what do you stand in the Vineyard but for this? What is the Design of all the Waterings of the Word, and prunings of Providence, but to make you fruitful? Read Isai. 5. Remember the Dignity to which you are advanced, and act worthy of it; you are the Sons of a King, disdain and avoid base sneaking Actions, as unsuitable to your exalted Characler. Haften, Haften, Haften, upon the Wings of Faith, and Feet of Love, to your Reft. Watch ye, fland fast in the Faith, quit you like Men, be strong, 1 Cor. 16. 13. I commit you to God and to the Word of his Grace, which is able to make you perfect, flablish, frengthen, settle you, and to give you an Inheritance among them that are fanctified, Acts 20. 32. 1 Pet 5. 10. DOD DI ATTIEST

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July 19th. 1734. Gilbert Tennent.

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POSTSCRIPT.

F any ungodly Men with effronted Impudence, will deride the foregoing broken Memoirs, I have given of my Brother's Conversion and Character, it being natural for the Sons of Pride, to laugh at that which through their Blindness and blockish Ignorance they can't, or through their Malice and Prijudice against God and Religion, they won't understand; Remember that by your Scoffs, you make your own Bonds and Fetters strong, Isai. 28. 22. You cannot by your Virulence hurt the venerable Dead: He is got beyond the Reach of your Rage; and as for my self, I look upon your groundless and invenom'd Calumnies, among my greatest Honours; but if ye desire a further Answer, take it in the Words of Dr. WATTS, in one of his Lyrick Poems.

Laugh ye Prophane, and swell, and burst,

with bold Impiety,

Yet ye shall live, for ever curs'd,
and wish in Vain to die.

Farewell.

G. T.

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Regeneration Opened.

JOHN III. 3.

JESUS answered and said unto bim, Verily, verily, I say unto thee, Except a Man be born again, be cannot see the Kingdom of GOD.

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製造の表現 HESE Words are Part of a remarkable Dialogue between Christ and Nicodemus; in which Nicodemus his Fear, Ignorance, and Willingness to be taught, are principally bewrayed; he was one of the Pharisees, as we are informed from the first Verse of this Chapter, who in General were stated Enemies against Christ,

and his Gospel; these Pharisees were proud Separatists, who upon the Opinion of their own Righteousness de-

spiled all others. As to his Station, he was a Ruler, as the Word Archoon, lignifies; this Man being in a high and eminent Station, through Fear of incurring the Anger or Displeasure of the Jewish Sanedrim, by openly professing Christ, came to him by Night, Verse 2. Thus we see what Clogs, Hindrances, and Impediments, Honour, Grandeur, and Greatnels are, in the Way of the Profession and Practice of Truth and Holiness; yet it is evident from the Words of Nicodimus, in the second ver. notwithstanding his Fears to acknowlege openly the Truth of Christ's Mission from the Father, that he had a well grounded Perswalion of it, from the Miracles the bleffed Jesus had wrought; Rabbi,

R 2

Man can do those Miracles that then doest, except God be with him. But certainly it is of vast Consequence and Importance, that the gross Ignorance and strange Stupidity of this learned Man, a Teacher in Israel, concerning the vital Part of Piety, ---- are so perspicuously detected in our Text and Context. Fesus answered and said unto him, Versly ---. In the Words are three Things remarkable, 1. A Proposition. 2. An Asseveration. 3. The implicit Occasion of them both.

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I. The Proposition in these Words, Except a Man be born again, he cannot see the Kingdom of God. In it there be two Things, I. The Subject, a Man. 2. The Predicate, or that which is spoken concerning the Subject, he

born again.

1. As to the Subject, a Man. This indefinite Expression (the Matter so requiring as the present Case is) is equipollent, or equivalent to a universal. It is as much as if he had said every Man, of whatsoever Order, or Character, or Age, or Nation, Great or Small, Rich or Poor, Noble or Ignoble, Learned or Unlearned, Young or Old, Jew or Gentile, Bond or Free, Male or Female, must be born again, or they cannot see the Kingdom of God. Gal. 6; 15. Heb. 12. 14. 1 Pet 1. 23. 2 John 1.

13. John 3. 7. 1 John 2. 29. & 3. 9. & 5. 4.

12. The Predicate; which being complex treats of two Things, viz. (1.) Of Happiness under that Term the Kingdom of God. (2.) The Qualification universally neceffary to obtain it, which is being born again; ean me tis gennesibe annothen. The Greek Word anwiben is generally render'd superne, from above, but the Tenor of our Context, especially Nicodemus his Answer to Christ, Here can a Man enter the second Time ? Verse 4. sufficiently. proves that it fignifies as much here as deuteron, or again, out dunatai idein, ten basileian tu theou; he cannot see the Kingdom of God; by jeeing here I understand possessing, according to that Phrase of the Romans, Hereditatem cernere. A Proof of this we have in our Lord's Sermon on the Mount, Matth 5. 8. Blessed are the Pure in Heart: for they hall fee God; i. e. they shall fee him to their Comfort, fee him fo as to enjoy him, fee him as a Friend and Father, and possess him as a satisfying Portion. Cannot, an unregenerate Man is under a threefold Impotency, in Regard of the Enjoyment of God's Kingdom. I. Natural

I Natural. He must take this Kingdom by main Force out of the Hands of a just and infinite GOD, if he gets it at all, while he remains in this State. Now what Power has a guilty Worm to do this? Whose Foundation is in the Dust, and who is crushed before the Moth, Job 4.19.

2. Moral. He is a Subject utterly unqualified for the pure Pleafures that Kingdom affords, being universally corrupt, and subject to the Government of Sin and Sense:

3. Judicial. He is differzed of, and seperated from this Inheritance, by the Sentence of Christ the Judge of Quick and Dead; which no Power in Heaven or Earth can reverse: For He that liveth and was dead, carries the Keys

of Hell and Death at his Girdle, Rev. 1. 18.

An Unregenerate Person, as such, neither can, nor shall fee the Kingdom of Heaven, so as to inherit lit, if there be Power enough in God and Christ to keep him out; for this Christ gives his Word in pawn, which he will furely accomplish. Now there is a threefold Kingdom made mention of in the Holy Scriptures.

i. A Kingdom of God's Providence, establish'd upon the Basis of God's uncontroulable Power, and unsearchable Wildom, 1 Chron. 29. 11. Jacob's God has the reins of Government on his Shoulders, He weilds the Eternal Scep-

ter, and fits at the facred Helm.

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2. The Kingdom of God's Grace in the Church; built upon Christ the Golden Foundation, the chief Corner Stone: This Kingdom is given to the Branch by God the Father, as the inspired Evangelist testifies, Luk. 1. 32.

3. A Kingdom of Glory and Bleffedness: Matth. 25. 34. Come we bleffed of my Father, inherit the Kingdom prepared for you ... This last mentioned I take to be the Kingdom delign'd by Jesus in the Text, viz. that triumphant Quire in which the Saints and Angels fing Eternal Hallelujah's, to the Everlasting King. Heaven is call'd a Kingdom, because in it God rules his Sons and Subjects. God's Kingdom is where he reigns: Now he reigns in Righteousness, Heb. 1. 8. Thy Throne O God is for ever and ever! a Scepter of Righteousness, is the Scepter of thy Kingdom.

2. The Asseveration, Verily, Verily. This Asseveration is a conspicuous Confirmation of the Truth of the Propoficion, tending clearly to manifest the great Momentousnels and Importance of it. There be two Things in the Affeveration which serve to establish inviolably the Vefacity or Truth of the Proposition, viz. (1.) The Repetition of the Particle Amen. (2.) The Dignity of the

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Speaker. The Word Amen, rendred Verily in the Text, is twofold, either prefixed or offixed; when it is prefixed or put before a Proposition, it is the Note of a certain and earnest Affirmation, as in the Words of our Text, Verily, verily. When it is offixed or subsequent to a Proposition, it notes two Things: Either (1.) The Assent of the Mind, Will, Affections, as at the Conclusion of the Creed and the Lord's Prayer. Or (2.) An Assertation, or certain Assirmation, as the Word Amen, at the End of the Lord's Prayer, signifies not only our Assent to, but Assurance of the Reality and Certainty of the Things therein contained; now the Repetition of this Particle in our Text, like the redoubling of Pharaob's Dream, Gen. 41. 32. shews us at once the undeniable Certainty and great Weight of the Thing spoken of.

2. The Dignity of the Speaker: Who is it that speaks thus? The bleffed and boly Jesus, as our Text informs us; which Name some derive from Temi mitto, aWord that signifies to send, because the Lord Jesus is the bright Angel, the saithful Messenger of the everlasting Covenant; Mal. 3. 1. Heb. 3. 2. Others from jaw sano, a Word that signifies to heal, because our Lord Jesus was the true Physician, Matth. 9. 12. Mark 2. 17. Basil and Cyril a-

mong the Ancients are of this Opinion.

But the Angel explains the true Derivation of it, Mat. 1. 21. And thou shalt call his Name Jesus, for he shall fave bis People from their Sins. And that not only typically, as Meses and F sour, and others, but really and truly. Nor (2) only temporally, as those before mentioned, just from bodily Miseries, but from spiritual and eternal, from Sin and Death, Heb. 2. 14. 1. Cor. 15. 55,56, 57. I John 3. 8. (3.) Neither did he only free his People from Misery, as Mises did Israel out of Egypt,; no, but as his Type Joshua led Israel into Canaan; so does the bleffed Jesus the Anti-type, introduce his People into a State of endless, uninterrupted, and unspeakably ravishing Delight, in the Imperial Paradife, of which the earthly Canaan was but a dark Figure. Now I fay, the Dignity of the Person speaking in our Text, gives great Weight and Confirmation to the Truth spoken. Will he who is Truth it felf lie? Will he who is the great Prophet of his People, co-equal and co eternal with his Father, the Brightness of his Glory, the Express Image of bis Person, Heb 13 4, 8. deceive us? I say unto you: I who am the Alpha and Omega, the first and the last; the King of kings, and Lord of lords, and Prince of the

Kings of the Earth.

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As to the third Particular, the Ground or Occasion of the Words of our Text, imply'd in that Phrase, Jesus answered, It is difficult to find out what were the Words Nicodemus spake, to which Jesus gave answer, there is a Diversity of Opinions about it. Some think that Christ's Words, are a direct Answer to those Words of Nicodemus mentioned in the second Verse; As if Christ had said, Thou lookest upon me as a Prophet only, thou can'st do no otherwise, unless thou wert regenerated. Others think, and that more probably, that from the good Opinion Nicodemus had of Christ, he asked the Way to Salvation; and that our Text is an Answer to that Question.

From the Words thus briefly explained, there arises these two doctrinal Observations, the one imply'd, and

the other express'd.

Obser. I. That Man from his very Birth is depraved.
Obser. II. That Regeneration is absolutely necessary in
Order to obtain eternal Salvation.

As to the first of these which is this, That Man from bis very Birth is depraved.

The Method I defign to follow in profecuting this

Doctrine is

1. To prove the Truth of it.
2. Explain the Nature of it.

3. To improve it. And

1. I am to consider the Truth of the Doctrine. This is plain from the Text, for if the first Birth was not vitiated, what need would there be of a second. The royal Prophet Isaiab upbraids Israel with this, And was called a Transgressor from the Womb, Isai. 48. 8. The Pfalmist gives Testimony to the same Truth, Psalm 51. 5. I was shapen in Sin, not only corrupted with Sin as soon as born, but before, even in our Formation. Job confirms this in the 14th. Chapter of his Book, 4 Verse. Who can bring a clean Thing out of an unclean? not one. Yea, the bleffed Jesus makes this the Ground of the Necessity of a Change, in the 7. Verse of our Context, That which is born of the Flesh is Flesh: As if Christ should say, You need not wonder, Nicodemus, at my Inculcation of the Necessity of this inward Change or New Birth; because Men are corrupted from their first Birth. This original Depravity Depravity is conveyed to all the Sons of Adam by Generation, unless prevented by a Miracle, as in Christ. The Sickness and Death of Infants are a plain and unanswerable Proof of this; For the Wages of Sin is Death, Rom. 6. 23. Also the baptismal Laver shews this hereditary Contagion and Infection. But

2. I am to explain the Nature of this Depravity,

which confifts chiefly in these three Things, viz.

1. In a Privation of Good.

2. In an Antipathy to God.

3. In a Propenfity to Evil;

Then, In every Unregenerate Soul, there is a privation of all good: There is no Spark or fignature of that pristine beautiful Image engraven at first on the Soul by God; no reliques of Man's primitive Righteousness, neither in habit or in act, in inclination or motion, that is spiritually good, Rom. 7. 18 In my sless, i. e. in my Nature confidered as corrupted, there dwells no good thing. The Soul is deprived of it's ancient Ornaments and Furniture; it is lest poor without spiritual riches, blind without saving knowledge, naked without spiritual raiment. Rev. 3. 17.

And,
2. There is an antipathy to God, his Ways, his People, his Image, Rom 8.7. The carnal mind is enmity to God. This is evident from the Speech and Practife of wicked People, their embittered jeers, and satyrical invectives against God's People. A Cain hated an Abel, and an Island an Island, and an Esau a Facob; and that because of their goodness. I Joh. 3. 12. Now this hellish spite is to be found in all natural unregenerate People, till removed by the supernatural Change, of which I design to speak

afterwards. I now proceed to the

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3. Particular contained in this depravity; which is the Propensity that is in all Unconverted People to every Evil. Prov. 22. 15. Fooligness is bound in the heart of a Child. Indeed there is not an equal propensity in all, to every Sin; no, for some by reason of their natural Temperament, manner of Education, or custom, are inclined to one Sin more than some others; yet all Men by Nature are virtually disposed to every Sin; for we are prone to Evil as the Sparks sly upward, Job 5. 7. Every Sin is form'd in our Nature; they want only time, opportunity, temptation, and the removal of restraining Grace, to bring them forth into action.

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USE. Hence we are informed (1.) of Man's miserable and deplorable state by Nature, which affords us sufficient matter for the deepest Humiliation, and most doleful Lamentation! It's on this account that we are rendred obnoxious to the vindictive Justice of a terrible and holy God. Eph. 2. 3. This is it that makes our Lives so corrupted, and all our religious Services so desective and depraved.

2. This informs us of the absolute necessity of a univerfal Change, of Heart as well as Practice, in order to obtain Fellowship and Communion with a holy fin hating God here, 1 70h. 1. 6. or the more full Enjoyment of him in the Life to come. How can there be a fweet Communion, and full Enjoyment, without Love? and how can there be Love without Likeness? and pray what Likeness or Refemblance is there between an infinitely pure God, and an Unconverted Sinner, who is a very mass of Pollution and Defilement? How can that God who is glorious in Holine's fix his complacential Love upon that which is the object of his eternal abhorrence? And how can an unrenewed Sinner, who is fill'd with enmity against God, Rom. 8. 7. fix his highest Love upon one he hates with an implacable hatred . All which confider'd, complexly thews us the absolute necessity of a universal Change. Which naturally leads me to the fecond Observation, which IS, DECEMBER.

That Regeneration is absolutely necessary in order to obtain Eternal Salvation

This is evident from the words of our Text, Except a Man be born again, he cannot see the Kingdom of God. Also hom Gal. 6. 15 For in Christ Jesus neither circumcission nor uncircumcission avails any thing, but the new Creature. Therefore if any Man he in Christ Jesus he is a new Creature, old things are pass'd away, and all things are become new. Heb. 12. 14. Without Holiness no man shall see the Lord. Rev. 21. 27. And there shall in no ways enter into it, any thing that defileth, neither what soever worketh abomination, or maketh a lye, but they which are written in the Lamb's book of Life.

In profecuting this Doctrine, I shall endeavour to observe the following method.

1. Shew Negatively what Regeneration is not.

2. Positively shew what it is.

3. Propose those Reasons that urge the necessity of it.

4. Improve it.

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As to the first propos'd, which was to shew what Rege.

It is not what Nicodemus grofly conceiv'd, a re-entry into the Womb of our Mother. It is surprizing that a Man of so polite Literature, as we have reason to believe Ni. codemus was : A Master, a Teacher in Israel ! acquainted with the Law and Word of God, where doubtless he had read frequently fuch passages as those, Ezek. 36. 26 should have such gross conceptions of this Work of God; but hereby are these sayings of God verify'd, I Cor. 1. 21, and 2. 14 For in the wisdom of God the World by wisdom knew not God; but the natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God, for they are foolighness unto him; neither can be know them, because they are spiritually discerned. Such is the inherent hereditary Contagion of our apostatiz'd Nature, that were we born a thousand times in a natural way, it would not remedy that Malady: This the bleffed and boly fefus plainly and clearly confirms in the 6th ver. of our Context, That which is born of the flesh, is flesh, i. e. it is corrupted and contaminated.

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Hence it appears to be a prodigy of incomparable folly for any to boast of and glory in, the grandeur of their Descent and Lineage, seeing that whatsoever is born of the flesh is slesh, and without outward Cultivation, and inward Renovation, must be the Subjects of indelible

mifery. Neither

2. Is Regeneration a change of the Essence, or being of the Soul: (bec femper eadem phisice manet) The Soul is not made new as to it's being or substance (aut quo ad effe obificum) other ways a new Soul must be infus'd, which we read not of; but as to it's qualities (aut quò ad effe morale) new qualities or principles of Action are infus'd into the Soul by God, by which it is inclin'd, and fway'd after another manner, and to another scope, than formerly. Some do talk strangely of this affair, that the substance of the Soul is chang'd, as Flaccus Fliricus, Gregory Nazianzene, and others, " that People are Goded into God, and Christ-" ed into Christ, as their Expressions Theopoiein Christo. poisin import. It's true, the Scripture calls this gracious Change, a participation of the Divine Nature, 2 Pet. 1. 4 But this is only to shew (1) the reality and fixedness of this work of Grace, that it is no notion or fancy, but a solid reality. (2) the resemblance it hears to the Divine Such Persons are renew'd after God's Image in Knowledge, Righteousness, and Holiness; they have a divine

divine temper and disposition of Soul; the principal by as of their Hearts is towards God and his Service. But the they are thus born after God and of God, yet they are not thereby made God. That which is by way of substance or essence in him, is only by way of accident in us. Neither

3. Doth it consist in an outward Profession of Christ, or his Ways. The foolish Virgins had large Lamps, but no Oyl, Matth 25. A Man may be reform'd from Paganism or Popery, to the Profession of true Christianity, and yet be a

ftranger to this Work of God. Nor

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4. In the enjoyment of outward Priviledges; fuch as Baptism, the Lord's Supper, and others of the like nature. The Jews of old depended upon these outward Priviledges and Prerogatives, Fer. 7. 4. Rom. 10. 3. And fo do many of the Gospellized World now; but the divinely inspired Feremiab pungently inculcates the invalidity of outward Ordinances, without the thing fignifyed by them, to obtain bliss and glory; therefore he puts the circumcis'd lews, who were uncircumcis'd in Heart, in a paralel Cafe with Edom, Ammon, Moab, heathenish Nations, Fer. 9. 25. Yea Christ himself had a Controversy with the Jews upon the fame account, he endeavoured to destroy their fond hopes of Heaven grounded upon their outward Priviledges, and for his plain dealing he receiv'd abutive treatment. Job. 8. The Apostle Paul very plainly sheweth the insufficiency of these things without an inward renovation, Gal. 6. 15. Neither

5. Doth it consist in an external conformity to the Law of God: For this is something inward, the Workmanship of God in the Heart. A Man may pray, read, hear outwardly, keep the Sabbath, be faithful to his Word, and just in his Dealings, and yet be a stranger to this Work of God in the Soul: For such were some of the Pharisees of old, Phil. 3. 6. Mar. 10: 20. and yet our ascended Lord and Saviour positively avers, that unless our Righteousness exceed the Righteousness of the Scribes and Pharisees, we shall in no wife enter into the Kingdom of Heaven, Mat. 5. 20. Nor

whom he never renews: So he did Abimelech a Heathen, Gen 20 6. One that is not renew'd may avoid gross sins, through sear, shame, or the absence of opportunities, and temptations; or through the influence of Nature's light, the Precepts of Morality, the Doctrines of the Gospel, and the Civil Laws of the Land. The Apostle Peter speaks of some that had escap'd the Pollutions of the World through

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the knowledge of the Lord Christ, and yet were again intangled in them, 2 Pet. 2. 20, 23. Restraining Grace keeps only from the outward acts of Sin, through slavish sear, or some selfish motives; but saving Grace subdues Sin at the root, and raises an irreconcileable hatred in the Soul against it.

2. Cor. 7. 11. Nor

on 7. In common Gifts or motions of the Holy Spirit, which are without distinction confer'd on both the Elect and Reprobate: It is not a Gift of Prayer, Tongues, Utterance. or a faculty of unfolding Scripture Difficulties: Judas had all or most of these, yet was he not born again, but a Son of Perdition, Job. 17. 12. " It is not with Men as " with Trees (as one observes) for every bud, blofform, or leaf, argues some life in the Tree, but every ability to " Preach or to Pray, does not prove this supernatural "Life in us." Neither does it confift in the common motions of the Hely Spirit, fuch as some fight of Sin, some grief for it, and wifes after Amendment; personal Afflictions, a prospect of Eternity in Sickness, or other such alarming Occurrences, may cause such like workings. Herod delighted to hear John the Baptist, Mark 6. 20. Felix trem. bled when he heard Paul preach, Acts 24 25. And A. grippa was almost perswaded, ex eligo, which compar'd with Paul's answer, ver. 29. Acts 26 28. may be justly rendred all to a little : and even wicked Balaam could wish for a happy Death, tho' he did not so well relish a holy Life, Numb 23. 10. Let me die the Death of the Righteous, and let my last End be like his. 2 Pet. 2. 15.

selding Nor Wells brown a startenal account to the 8. Does Regeneration confift in a partial Change of the Soul, or of some of it's Faculties only; but it is a total Change of the Soul in all its Powers. There may be strange Changes in some of the Faculties, and yet no true Conversion to God; as particularly, (1) There may be great light and knowledge of divine Truths, with an affent to, and perswasion of their veracity, in the mind. 1 Cor. 13. 2. And though I have the gift of prophely, and understand all mysteries, and all knowledge; and though I have all faith, so that I could remove mountains, and have no Charity (or Love, for to the word agape fignifies) I am nothing. Also Heb. 6 4 For it is impossible for those who were once enlightned .- Rom. 2. 17, 18. Here we fee the Understanding the directive Power may be so illuminated by the Spirit of God, as to perceive divine Truths with a more clear and affecting view than before, without a faving Change. Allo

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Also the Will which is a cardinal Faculty of Man's Souls may be much bow'd, and almost perswaded in some of the Unregenerate, Act. 26. 28. Again, the Conscience, and ther Power, or as some say, a reflex act of the Mind, may be much awakened by the terror of God upon the account of Sin, Gen. 4. 13, 14. Act. 24. 25. Also the Passions may be in some measure chang'd in the Unregenerate: They may have great Sorrow for Sin, 1 Kin. 21. 27. Mat. 17 4. 5. Foy and delight from divine Objects; Heb. 6. 41 Mat. 13. 20. and in attendance upon divine Ordinances, Joh. 5. 35. Ifai. 58. 2. Defires after Chrift, Mal. 3. 20 Joh. 6. 34. after Grace, Mat. 25. 8. after Heaven, Numb. 23. 10 some hatred against Sin, Rom, 2. 22, 2 Kin. 106 26, 27, 28. some purposes to fortake it, Numb. 22. 17, 18. some Love to God, Jer. 2. 2. Deut. 9. 6, 24. compar'd to Christ, Mat. 10. 27. to the People of God in general: This the Parable of the wife and foolish Virgins proves, Mar. 25. for it is probable that the foolish would not have affociated and dwelt with the wife to as they did, unless they had lov'd them, Gal 4. 7. to faithful, Soul fearthing Ministers in particular, Mark 6. 20. some fear of God, Jam. 2 19. Jonah 1. 10. 16. some zeal for God, 2 Kir. 10. 6. Phil. 3. 6. Rom. 10 2. some faith in God, Act 8 13. Joh. 2. 23, 24 some dependance and reliance upon God, Mich. 4. 11. 2 Chron. from ver. 5. to 13 & 18, compar'd with Deut. 9. 6 24. & 1 Kin. 15. 3. some confident persuasion of their interest in his special favour and friendship, Mat. 25 7, 11. Joh. 8. 33. 2 Chron. 13. 10 Numb. 22. 18. All thefe things I have mentioned under this Head, People may have, and yet want regenerating Grace, and so be damned at last. But I proceed to consider the

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Regeneration is, And

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ange. Also God's defaced Image in Man, to some degree of it's primitive beauty and lustre. Our first Parents were made after God's Image, in Knowledge, Righteousness and true Holiness, with dominion over the Creatures, Eccl. 7. 29. Gen. 1. 27. Pfal. 8. 5. This Image of God consisted in a universal recticude of the whole Soul, with all its Faculties, Powers and Affections; the Understanding being the guide and governour of the Soul's Faculties, had clear Perceptions of the mind and will of God; the Will was subject to the Understanding's directions, having an inherent inclination to will that which the Mind by it's native light, shew'd

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to be good. The whole train of Passions freely follow'd the guidance of these superiour Powers, without the least reluctance: Thus there was a universal barmony at first among all the Soul's Faculties establish'd by the God of order, but Sin has introduced a confusion and Chaos among these Faculties, it has darkened the Understanding, rendred the Will obstinate, and 'misplac'd the Affections upon diametrically opposite Objects, hardned the Heart, stupished the Conscience: Now the blind Will which was before a Subject, usurps the Empire, and hurries the other Powers to a compliance, with its inordinate dictates. Now Regene. ration is a renewing that gracious Image of God in us which we have loft; for by it the blind Understanding is in some measure enlightened, Act. 26. 18. the stony Heart mollify'd, Ezek. 36. 26 the disordered Affections rectify'd and fix'd upon the most suitable and noble Objects, God himself as their chief Good and last End.

But more particularly,

A Law Work generally preceeds this Change: Hence the Law is faid to be a Schoolmaster to lead us to Christ, Gal. 3. 24. which I apprehend is wrought in the following manner.

1. There is a discovery of Sin, which the Lord effects by the Law and by the Spirit. Rom. 7. 7. I had not known Sin, but by the Law. Before this Christless Sinners are secure, like Peter fleeping in his Chains, Acts 12, 6. The Spirit of God concurs with the Law. This is one of his first Works with Unconverted Sinners; as is evident from Job. 16. 8. Before he convinces them of Righteousness, he convinces them of Sin; their Eyes are opened, Act. 26. 18. Now they see Sin in its loathsome nature, deplorable circumstances, and dreadful consequences; they begin to see the holiness of God, the spiritual latitude of his Law, and their own corrupt nature; then are they apt to cry out, Who can stand before this great and dreadful God! Now, tho' this discovery of Sin begins at a particular Evil, as with the Fews, Act 2 37. yet it proceeds to more; as Ezekiel was led to divers parts of the Temple to fee greater and greater abominations, Ezek. 8. 6-12, 13.

2. There is an application of the merit of Sin: God convinces the Sinner that all the threatnings belong to him; yea he particularly applies them to himself, as Nathan his parabolical Discourse to David, 2 Sam. 12. 7. I am the man, that these Cuises are directed against: He hears his Condemnation sounded by the Trumpet of the Word; he sees

sees and seels that he is in the utmost distress, environed with dangers, and can at present see no way of escape open'd, Luk. 15. 17. He is in the case of the afflicted pursu'd Israelites at the Red Sea, Exod. 14. 14, 15. This is that Spirit of Bondage to sear, which ordinarily preceeds the

Spirit of Adoption, Rom. 8. 15.

3. Compunction, or tharp anguish for Sin. The fight of Sin and Wrath wound the Soul, as tho' it were stab'd with a Sword, Act. 2, 37. They have such acute Pains as if a tharp Spear lanc'd their Hearts: It's elsewhere call'd the rending of the Heart, Joel 2. 13. When we are greatly griev'd in Soul for Sin, so that it even cuts us to the Heart to think how we have disponeured God, and disparag'd our selves by it; when we conceive an avertion to Sin, land earnestly defire and endeavour to get clear of the principles of it, and never to return to the practife of it, then we rend our Hearts for it, and then will God rend the Heavens, and come down to us with Mercy. Also this Compunction I am treating of is called breaking up of the fallow Ground, Jer 4 3. Break up your fallow ground, and fow not among thorns: Which represents both the necessity and d fficulty of it. " An unconvinced Heart, fays one, is like " fallow Ground, until'd, unfenc'd, unfruitful of any thing " besides Thorns, which is the natural produce of the " Soil; which we are bound to get plow'd up by the Word " of God, H.b 4. 12. otherwise they will choke our at-" tempts, and blaft our hopes. " Hof. 10. 11. It's also compar'd to a taking away the fore-skin of the Heart. Jer. 4 4. Circumcife your felves to the Lord, and take away the fore-skins of your Heart, ye men of Judah, and Inhabitants of Ferusalem: lest my fury come forth like fire, and burn that none can quench it, because of the evil of your doings. i.e. saith Mr. Pool, "take away that brawniness and obstinacy that " is upon your Hearts, having to do with God that hath " respect unto the Heart. Deut. 10. 16. Ezek 44. 9. Act. 7. 51. least you proceed so far in your obstinacy, that I " will not be appeas'd." Fer. 21. 12. Amos 5. 6.

4. Enquiry: When the Apostle Peter's preaching accompanied with divine energy, had wounded the Jews, this was the necessary effect of it; What shall we do? Act 2.37.

Thus I thought it necessary to prevent mistakes, to speak first of that which is previous and preparatory to this Change. Now I come to speak somewhat briefly of the Change it less in the several Faculties of Man's Soul. And

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I. The Understanding is renewed in it's several Powers or Acts, a Light from on high shines into it, whereby it's natural Darkness is in some Measure dissipated, so that it hath new Apprehensions of Things. As natural Light was one of the first Things produced in the old Creation. Gen. 1. 3. And God faid, let there be Light, and there was Light: so spiritual Light is one of the first in the new. 2 Cor. 4. 6. Formerly the Face of Christ was vailed from the Soul, as the Face of Mofes from the Ifraelites, but now he fees something of his peerless Beauty, and tran. scendent Excellency. Christ is to him as the Apple Tree a. mong the Trees of the Woods, as the Rose of Sharon, and the Lilie of the Valley, Cant. 2. 1, 2, 3. His very Name is as fragrant Ointment poured forth, and aromatick Spices, Cant. 1.3. All other Enjoyments are as Dross in comparison of him, in the enlightened Sinner's Esteem, Phil. 3.8. Now he fees, the loathfome and abominable Nature of Sin, Rom. 7. 13. Now he fees and experience tells him, that there is no true Solace, Contentment or Sai tisfaction to be had in any fublunary Trifles, he fees that fuch earthly Enjoyments are empty of folid Good, tranfient, unfatisfying, and bewitching; contrary to his former Apprehension, Ifai. 95, 2. 1 Cor. 7. 31. Pfalm 6. 1 Tim. 6.9, 10. They can find no more Nourishment in them for their hungring Souls, than a starving Man would do in Gravel Stones, Wind, Husks, Athes, Prov. 20. 17. Hof. 12. 1. Luke 15. 16. Ifai. 44. 20. That Heart Holiness and Circumspection of Life, which he was apt formerly to ridicule and deride, as needless Preciseness, affected and foolish Singularity, Cant. 5. 9. 1 Pet. 4. 4. He sees not only nece fary, but defireable and lovely, Cant. 6. 1. Zech. 8. 23. Mal. 3. 16, 17. Now he fees clearly that that good Heart, those good Words, good Deeds, good Meanings, for which he thought God would spare and reward him, deferves nothing less than the revengeful Strokes of God's direful Justice, Ifai. 64 6. Phil. 5. 7.

2. He has a new Affent, his Understanding being enlightened to perceive the precious Truths of Christ, he assents to them with a kind of Plerophory, in a lively, sensible Manner, Luke 1. 1. His Assent is not grounded upon Opinion, Conjecture, or historical Credit, as formerly; and therefore is not light and superficial, but sim and real; the natural Atheism of his Heart, is in some Measure cured; so that he does not so staggeringly assent

to divine Truths as before.

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h. His Judgment is changed. Formerly it was an abfurd Paradox to him, if he had all the Honours, Profits, Pleasures his Heart could Desire, that he should not be happy then; but now he judges by Experience, that these Things can no more satisfy an enlightened than an Adamant Stone, or a Puff of Wind, would fatisfy a hungry Person. Formerly he used to think that the New Birth was but a Fancy, a Whitn, a Fiction, introduced by some hypocondrick, filly, precise People, that imposed upon themselves and others, with Dreams and Notions, the Effects of melancholly Blood, a fickly Constitution, or a disordered Brain; but now he sees and feels an absolute Necessity of it, and that he must be damned without he obtains it, according to the folemn redoubled Asseveration of the Lord Christ, in our Text. In short, He used to judge of Things by their Appearance, but now he judges of them according to what they are in Reality.

4. His Estimate of Things is changed. He was wont to think highly of the World and the Things of it, however contrarily he might speak, these had the Throne of his Heart; but now he prefers even the Reproach of Christ before them, Heb. 11. 26. Thus his Estimate is changed in Respect of Honours, Pleasures, Companions, Cists, Parts, Privileges, Performances, which would take up more Time than can be well spared at present to explain and illustrate. I proceed therefore to another Par-

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5. His Purposes are changed, he has vastly different Designs from those he was wont to entertain and indulge before his New Birth; while he was in a State of Security, his principal Scope was to get the World, if possible; to this End he would be frequently, almost continually framing the most artful and suitable Schemes, and if these did not answer as he would have them, then perhaps his Sleep would be broken, and his Thoughts disturb'd, and he put upon a Rack of impatient Pain. In short, His Purposes were for Sin and Self, but now they are for God and his Soul, now he strives as much daily to get his Heart and Affictions deadned to the World, as he did before to fecure and advance his Interest in it. Now his anxious Mind is often contriving, what Measures he should take to glorify the bleffed God, to subdue abominable Sin, and advance the despised Interest of his dear Lord Jesus. 6. His 6. His Reasonings are changed. He was wont in his State of Sin and Security, to argue for Sin and the World, against Christ and Holiness; from the Mercy and Good, ness of God to Liberty, (so called, but it is really the basest Bondage) in sinning against him, but now it is the

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greatest Morive to Holinels, and Circumspection.

2. The Will is changed. It has got a new Brass and Center of it's Actings; in his unconverted State, himfelf or the World was the Center, in Reality (notwithstanding his fair and falle Flams and Flourithes of empty Talk to the contrary) to which he moved, for which he acted with a furious natural Proneness, Pfalm 4 6. 2 Tim. 3 2. But now God in Christ is the Center to which all his Actions, whither natural, civil, or facred, do bend and ter. minate. He aims at God's Glory in all his Actions univerfally, and fingly, the Inclinations of his Will bend towards God freely from an inward and powerful Principle of Life. 1 Cor. 10.31. Grace is in him as a Well of Water springing up to eternal Life, John 4. 14. His Will has an unconstrained Motion. Some under the Views of a vast Eternity, or some afflictive Dispensation, have weak Motions of Heart towards God, Pfalm 78.34. But when the Prospect of Danger is removed; the Motions cease, Pfalm 78. 57. like the Motion of a Clock, when the Spring is removed, but the Motions of a Believer's Heart are constant, even when outward Enforcements are taken away, Pfalm 119. 112. because they flow from an inward and vital Cause.

Furthermore, His Will has new Enjoyments: in his State of Unregeneracy, his Life was only a vexatious Wandring from Vanity to Vanity, all the Contentment he had was in some worldly Accommodations, or outward Performances, Pfalm 46. Amos 6. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6. Rom. 10. 3. But now they are as Husks to him, he can't be satisfied without the Childrens Bread. Pfalm 119. 37. & 106. 4. It was an observable Saying of Augustine, "Tu fecisti Cor" nostrum, et Irrequietum est donec ad te revertatur, i. e. "Thou hast made our Heatt, and it is Restless till it resturns to thee." The Sinner in his Security would be contented with the Husk and Shell of Duties, but now nothing will satisfy him, but the Presence of Fesus in them; a Sight of the King's Face, a Sense of his special Love. But the cardinal Acts of the Will, are Assent and Dissent, these are the very Hinges upon which it exerts its reservive and exclusive Faculties, sutable to it's Love or Dislike

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to the Object proposed, John 1, 12. & 5, 40. When Christ is offered to the Soul apended to the Pole of the Gospel, on his own Terms of Self denial, and taking up the Cross, the new Born Person is willing to want all that he may have him, to loose all that he may gain him.

3. The Affections of the Soul are changed; such as Defire, Delight, Fear, Hatred, Joy, Love. New-born Perions have frequent and vehement Defires after Communion with, and Conformity to God in Christ here, and the full Enjoyment of him hereafter; ariling from a Sight of his Reauty and Excellency, Pfalm 42. 1, 2. As the Heart panteth after the Water Brooks, so panteth my Soul after thee, O God. My Soul thirsteth for God, for the living God; when shall I come and appear before God. Psalm 63. 1, 2, 3, 8. My Flesh longeth for thee in a dry and thirsty Land where no Water is; To see thy Power and thy Glory, ---Because thy Lovingkindness is better than Life, --- my Soul followeth hard after thee. Plalm 84. 1, 2. How amiable are thy Tubernacles, O Lord of Hosts! My Soul longeth, yea, even fainteth for the Courts of the Lord: My Heart and my Flesh crieth out for the living God. Cant. 1. 2. Let bim kis me with the Kisses of his Mouth: For thy Love is better than Wine. Plalm 73. 25. Whom have I in Heaven but thee? and there is none upon Earth that I desire besides thee. Psalm 119. 5, 174 O that my Ways were directed to keep thy Statutes! I have longed for thy Salvation, O Lord: and thy Law is my Delight. Rev. 22. 20. He which testifieth these Things, Saith, Surely I come quickly, Amen, even so, come Lord Fesus. And as their Desires are after Ch ift, so their Delight is in him. Cant. 1, 4. The King bath brought me into his Chambers: We will be glad and rejoyce in thee, we will remember thy Love more than Wine. Cant. 1. 14. A bundle of Myrrbe is my well beloved unto me; he shall lie all Night betwixt my Breasts. Cant 2. 3. As the Apple-tree among the Trees of the Wood, so is my beloved among the Sons. I sat down under his Shadow with great Delight, and his Fruit was sweet to my Tafte. Cant. 5. 16. His Mouth is most sweet; (i.e. the Communications of his Love by his Word are most Delightful,) yea, he is altogether lovely. This is my beloved, and this is my Friend, O Daughters of Ferusalem. And as they delight in him, so they fear to offend him, and that even in the least Things, I Thest. 5. 22. They are apt to ry out when they are tempted, as Joseph, How Shall do vis great Wickedness and Sin against God, Gen. 39. 9.

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They fee the Bafeness and feel the Bitterness of Sin, and therefore fear it. Lam 3. Having in Remembrance the Wormwood and the Gall. They feel a Sense of the divine Goodness, and therefore fear sinning against it; Hos 2. 5. Afterward shall the Children of Ifrael return, and sek the Lord their God, and shall fear the Lord and his Goodness in the latter Days. Rom. 2. 4. And as they fear Sin fo they bate it universally & irreconcileably. Plalm 119. 104. and cannot at any Time fall in Love with it as formerly, I John 3. 3, -- 10. Again the Objects of their Love are changed, God's People, his Laws, his Image, bis Ordinances, are the Objects to which their Affections freely flow; now the New born Person Loves fincerely and fervently, those whom he once despised, and pities those whom he once loved and admired, and dildains their Society, their Scoffs and Threatnings, as well as their destructive Gains and perishing insipid Pleasures, Psalm 15. 4. 8 119. 115. 2 Kings 3. 14. Pfalm 2 1, 4. 8 52. 6,1. Isai. 33. 15. Pfalm 141. 4. Heb. 11. 24 Now he fees that the People of God are the most excellent Persons on Earth, as much preferrable to others as fewels, the Stones of a Crown, refined Gold, a royal Diadem, is to common Pebbles, Drofs and Rubbifb. Mal. 3. 17. Zech. 9. 16. Lam. 4 2. Ifai. 62. 3. Pfalm 16. 3. As much excelling others, as Wheat does Chaff, Matth. 13.30. Pfalm 1. 4 Light, Darkness, Matth. 5. 14. Eph. 5. 8. Cedars and Myrtle trees, the Tares and Thorns, Pfalm 92. 12. Ifa. 55. 13 Matth. 13. 38 Cant. 2. 2. As much as the most potent Kings, the bafest Slaves, Rev. 1. 6. Acts 8. 23. Ifai 61. 1. As much as Lambs, and Doves are preferrable in their Qualities to Goats, Swine, Dogs and Foxes, Hof. 4 14 Matth. 10. 16. & 25. 33. & 7 6: 2 Pet. 2.22. Luke 13. 32. and Vipers, Matth. 3. 7. Therefore the New born Person resorts to God's People, covets their Company (which he before shun'd) that with them he may feek Jefus, Acts 4. 23. Cant. 1. 7. 8 6. 1. When the blinded Jaylor came to have his Eyes opened, he foon washed the Wounds he had made before, by many and cruel Stripes, Acts 16. 23, 33. Their Love is fixed on God in Jefus, as their highest Good, and last End; a their compleat, satisfying and everlasting Portion, Lan. 3. 24. Pfalm 16. 5 & 73. 26. which shews it in lively, warm, vigorous Actings, so that the whole Soul feels fomerimes the Iweet Pains, and refreshful Qualms of Love-fickness after Christ, Cant. 5. 8. All the Waters Aff Aion

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Affliction cannot quench this Love, but makes it burn more brightly, as Oyl cast into the Fire; Cant 8 6. Set ne as a Seal upon thine Heart, as a Seal upon thine Arm: For Love is frong as Death .-- Their Sorrow is also changed as to its Objects; they were wont in their carnal and feeure State, to mourn principally about worldly Losses, and Disappointments, Pfalm 4.6. 2 Cor. 7. 10. that either they could not amais and obtain, or retain fuch a Quantity of worldly Pelf, as their greedy Defires longed for, or their Trouble principally center'd upon the Loss of their Relations or Friends, or their Credit and worldly Comfort, Gev. 27.38. 1 Sam. 15.30. But now they mourn chiefly over their Sins against God, Pfalm sr. that they are fo many, fo heinous, that they have coninued in Sin fo long, Rom 6 21. that they are so inwardly and universally corrupted by ir, Rom. 7. 24 and they to not only grieve that they themselves have finned aginft luch a good God, but that others also do grievouslyseproach the Almighty, and affront his Majesty, by contemning his Authority, prophaning his facred Name, violating his Sabbath, flighting his Word and Ordinances, opposing his Truths, and abusing his People. Ezek 9 4. 2 Pet. 2. 7, 8. Pfalm 119. 136. Lam. 4. 2. They also mourn an absent God! The withdrawing of his comfortable Presence from them distresses their Spirits, Pfalm 42. 5. Cant. 3. 1, 2, 3. & 5 6, 8. The numerous Crouds of wicked People, the Smallness of the Number of those that are truly Godly, and the little Success of the Gospel of Christ, affords Matter of great Sorrow to New-born Persons, Matth. 7. 13. 8 20. 16. 8 22. 14. Nahum 7. 1, 2. Pfalm 3. 1. Ifai. 53. 1.

4. The Conscience is changed: As before it was not able to perform it's Offices, or Functions, viz. to apply, convince, or tremble at the Word, but now when the Soul seels the regenerating Influences of the Holy Spirit, what a tender Sense fills the renewed Conscience? For what small Things will it smite, rebuke and check the Sinner? How strongly will it bind to Duty, and bar against Sin? The Consciences of the most of ungodly People are large, secure, and mostly silent; if it be not when they commit gross and notorious Crimes, Titus 1. 15. But the Consciences of regenerate Persons being purged from dead Works, Heb. 9 14. do wake and rebuke sharply for small Offences, 1 Sam. 24 5. and puts the Sinner into Distress and Auguish, Gen. 43. 21. Now it is the conti-

nued Labour of the New-born Person to get and keep

a good Conscience, 2 Cor. 1, 12. Acts 24 16.

5. The Memory; now it is more apt to embrace and retain divine Things then formerly, Cant. 1. 4. Pfalm 103. 18. & 110 11. The regenerate Person endeavours to lay up the Sayings of Jesus in the Cabinet of his Memory, Matth. 26. 75. I confess that regenerating Grace does not change the natural Imperfections of the human Constitution, only the moral. If a Person has naturally a weak Memory, it cannot be reasonably expected that Grace will strengthen the natural Faculty, for it's Design is not to heal the Body but the Soul, it only turns the Vein of the Thoughts and Affections on divine Subjects, and helps to perceive better, fundamental Truths, I John 2. 20, 27. and makes a Person the more desirous to retain them, but it don't enlarge or strengthen the Faculty it felf ordinarily; a Person may be a strong Christian, have an affectionate Hears, and a holy humble Practice, and yet have but a weak Memory, but in the mean time, it is furely the Practice of New born Persons to pore much upon divine Things, Pfalm 1. 2 & 104 34 & 119. 97, 99. Therefore when they forget precious Truths they have heard explained (their Affections being fixed upon them) they are grieved. But

6. Their Conversation is changed: They were wont to be like Moles grovelling in the Earth, now their Mind and Conversation is in Heaven; Phil. 3. 20. Heb. 13. 14. They are ashamed and blush at their former Conversation, Rom 6. 21. They have changed their former Mafters, Sin, Satan, and the World, and broke their detestable league with them and Death, Rom. 6. 14, 16 to 23 28. 15, 18. Gal. 5 24. And they that are Christ's have crucified the Flesh, with the Affections and Lusts. The N w born Person maintains a continual Conflict with Sin, Gal 5 17. Rom. 7. 23. Now he does not only endeavour to restrain the outward AS, but to crucify the Root of his inward Corruption, Plaim 51. Not only to cut off some Branches, but all, even that Sin which has the strongest Seat in his Constitution, Pfalm 18. 23. He endeavours to repress the first Motions of Sin, and to fice the Appearance of Evil, being Diffident of his own Strength, and afraid to offend his God, 1 Theff. 5. 12.

But I proceed to the third Thing proposed,

3. To offer Reasons urging the Necessary of Regenera-

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The universal Corruption of our Nature shews the indispensable Necessity of renewing Grace; as in the 6 Verse of our Context. For without Holins's no Man shall see the Lord, Heb. 12. 14. Rom 8. 13. Is it reasonable to suppose that such a boly God as Febovah is, who cannot look on Sin but with Abhorrence, should receive such polluted Wretches as unconverted Sinners are, into his complacential Embraces?

2. Because while unconverted, the Law condemns us, Gal. 3. 10. Rom 3. 19 which Sentence cannot be removed any other Ways but by Faith in Christ, Mark 16. 16. John 3. 18 which no unconverted Person has, for if he had, it would change his Heart and Practice, Gal. 5.6. 2 Thest 1. 11. James 2. 14. He may indeed have a historical or temporary Faith, but that won't do for Salvation, James 2. 19, 20

3. Because of the Stability and Firmness of God's Word. He who cannot lie hath spoken it, and Heaven and Eurth may and shall pass away, but not one Tittle that God hath spoken, shall pass away unaccomplished, Matth. 24. 35. Therefore Regeneration is necessary to Salvation.

4. The Confideration of the Nature of the Happiness of Heaven, with the Respect that Regeneration hath to it, plainly manifests the Necessity of it. Surely the Nature of future Happiness is pure and spiritual, consisting in the Vision and Fruition of a boly God, who is a Spirit, I Cor. Angels, and fuch Pleasures and Employments as the Beauty of the Objects and other Circumstances of the Place, may be supposed to imply. Now what Surableness is there between a carnal unrenewed Mind, and the spiritoal and pure Pleafures of Heaven? Does not Pleafure fpring from the Sutableness, between the Object and the Faculty? What Pleasure then can be expected by the unregenerate in Heaven it self, if they were carried there in their present Condition? Cthough they may be fure, in the mean time, that while such, they will never have the Tryal, Rev. 21. 27. & 22. 15.) there is such a Difcord between their present Dispositions and the Temper and Entertainments and Employments of Heaven, for thef; are holy and spiritual but they are carnal and sensual. This Dr. Scott expresses beautifully, " For alas (if we confider the Matter rightly) how could Souls of their Relish and Complexion, find a proper Employment for " themselves 54

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Again,

"themselves in the Regions of Blis? There are no wanton Amours among those heavenly Loyers, no Rivers of Wine, among their Rivers of Pleasure, to gratify their boundless Sensuality; no Parasite to flatter their losty Pride, no Miseries to seed their meager Envy, no Mischiess to tickle their devilish Revenge, but all the Felicities with which that State abounds, (viz. Praise, Love, Contemplation) are such that they would loath and nauscate them, as too pure and refined for their deprayed Appetites; and not improbably (if they had their own Option) desire to fly to Hell for Shelter, to Spirits of their own Deprayity, rather than stay to be tormented in a Heaven so incongruous to their Nature." So that if these Men would be happy they must either find out a new Heaver, or get new Hearts.

Bishop Beveridge expresses himself thus upon this Head; "Supposing it should please God to take us all up imme-" diately into the highest Heavens, and there place us a-" round our bleffed Saviour; all such as are real Saints among us, as love God above all things, and have pre-" par'd their Minds for Spiritual Enjoyments, how glad would they be to fee their Redeemer, shining in all his "Glory? How suddenly would they strike up with the " Choir of Heaven, in finging the Praises of him that f brought them thither? What infinite Pleasure would they take in the Place, Employment, Company, and every thing they see there? But as for others who are " still in their Sins, and mind only Earthly things, how fad and disconsolate would they be? they would wonder to " fee the Saints fo pleafant and joyful; for, as for their parts, they would fee nothing there to take delight in; in the midst of Light they would be still in Darkness, and in Sorrow in the midft of Joys, they would not " hear the Heavenly Musick, or if they did, it would found harsh, and be all discords to them; they could not raste " these spiritual Dainties, or if they did, they could not " relish or find any sweetness in them: they could not fee the Face of God, or if they did, they would not be "pleas'd but terrify'd and confounded at it; and all this
"for the want of a true principle of Grace and Holiness,
"without which a blind Man may as well delight in " Pictures, the deaf Man in Musick, or a brute Beaft in Metaphylicks, as Men of fuch tempers, either in Heaven, or God himself.

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Again, Regeneration hath such a relation to our Salvation, that it is indeed a part and beginning of it. Gratia est aurora Gloria; Grace is the very dawn of Glory, differing only in degree and duration, from the happiness of Heaven. "The truth is (saith Stanbope) God in his Wistmoon and hath so ordered the matter, so admirably contrived our Nature and our Duty, that Virtue and Happiness, Grace and Glory are one and the same thing, differing only in the Circumstances and several Prospects we view them under. The good Man begins his Heaven upon Earth, and finishes there what is impersed here: for the more he masters his sensual Appetites, and gets above the World, ... the more he is spiritualized, and made meet to be a partaker with the Saints in Light."

Pray confider feriously that precious, but awful place of holy Scripture, Gal 6. 15. It's observable here that the Apostle was speaking of some who defired to make a fair shew in the Flesh, and therefore urg'd the necessity of Circumcifion, whom the Apostle inform'd, and affur'd, that in Christ Jesus neither Circumcision nor Uncircumcifion avail'd any thing, i. e. to Salvation, but the new Creature. Circumcilion was certainly an Ordipance of God's own Appointment, a Seal of the Covenant between God and his People, Rom. 4. 11. A badge of distinction between them and the Infidel Nations, Rom. 2. 2. a fign of their original pravity, and of the necessity of inward fanctity, Jer. 4. 4. Col. 2. 13. Yet the Apostle informs those who thought they were bound to observe it. that without an internal Change these suppos'd Priviledges would avail nothing, and by a parity of reason (as Dr. Edwards justly observes) " he must be interpreted to speak to us, that our Sacramental Walhing in Baptism, our Spiritual Gifts and Endowments, our profound Knowledge and Learning, our observation of the Ordinances " of Christ, and our outward acts of religious Worship, " will all avail us nothing, unless we have a new principle implanted in us, such as influences our Lives, and produces evangelical Obedience."

But I proceed to the

4. Thing proposed, which was to Improve the Doctrine,

USE. I. It Informs us that the way to be made a Member of the invisible Church is by Regeneration; for there shall inno wife enter into it any thing that defileth, neither what soever

what foever worketh abomination, or maketh a lie: but they which are written in the Lamb's Book of Life, Rev. 21.27.

2. It informs us of the Love of God in revealing that way to us. Hof. 8. 121 which should firike our Admira-

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tion, and awake our Gratitude.

3. It informs us of the Love of Christ in purchasing after such a painful manner, that Life for his People, to which this way leads, 2 Cot. 8. 9. For ye know the Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that though he was rich, yet for our sakes be became poor, that ye through his poverty might be rich. 2 Tim. 1. 10. Who bath abolished Death, and hath brought Life and Immortality to light through the Gospel. That having your Affections dead to, and wean'd from all Enjoyments here, your Life may be hid with Christ in God; that when he who is your Life appears, you may appear with him, Col. 2. 4.

outward and legal Performances to obtain an actual Interest in the purchas'd Happiness, without good principles of Action; such as a new Heart, and transcendent Love to the divine Majesty. Luk 6. 43. For a good tree bringeth not forth corrupt fruit: neither doth a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit. Therefore according to the words of Jesus, if you would have the Fruits good, you must make the Tree good, Mat. 12. 33. For God is a Spirit, and therefore will not accept of or be pleas'd with any Worship but that which is

agreable to his Nature, Joh. 4. 24.

USE. II. Of Examination. Now that you may know your present state and condition, I shall propose some

Characters of Regeneration.

Now the first Property of Regeneration is Divine Life. As natural Life is the natural product of Generation, so is a spiritual Life, of Regeneration. Gal. 2: 20. 2 Cor. 4: 10. Now this Divine Life, has these sollowing Properties, by which it may be known analogous or agreable to the Pro-

ferties of a natural Life.

pire. Pfal. 104. 29. Thus it is with the spiritual, 1 Pet. 2. As new born Babes desire the sincere Milk of the Word: Some render the original Words (Logicon gala) rational Milk, such as is fit for the nourithment, not of the Body, but of the Mind: A true Convert desires the sincere Milk, the pure Word of God, not blended or diluted with adulterating, depraying, and debasing mixtures, his the natural property of every kind of Life to desire Food

Food suited to it's nature, without which it can't subsist a Now as the natural man chiefly longs after the enjoyments of this World, Pfal. 4. 6. so does the new born Person after Heavenly Enjoyments, Col. 3. L.

2. Sense. As a natural Life seels what opposeth it, graples with its Enemy, and if stronger, proves victorious : so it is eminently in the divine Life, which having such supernatural Assistances, proves too hard for its Opponents.

Gal. 5. 17. 1 Job. 5. 4, 18 1 Job. 3. 9.

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3. Growth. It's natural for Children to grow fast, if some uncommon accident don't prevent it, and that not in the Head only, for indeed fuch are diftempered with the Rickets, but in all other Parts proportionably; so do Babes in Christ grow fast, if not distempered, 2 Thef. 1. 3. and that not only in Knowledge, but in Faith, Love, Holiness. 2 Pet. 3. 18 1 Cor. 13. 11. When I was a Child I spake as a Child, I thought as a Child, when I grew a Man, I put away childish things. So it is with the growing Christian, they put away Childish things; and this among the reft, viz. entertaining a fond imagination, that he shall be always dandled on his Father's Knee, or in his Lord's Lap. or always embrac'd in his Husband's Arms; When he was but a Babe in Jesus, he was apt to conclude his Father had quite abandon'd him, if he lost fight of his Face but for a little, if he wanted the fweet fenfe of his Love he was pevish and dejected; but now he knows better, that he is not to live by Sense but by Faith, Gal. 2. 20. Tho' he retains still an earnest desire after Communion with God. yet it is more discreet believing and submittive; and when they can't perceive any growth in themselves after some time, they grieve and mourn. A Child of God not only weeps at his birth but afterwards. Mr. Burkett has a very good Observation upon this, " that as natural Children "come crying into the World, so no spiritual Child is still-born" or born dumb. Act. 9. 11. We may justly reckon those graceless, and unrenewed Persons, who do not earnestly long and labour after growth, or mourn not for their little proficiency. Heb. 6. 1. Phil. 3. 14. They that are contented with stinted measures of supposed Grace, in reality have no faving Grace at all. 1 Cor. 15. 8. Epb. 3. 18.

4. Motion. This is an inseperable property of a natural Life, Act 17 28. When we see any thing stand stock still for a considerable time without the least motion, we know it is dead; e. g. when we observe a statue void of motion.

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with its Eyes fixed, for some space of time, we are soon sonvinc'd for all its fair face, that it has no Life; so when we behold Professors of Christianity having but an empty form, without the powerful and progressive practice of Piety, 2 Tim. 3, 5. Mayn't we judge them, and should not they judge themselves to be (notwithstanding of their fair presences) dead Idols in a spiritual sense, void of the Life of fesus.

5. A Generative Faculty, when grown to maturity: So those that have a divine Life labour to communicate it to others. Fob. 4. 28, 29. Luk. 22.32. Here we may apply justly that of the Poet, Nascitur indigne per quem non nascitur alter. He is unworthy of Life himself, who is not the

cause of it to another.

2. Likenefs. The Father begets a Son in his own likenefs so did the first Adam, Gen. 5. 3. and so does the Second, Job. 3 6. The Image of the first is of the Earth Earthly, I Cor. 15. 47, 48, 49. For he that is born of the flesh is flesh, Joh. 3. 6. i. e. exceedingly corrupt and finful; not only fleshly but flesh; abstracts denote great degrees of what is spoken, Eph. 5 8. Man by a finful indulgence of his appetite, Gen. 3. 6. prostituted the dominion of his Soul to the tyranny of Sense; so that now before Conversion he is quite sunk in Sensuality; instead of deserving the honourable character of a living Soul as formerly, Gen. 2. 7. he now incurs that just, but farcastical one of Fleth! His Reason and all his noble Powers are so degraded, unhing'd and corrupted; he acts with fuch indifferency about Evernal, and with such vigour about Temporal things, as if he had no Soul, but was wholly Flesh; a meer mafter Beaft. But the Image of the Second Adam is Heavenly and Spiritual, 1 Cor. 15. 47, 48, 49. For he that is born of the Spirit is Spirit, Joh. 3. 6. i. e. his Soul has recovered it's just, tho' lost, Empire over the Senses and brutith Appetites, and is now guided and governed by the influence and direction of the Holy Spirit, Rom. 8, 1, 4, As the natural Parent communicates of his Nature to the Child, so those that are born of God are said to partake of the divine Nature, 2 Pet. 1. 4 i. e. they have a certain resemblance of the moral, communicable Perfections of the Diety, wrought in them: They are boly as he is boly, 1 Pet. 1. 15, 16. Merciful as their Father is merciful, Luk. 6.36. Perfect as their Father is Heaven is perfect, Mat. 5.48 i.e. they endeavour earnestly after perfection of degrees as well as of parts, Phil. 3. 13. 14. Epb. 5. 1, 2. So long as Men. are contrary to God in their generally prevailing Diffestions, and course of Action, we may tell them as our Lord the perverse Jews, Joh. 8. 44. To are of your father the Devil, and the lust of your father ye will do.

thren, which the Law of Nature teaches, and the likeness that is between them confirms: He is a very Monster in Nature that is void of this Affection! Thus the new born Christian hath,

1. A predominant Love to God in Christ. Pfal. 75- 29.

Mat. 10. 37.

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2. A permanent Love. Joh. 15. 9. 1c.

3. A panting longing Love. Pfal. 84. 1, 2.

4. An operative and efficacious Love. 2 Cor. 5. 14. Joh. 14. 21 Rom. 6. 4, 5. And so he has a real, effectual, univerfal and well grounded Affection to the Children of God, as his Brethren in Christ : His Affection don't confist in windy Words, 1 Fob. 3. 17, 18. Neither is his Love limited to a Party of his own Denomination, Temper or Sentiments: No, no! that is too narrow a Circle for truly Christian Love, (such a confin'd Affection, is but a natural felfish Party Zeal, which don't deserve the name of Love) which extends it felf to all that carry the Image of the holy God, and speak in the Language of Canaan, of whatever Nation they be, or Denomination they bear; and as he loves all Christians for that of God he sees in them, To consequently his Affection is carried forth with a greater degree of ardor towards such as excel others in Holiness, Humility, and Circumspection; and that not with a fearful but complacential respect. Psal. 16.3. 1 Job. 4.8. The

4. Character is that Change of the Practice, which I described in the doctrinal Part of this Discourse; which I think is rather an Effect of the New Birth than a Part of it. It is observable that in every Generation, there is a great Change in the old Creation, to which this Work of God is for many and weighty Reasons compared, Eph. 2. 10. There was san admirable Alteration, when the present most beautiful and regular System of Things was produced by the Agency of the Infinite Spirit of God, (who moved upon the Face of the Waters) out of the sormer Disorder, dark Mass, and consused Chaos. So is there not an admirable Change, when a prophane, ignorant sottish Creature is turned into a sober, holy, heavenly Christian? "Give me, says Lactantius, a Man as prophane and abusive, as leud and lascivious,

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" as can be imagined; and with a few Instructions of God, I will make him as meek and innocent as a Lamb? Could ever any of the Philosophers do this? Lib. 2. In short, such a Change deserves our Admiration more than if a Clod of Earth were turned into a Star of Heaven! This is no less a Change than from Dark.

ness to Light, from Death to Life, Eph. 5. 8.

And now, Brethren, I pray you for Christ's sake, Examine your selves, whether you have had the Experience of these Things; it's easy to be mistaken in this Matter, and a Mistake is dangerous, Jer. 17 9. Prov 14. 12. I shall propose a sew Questions to your Consciences, from what I have been treating of, and I beg you would answer them impartially as in the Presence of God.

And

1. Has Sin been discovered, and applied to your Conficiences with Power, both in Respect of it's vile Nature,
and dreadful Effects, by the Law of God, and the Spi-

rit of God, as I before described?

Quest. 2. Have you been made to see your lost and deplorable State by Nature, so as to be exceedingly distress'd, and put to a Soul afflicting Plunge and Loss, about obtaining Deliverance out of it, and shut up to Christ as the only Door of Hope? Acts 2. 37. & 14 27. John 10 7.

Quest. 3. Hast thou O Sinner! been made to inquire after and seek for Relief, with Anguist of Soul? Acts 9.

Word and Spirit to your inquiring, burdened, anxious Soul, in his mediatorial Excellency and Sufficiency? Mar.

11. 21. Gal. 1. 16.

Quest. 5. And have you with Deliberation and Resolution, unreservedly closed with the offered Redeemer, upon the Terms of Discipleship he has specified; viz. of taking up his Cross, denying your selves and sollowing him, John 1.12. Luke 9 23. & 14.26. That is, have you been, and are you willing, and heartily resolved, to quit freely and cheerfully your dearest natural and civil Interests, your Friends, Relations, Estates, Lives, Liberties, respectively, if called to it, for the Desence of Truth, and readily embrace Shame, Sollitude, Poverty and Death? Are you willing also to abandon your own Righteouness, all your religious Performances in Point of Dependance, and obsolutely, immediately, and freely, sorsake all your darling Lusts, and embrace strict Holiness? What sayest

faye ft thou, Sinner? How is it with thee in these Respects, willing or not? What, does that Man say it's hard? I cannot now! Wretched Soul! As the Lord lives thou art a dead Man.

Queft. 6. Are old Things paffed away ? 2 Cor. 5. 17.

As particularly,

1. Is thy old Blindness removed? 1 Pet. 1. 4. 2 Thy old Security disturb'd? Luke 11. 21.

2 Thy old Security all at the Foundation? Rom. 7.9.
3. Thy old Hope sapp'd at the Foundation? Rom. 7.9.
4. Thy old Enmity against God's People subdued?

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5. Thy old carnal worldly Thoughts, Affections and Practice altered, or are they still as they were? Why then I may lay to thee as the Apostle Peter to Simon Magus, Acts 8. 21, 23. Thou hast neither part nor lot in this Matter: For thy Heart is not right in the Sight of God. I perceive thou art in the Gall of Bitterness, and in the Bond of Iniquity.

Quest. 7. Are all Things made new ? 2 Cor. 5.17.

As particularly, 1. Haft thou that new light in the Understanding? Alls

:6. 18. 2. That Pliableness in the Will? Pfalm 110. 3. Acts

That Proness in the Affections God ward, and Heaven-ward, which I before described? Cal. 3. 2.

4. That Tenderness of Conscience?

5. That tenaciousness of Memory respecting divine Things? Pfalm 119 98.

6. That Reformation in Practice, which was before de-

scribed ?

Queft. 8. Have you had that Life of God, that Likeness to God, that Love for God and his People, which was before Ipoken of?

Quest 9. Is your Obedience evangelical, universal, con-

tinual ?

ULIA -

But I proceed to the

III. USE, which is of Conviction and Terror, to thole that are not born again; but who are they, and what may afford them necessary Terror?

1. More generally; You are they who cannot with a good Conscience say, Yea, in answer to the nine Questi-

ons I proposed before. But more particularly,

1. May Persons make a strict Profession of Piety, and be admitted to, and enjoy religious Privileges, and so pass for Christians, and yet be unconverted? How far then are you from this blessed Change, who even scorn to profess Christ and Piery, who disdain and disclaim the very Name Saint, as a Term of Reproach, a Badge of Dishonour, and grin and show your Teeth (silly Souls) when the very Word is but mentioned in your Hearing? Remember, for this you shall gnash your Teeth in Hell, except ye repent: I suppose you think to be saved without the New Birth, in a Way of your own Contrivance, (O blind Moles!) ay, but then the Devil your dear Father, and your Brethren the Sons of Belial, the whole Crew of prophane unclean Rebels, and venemous Vermine, the burdened Earth now bears, for Hell contains, must be saved along with you, and a pretty Company you would make all together, would you not? A fine Heaven indeed! How can ye expect that Christ will own you bereaster, when you will not own him bere?

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2. May People be convinced of Sin, and of their lost and deplorable Condition because of Sin, so as to be in great Distress about it, without being new born? Alas then! What will become of you who are yet secure and

afleep in Sin?

3. May Persons be restrained from gross Impleties, and yet be in a State of Death, estranged from this divine Birth? O! What will then become of you, who give a loose to Prophaneness, Swearing, Whoring, Sabbath-breaking, Drunkenness, Uncleanness, Fraud, and the Derision of what is good? Is not Burnings, Burnings from God, Burnings hotter than Sudom's Flame, like to be your Portion?

4. May Persons attain the Form of Piety, and be externally regular in the Personmance of all religious Duries, and yet not be new born? Then wretched Sinners! How far are you from this divine Birth, who prophant God's Name, slight his Word and Ordinances, by neglecting to attend upon the one, and to seek Preparation for the other, who as searlessy as prophanely, violate his holy Sabbaths, and neglect many positive Duties of Religion? Read that Passage of God's Word, and blush and tremble? Matth. 5. 20.

5. May People have great Gifts, and good Motions, and want this New birth, I have been treating upon? Then what will become of you, ignorant Souls, especially such of you as are willingly ignorant; how far are you from a sound Conversion to God, which begins in Light

and Knowlege? 1 Cor. 4 6. And how far will you be at last from obtaining that Inheritance Conversion qualifies

Persons for ? Isi. 27. 11. 2 Theff. 1. 7, 8.

6. May Persons have a partial Alteration upon some of all the Powers of their Souls, and be almost perswaded to be real Christians, and yet be void of the New Birth, what will become of you bardned Wretches, every of whose Faculties are perhaps altered for the worfe, whose Necks are as an iron Sinew, and whose Brow is Brass ? Pharisees, Heathens and Devils out do you in what is good. The Pharifees in most or in all the outward Duties of Religion, Philip. 3. The Heathens in their Morality (perhaps) e. g. the Turks or some of them, have have had a greater Concern about their Souls than thou hast: Remember trembling Felix, and be ashamed of thy horrible Stupidity! Yea, the very Devils tremble, and yet thou art Senseless! O Man! Is thy Breast Adamant, or thy Bowels Iron, that thou thus flightest the Terrors of the Almighty, which fet themselves in Battle array against thee, canst thou imagine that thou art new born, or shall be faved in this Condition? No, no: Be not deceived, the Devil himself would find as easy an Admission into Heaven, as thou in thy present Condition, as our Text demonstrates.

7. May Persons have a Zeal for Religion, as Jehn and others, and yet be unconverted? O then! What will become of you lifeless, listless, careless Galeos in religious Affairs, who do not care a Straw whether Religion prospers or not, if you can but get worldly Prosperity, if you can but with Gehazi get the Changes of Raiment, with Judas carry the Bag, or with cursed Achan get the Wedges of Gold, you care not perhaps, tho for it, you should betray Christ's Cause, and bring Judgments upon others? But won't such luke-warm, selfish Wretches be spued out of Christ's Month? Rev. 3. 16. How sar are ye

poor Souls from this divine Birth?

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8. May unconverted Persons come so far as to love God's People, associate with them, and delight in Hearing of God's Word, and attending upon his Ordinances? How sar then are those from Regeneration, or the Way to it, who do not come half so far as Hypocrites in this? Instead of associating with God's People, they carefully avoid their Company, deride them, and spitefully abuse them, and most contemptuously neglect Opportunities of Hearing God's Word, instead of delighting in it, and that sorsoon

souls, and preach smooth Things according to their Fancy, won't Herod that heard John the Baptist gladly, rise up in Judgment at last and condemn the haughty and con-

tempruous Wretches of this Generation?

9. May Persons be brought to mourn for Sin, with Bitternels and Anguish, and yet be Strangers to the News Birth, as Abab and Judas? How far then are those Monsters in Nature from Conversion, who instead of mourning for their Impieties, boast of them, and so glory in their Shame? But what are the Miseries of those and all other Kinds of unconverted Sinners?

Anfw. I. Ye are blind Men, Acts 26 18. Ye fee not the Beauty of Holinefs, of Christ and Heaven, otherwise

ye would not live as ye do, John 4. 10.

2. Poor Men, however you swell and first in worldly

Wealth and Grandeur, Rev. 2. 17/

3. Mad Men, Pfalm 14 1. compared with 10 1. Luke 15. 17. You act like distracted Men, in preferring Sin to Holiness, perishing sensual Gratifications, to the spure sinless and everlasting Delights that are at God's right hand. Don't you act like Fools, in preferring your Lusts to God and Christ, your worldly Gain, which lasts but for a Moment, to an immortal Crown of Life? And does not your Folly and Madness eminently appear, in your daring to affront such a sovereign infinite Majesty, whom you can neither overcome, deceive or avoid, whose hoving-kindness is better than life, but whose Anger is worse than Death, and you will find it so in a little Time, when you shall wish for Death as a Sanctuary from it, but shall not obtain your Desire?

4. Dead Men, wholly void of divine Life, Eph. 2. 1.

5. Darkned Men, or Men under the Power of Darkness, Epb. 5. 8. Col. 1. 13. By which Metaphor the Scriptures express all Kinds of Misery, Pfalm 23. 4. Matth. 22. 13. Ifai. 50. 10.

6. Possessed Men, under the Power and Government, and in the Possession of the Devil, his Slaves, his Vassals,

Luke 11. 21. 1 John 3 8, 10. 2 Tim. 2. 26.

7. You are cursed Men, cursed by the God that made you, which none can revoke but himself, and which has declared he will not unless ye repent, Gal 3. 10. Luke 13.3.

8. You are condemned Men, John 3 18.

9. Guilty Men, Mark 4 12. And remember God has faid, he will by no means clear the Guilty, Numb. 14.18.

to. You are bereaved Men, secluded from and bereaved of all the Notices, and sweet Intimations of God's peculiar Favour and Friendship, in this World or the next. You are without God in the World, and what can be worse than this? Eph. 2.12. And as you are justly deprived of his Love, so you are continually exposed to his Wrath, John 3.36. You are the very Children of the Devil by Imitation and Possession, the Seed of the Serpent, Gen. 3.15. 1 John 3.9, 10. John 8.44.

Life, Comfort, in this World, but of any Interest in the Inhetitance of God's chosen in the next, as our Text afferts, and are intitled to a very contrary Portion, Eph.

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12. Murdering Men, cruel Murderers, Self murderers,

Soul murderers, Ezek. 18-31, 32. & 33-11.

12 Inexcusable Men, your eternal Damnation is but the natural and necessary Fruits of your own Wickedness and Obstinacy, in rejecting against your own Souls, God's repeated Warnings and Invitations, and therefore it is but Justice, and that not owing to any rigorous Severity of God, but entirely to your own Cruelty and Barbarity, against your selves, that you should perish, Hof. 13.9. to God's Honour, and your own Shame, Matth. 22, 11, 12. For you have flighted the Remedy provided with infinite Cost for Sin, this will make your Sin inexcuseable, your Damnation unavoidable, and your felves unworthy of Pity. because your Misery is a voluntary Misery, but the Fruits of your own Choice, Pfalm 95. 8, 11. Matth 22. 3, 5. and 23. 37. Prov. 29. 1. What unspeakable Pain will your Reflections upon these Things cause in your Consciences to Eternity, Mark 9 44. Ifai. 66. 24. O! think of these Things and apply them to Heart before it is too late, and never rest until you get converting Grace.

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wied Holinett a Alex I Do ye not reign your old carned

) desertare : What do you de fign to do ? Will ye tips
to div at such a rate I to which ye ennoc se which
e to current ? Festapps some may by I design to thin

An

An Expostulatory Mournful Address to the Unconverted, with some Directions to the Regenerate.

Added by Way of APPENDIX, to the Preceeding SERMON.

of Code Appropriate to vote ofthe

legest d Warnings and invitations, and fineralists it Dear Bretbren, and dawn sen san bas 35.000

of Regeneration opened, with it's peculiar and Y diftinguishing Characters described, in the preceeding Sermon; now don't you fee that you are without this gracious Change, that you have not been convinced of and

bumbled for Sin, as was explained, nor diffress'd about your lost State, so as to be shut up to Christ, as the only Door of Hope?

Don't you fee that you want the Experience of an inward, universal and effectual Alteration of all your Faculties and Powers, a thorough Change of your Practice? Alas! Are you not yet as carnal, and worldly minded as ever ? Don't you yet retain your old Shyness of, and Enmity against God's dear Children, your old Aversion to ftrict Holiness? Alas! Do ye not retain your old carnal Security, and false Hope of Heaven, whatever has been faid to awake and detect you notwithfranding?

O Bretbren! What do you design to do? Will ye live contentedly in such a State, in which ye cannot see God's Fare in Mercy? Perhaps some may lay, I design to turn to God afterwards. Ani. Poor Sinners! This Practice has a manifold manifold Evil in it; it's dishonourable to God, hurtful to others, and prejudicial to your selves.

1. It is dishonourable to God in three Resp. cts.

And

v. It contains in it bold Rebellion against his Authority, which enjoins you to turn speedily, even to day, Pjalm

95. 7, 8. Heb. 3. 7. 2 Cor. 6. 2.

2. A prophane Contempt of his Majesty: For by your Delays, you prefer the Devil, the World, and your Lusts before him; by observing their Commands first, and by giving them the Prime of your Strength and Years; than which what can be more abominable, base and degenerous? What to prefer the vilest Evil, before the greatest Good! the basest Tyrans, before the best and most benefi-

cent Master!

3. Cruel Ingratitude against his Mercy: That instead of improving the morning of your Time in the Service of it's Author; you should abuse it to his Disponour, in the Service of his stated and implacable Enemy. Miserable Souls! is this the Way you requite the good God for all the multiplied Kindnesses he has vouchsafed upon you? And will ye thus forsake the Fountain of living Waters, and hunt after broken empty Cisterns? Jer. 2. 13. Is not Ingratitude a most complicated and atrocious Evil? A very Heathen could say, Si ingratum diseris omnia diseris. If you name Ingratitude, you mention all that is bad.

2. Your Delays are burtful to others: For what has a more pernicious ensuring Influence than a bad Example? By this you induce others to sin, encourage them and barden them in it, and thereby are like to bring them and your selves with them to Destruction, Prov. 2. 18, 19. and 13. 20. Suppose you your selves should be turned to God afterwards (which is not probable) how could you perswade those you have debauched, by your irreligious Example, to embrace that Piety, which they through your criminal Influence, have an inveterate Prejudice against. O! if you had any Love to the Souls of others, and particularly of your own dear Relatives, would ye thus conspire with the grand Enemy of Mankind, in procuring the Damnation of those you profess an Affection for? But

3. Your Delay's are peculiarly prejudicial to your felves,

upon many Accounts.

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1. They are exceeding perilous, because of a threefold Uncertainty.

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1. Of Life. James 4 13. For what is our Life ? It is even a Vapour which appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away. Therefore we should work while the Day lasts, for the Night cometh when no Man can work.

2. Of the Means of Grace, and Seasons of Salvation. Hence we are commanded to walk in the Light, while we

bave the Light.

3. Of a Biessing upon these Means Conversion is God's Gift, Exek 36. 26. which he consers in his own appointed Time, not according to our Pleasure, 2 Tim. 2. 26. Therefore we should carefully improve every Opportunity, for if we will not with Earn-stress perform the outward Duties of Religion while we can, it is just with God to leave us so, that we shall not when we would.

Again.

2. Every Delay hardens the Heart more and more, gradually introduces a finful Custom, and thereby renders

Conversion the more difficult, Fer. 13 23.

3. Augments the Number and Heinousness of your Iniquities, and provokes the divine Indignation; for one Sin naturally leads to, and disposeth for another, as Deep

calleth unto Deep, Pfalm 42. 7 & 95 8, 9, 10, 11.

4. Late Repentance is seldom true and genuine. There is but one Example of this in the holy Scriptures, viz. that of the Thief upon the Cross; neither can it be proved that this Man deserred his Repentance with that View or Expectation, that he should obtain it at last. Read and consider that terrible Scripture, Matth. 24-48, 49.

5. A Purpose of deserring Conversion and Repentance is inconsistent with a sincere Purpose so repent, 1 Pet. 4 3.

fect Madness. Would not be act like a distracted Man who was bit with a poisonous Serpent, or had drank Poison, or was mortally wounded, and yet would tarry some considerable Time before he would send for a Surgeon, take an Antidote, or apply a Balsom?

People, Pialm 119 60. I made baste and delayed not to keep

thy Commandments.

8. But if we could be certain of obtaining a found Conversion at last (which is not attainable, those that wilfully delay are then like to be sorsaken, Prop 1 28.) it would be base and disingenuous to treat the Aimighty of as it is not lawful to treat any of our Fellow Creatures, Prov.

Prov. 3. 28. and so as we would not have the Almighty to treat us, Psalm 102. 3. But to perswade you if possible, to turn to God speedily, and seek converting Grace,

confider ferioufly,

1. That God the Father calls you, Jer. 18. 11. Now therefore go to, speak to the Men of Judah and to the Inhabitants of Ferusalem, Thus saith the Lord, Behold I frame Evil against you, and devise a Device against you: Recurs ye now every one from his evil Way, and make your Way and your Doings good. Ezek. 33. 11. Say unto them. As I live faith the Lord God, I have no Pleasure in the Death of the Wicked, but that the Wicked turn from his Way and live: Turn ye, turn ye from your evil Ways; for why will ye die, O House of Israel? I know not a more piercing and moving Text in the whole Scripture than this. O! methinks it is enough to melt a Rock, to make a Heart of Iron move: The Ingemination or Repetition of the Intreaty, Turn ye, Turn ye: And also the Note of Obsecration, O Ifrael, is very expressive, (1) Of the great Weight of the Matter spoken. (2.) Of the Sincerity and Earnestness of God's Desire after the Happiness of true Penitents, for it feems by the Context, that they questioned whether they should live, although they did repent and reform, Verse 10. (3) The Stupidity and Obstinacy of Sinners that want to many Warnings, Wby will se die? Why will ye act to unreasonably and unaccountably, as to be wilful Procurers of your own eternal Death? O! Will you not hear the Groans and Complaints of a God?

2. The Lord Jesus calls thee, O unconverted Sinner! (1.) By declaring the Happiness thou mayest attain by Conversion, Marth. 5. 8 Blessed are the pure in Heart : for they shall fee God. (2.) By expressing the Danger thou art like to incur by the Want of it, John 3. 3, 5. (3) By offering the kindest Encouragement to those convinced and diffressed Sinners, that konestly, earnestly and perseveringly feek it, Matth. 11. 28. John 6. 37. John 7. 37. In the last Day, that great Day of the Feast, Jesus stood and cryed, saying, if any Man thirst, let bim come unto me and drink, Rev. 22. 17. & 3. 20. Behold, I fland at the Door and knock, if any Man will open the Door, I will come in and sup with him and be with me. And (4.) When ungrateful Sinners will not comply with his reasonable, encouraging, heart affecting, and condescending Invitations, then does the boly Jesus take a mournful Complaint and bewall over their Obstinary against him, and Cruelty to their

their own Souls; John 5. 40. Te will not come unto me that ye might have Life! O Sinner! Hast thou an Heart hard enough to withstand an intreating, woing, dying Saviour? Consider his Sovereignty, and Self sufficiency, that his Happiness cannot admit of Increase or Decay, that it is equally incapable of Addition or Diminution, that thy Goodness cannot extend to him, Psalm 16. 2. and wonder at, and comply with, his surprizing Condescension. I think Dr. Watts expresses this Matter in one of his lyrick Poems, with admirable Beauty and Energy of Language after the following Manner.

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"Did ever Pity stoop so low,
"Dress'd in Divinity in Blood,
"Was ever Rebel courted so,

"With Groans of an expiring God.

The Holy Spirit the third Person of the adorable Trinity, invites you to turn to God, by the good Inclinations he stirs up in you, which if you continue to oppose, he will withdraw for ever, and strive no more with you, Gan. 6 3. And also by his good Word proposed to you, Rev. 22. 17. And the Spirit, and the Bride say come, and let him that is athirst, come: and whosoever will, let him take the Water of Life freely. And will you be so cruel and barbarous as to relist to your own Damnation the kind Invitations and compassionate Calls of the God that made you, the Saviour that bought you, and of the Holy Ghost who offers to sanstify you?

4. Does not the Word of God in all it's Branches, whither of Terror or Comfort, alarm or invite you to turn from Sin, to God? And will you withstand all the Allurements of the mildest Lenity and Pity, and all the Arguments of the most awful Majesty, and just Severity? Have ye no Ingenuity, and are ye lost to fear? What then

can be done with you?

5. Does not the Providence of God loudly call you to feek regenerating Grace? Should not God's Mercies lead you to Repentance? Rom. 2: And his Judgments upon your felves or others deter you from Sin, which produces fuch bitter Effects even in this Life, which are but a small Prelage of what must be endured in the next, unless Repentance prevent, and especially when you hear of any being removed by Death? O! you have reason to tremble and quake, as not knowing but you shall be the next.

and yet are so unprepared for it. Are ye so Deas and Obstinate, that ye will not hear, the terrible Trumpet of God's Judgments? Joel 2. 1. Blow ye the Trumpet in Zion, and sound an Alarm in my holy Mountain; Let all the

Inhabitants of the Land tremble ----

6. Do not the faithful Ministers of God call you again and again, with utmost Earnestness to turn to God, as they are commanded, Isai 58 1. Cry aloud, spare not, lift up thy Voice like a Trumpet, and shew my People their Transgressions, and the House of Jacob their Sins. 2 Core 5. 20. Now then we are Ambassadors for Christ, as though God did beseeth you by us, we pray you in Christ stead be ye reconciled to God. And what abundant Satisfaction would your sincere Conversion yield to their oppressed burdened Heart? And will ye have no Compassion either upon them, who travail in Birth for you, till Christ be formed in you, or upon your own Souls? Are ye resolved upon your own Destruction? Why will ye die poor Sinners?

7. Do not your own Consciences, those Harbingers of God in your Bosoms, call you and urge you to turn, and tell you that it is now high time, that ye have served Sin and Satan too long already? Do they not represent to you a dismal Map of those Miseries you shall quickly seel if ye turn not, and will ye be deaf to the Warnings of your own Minds? Don't you know that if your Heart condemns you, God is greater than your Heart and knows all Things? 1 John 3. 20. Will not your holding and strangling the Truth in Unrighteousness, prepare Matter for the most painful, tormenting, and never ending Resections in the other World, when Conscience however muzled now, shall have full Liberty to speak; won't it prey like an old Vulture, upon your Heart-strings then think you?

8. Does not your Reason call you to turn from Sin to Jebovab, by shewing you the Necessity and Equity of this Change? viz. That it is not reasonable to expect the savourable Smiles, and uninterrupted Enjoyment of a righteous holy God, without Likeness to him, and that it is but equal you should improve the Powers you have received from God in his Service, and make some grateful

Returns for his unmerited Kindness,

9. Does not the Happiness of Heaven invite you to seek converting Grace, without which ye cannot be a Partaker of it? And are ye willing, miserable Souls, to be for ever separated from the Light and Love, the Joys and Triumphs of that blessed State?

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from that Place of perfect and miserable Misery, which you cannot escape without converting Grace? The Damned in Hell while they lived here, were careless of their Salvation, how deplorable alas is their Condition now! O! What would they give for the like Opportunities, they have had and neglected? Was not this the Complaint of Dives? He wanted some Body to go and tell his Brethren, that they might not come into that Place of Torment. Luke 16. 23, 24, 27, 28: Hear how Damned Dives, roars and groans, In Hell he lift up his Eyes being in Torment, and cryed, and said, Father Abraham, Have Mercy on me, and send Lazzrus that he may dip the Tip of his Finger in Water, and cool my Tongue, for I am tormented in this Flame. I pray thee therefore, that thou wouldest send him to my Father's Huse, for I have five Brethren, that he may testify anto them, lest they also come into this Place of Torment.

11. May not the Necessity of this Change excite you to seek after it? Ye can neither behold God here by an Eye of Faith, or enjoy him hereaster without it, Matth. 5.8. John 3.5,5. So that it is absolutely necessary You may live a contented happy Life, without much Riches, or great Honours, but you can't taste of true Happiness without Holiness, Heb. 12. 14. This is the one Thing necessary, which whosever chuseth possesser had not only the best, but the most necessary Part; the Lord Jesus contemns the Care of many Things before this, Luke 10 41.

The Excellency of it: For as much as it restores the defaced Image of God in us (which is the Beauty of our Nature) to some Degree of it's primitive Lustre, and thereby capacitates us to answer the Bestgn of our Being, which is to serve and enjoy our Creator and Redeemer, without this we must be unpressitable here, and miserable hereafter.

13. The Profitableness of it.

1. Does it not advance us unto the highest Honours? I Sam 2.30. Rev. 1.5, 6. For thereby Febovah who is the Fountain of Honour, becomes our Father, the Lord Fesus our Husband, Angels our Guards, and Attendants, and the triumphant and militant Church our Brethren; is it a Matter of no Moment for poor polluted Dust, Heirs of Hell and Wrath, to be cleansed from their Desormity, and made the Sons of a King, nay to be made Kings and Priess to God? Does not the Apostle John speak with Surprise

Surprize and Admiration concerning this Privilege? 1 Job: 3. 1. Behold what manner of Love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the Sons of God!

2. Does not Conversion instate us in the purest Pleafures, even such as result from the Embraces of a God of

infinite Excellency, Beauty, and Glory?

the peculiar Favour and Friendship of an omnipotent, omnipotent, beneficent and everlasting God, which can't expire, (because of the Invariableness of his Nature and Covenant) to long as God lives? Does not this entitle to a Kingdom that hath Foundations perfectly freed from those Variations and Vicissitudes, to which every Thing sublunary is exposed, to a House not made with Hands, eternal in the Heavens, whose Builder and Maker is God? John 3.3

The Reasonableness of it: Is it not highly rational to secure an infinite Good, Col. 1. 12. and to guard against an infinite Evil, both of Sin and Punishment, to preserve a pure peace speaking Conscience, and please that Sovereign Majesty, from whose good Pleasure our Beings and all the Blessings we sossess or expect, proceed; upon whose Power and Providence, we have our continued Dependance? Now without converting Grace we cannot obtain those Privileges, as has been before proved, wherefore then, O Sinner, dost thou not importunately cry to God for, and ear-

neftly labour after this Change?

15. The Freeness of it : Is not the Life of the converted, the freest Life? John 8. 36. If the Son therefore hall make you free, we shall be tree indeed. Regenerate Persons are made free from their natural Bondage to Sin, Satan, Death, the Law of God as a Covenant of Works, and the Curles threatned for the Breach of that Covenant: But Sinner, while thou art without the New-Birth, thou art a miserable Captive to all these, John 8. 34. 2 Tim. 2. 26. Gal 4. 25. Heb. 2. 15. John 3. 36. What ! Art thou contented with this woful Captivity, to the worst of Tyrants? Art thou contented to be fiript of all thy original Raiment, and cloathed with baleft Rags, confined in the darkest. Dungeon, imprisoned in the Pit wherein is no Water, starved for Want of Bread, wounded and lest half Dead; chained with mally and unweildy Petters; this is really the ruful State of every unconverted Sinner. Vai 64 6 Z.cb. 0.11. Col. 1.13. Pfalm 40. 2 8 38.5. Mai. 44 20 & 55. 2. Luke 10 30, Acts 8. 23. And now Ven Terr when

when the Marning of Mercy dawns, when the Dove of Heaven descends after the fatal Shipwreck of our first Parents Apostacy, with a peaceful Olive in his Bill, and Life and Immortality is brought to Light. When Zion's King . ffires out royal Proclamations of Pardon, and the Silver Trumper of the peaceful Gofpel sweetly sounds a joyful Tabiles, proclaims Liberty, Liberty to the forlorn Captives. valuable, coffly and everlasting Liberty, 1 Pet. 1.18.19. When the bleffed Lord Jesus offers to open the Prison Doors, and fet the Captive free from his Chains, Darkness, Pengry and Death, and to beat him with his Wounds, and clearly him with his Righteonfness, won't you accept of this free and invaluably precious Offer? What not accapt of Liberty and Life! Be aftonished, O Heavens, at this, and be horribly afraid! Doft thou stickle at the Acceptance of fuch an Offer? Why then, Wretch, thou deservest to be damned, that thou mayest feel the Fruits of thy abhorred Obstinacy! and damned thou shale be as costainly as Christ is true, except thou repent, John 8. 24. Such Self-traitors deserve no Pity, neither from God nor Man.

16. The Safety of it: The converted Person has God to be his Shield and Sanctuary, his sure Resuge, and exceeding great Reward, Pfalm 18. 1. Ifai 32. 2. Gen. 15. 1. And who then can hurt them, or make them assaid? Rom. 8. 28. Pfalm 23. 4. & 43. 1. & 46. 2, 3. How secure and pleasant must the Repose of such Persons be? Pfalm 3. 5, 6. But before this Change you are in Danger of arter Destruction every Minute, and have no Shelter to cover you from the Vengeance of an angry God; why then, poor Sinners, will you not turn to God, and seek

converting Grace ?

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17. The Sweetness and Pleasure of it: As the regenerate Person's Life is the safest, so it is the sweetest Life, Prov. 3. 17. Wisdoms Ways are Ways of Pleasantness, and all ber Paths are Peace. Christ's Yoke is easy, and his Burden light. His Commandments are not grievous. Match. 11. 30. I John 5. 3. It is true there is no small Difficulty and Pain that convinced Persons are exposed to, before the Byas of the Heart is turned towards God, and new Qualities insused into the Soul, but when a Person has got his Heart changed, the Power of Sin broken, and a Sense of God's Love, then the Yoke of Christ is easy, he goes on in his Way rejoycing, Acts 5. 41. Now their Joys have these remarkable Properties.

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r. They are rational and folid, confirmed by and ariling from Confideration and Reflection, and therefore furable to the Soul, which is the Seas and Fountain of our Reason. Whereas the Pleasures of Sin, are but a Flash, the Result of a cruel Rape upon the Understanding by Sense, which according to the Order of God and Nature should be it's Subject.

2. Spiritual, proceeding from the Father of Spirits, and fo adapted to the Soul, which is of a spiritual and immaterial Nature, but the Pleasures of Sin are gross and sensual, only surable for the Gratification of the lower Passions and Appetites, which Beasts possess in common with

Men.

3. Peaceful. Prov. 3. 17. They introduce a pleasing Calm into the Soul, Gal. 6. 16. Whereas the Pleasures of Sin must needs produce Pain and Diforder, Isa. 48. 22. Heb. 12. 15.

4. Perpetual: Either in Seed or Fruit, State or Frame, Habit or Act, Pfalm 119. 165. Whereas the stolen Pleafures of Sin can't be reflected upon without Shame and Horror, unless by Men of reprobate Minds, and seared Con-

sciences, Rom. 6. 21.

18. Do-not all Things in Nature bend to their own good? The very irrational Animals by a natural Instinct, feek after their own Safety and Welfare, the fick Dog will feek after a purgative Herb to cure himfelf, the Swallow after Celandine to cure her blind young ones, the wounded Hart after Dittany to heal her. But alas! few poor Sinners repair to Christ the great Physician for Eye-falve, to cure their Blindness, Rev. 3. 18. Few haften in earnest to the Branch that Iprung out of the Stem of Jeffe, in Order to get a Leaf from that Tree of Life to beal them, and one great Reason is because they feel not their Sickness and Sores, Matth. 9.12. O might not this Care of those poor Creatures, who are destitute of the Direction of Reason, after their own Safety, excite you who are bleffed with that Faculty they want, to baften to Christ, with the most earnest Sollicitations for converting Grace, without which you must die in your Wounds.

Things of infinitely lesser Weight excite you? What Pains does the Merchant, the Mariner take, to increase his Stock? Does he not spread his Canvas Wings and sly a cross the broad and boisterous Deep, to the Extremities of the Earth, amidst a vast Vicissistande of Dangers, Diffi-

culties.

culties and Death in Does he not willingly endure the scorching Summer Hears, and the cold Winter Gusts? Sleep departs from his Eyes, through the Excels and Auxiety of his Fears and Cares, and all this to gain or fecure a little perishing Pelf. Do not Farmers and Tradefmen take much the fame Pains, for the most part they rife up early and fit up late, and eat the Bread of Carefulnels. under inexpressible Fatigue, and all to fecure a little tranfient and unlatisfying Gain; now will not ye be perfwaded to take as much Pains about your Souls, [in feeking of and labouring for converting Grace) as the Generality of Men take about their Bodies and Estates, about an eternal as they about a temporal and transient Good? Will ye not? Will ye not? Unhappy Sinners! O how afto. nishing is your Madness! Holy and bleffed God, enlighten the Minds and change the Hearts of these poor Sinners,

and turn them from Vanity to thy felf.

20. May not the Gare of those who are without the Communion of the visible Church about their Salvation and Happiness, alarm and excite you to feek after a Renovarion? How diligent are the Mahometans who pray no less than five Times every Day statedly? How samous for Morality were some of the Pagant, as particularly Seneca, Cato, Socrates ? What did not the Pharifees do. whose Fame was commended before others? Some Historians relate of them that they wore Thorns in the Borders of their Garments, that when they fat down, by the pricking of these they might be remembred of the Law; as also that they used to wear Hats with very deep Brims, to prevent their being infnared by tempting Objects, through the Windows of the Senses; and that even in their Beds, they were wont to hold a Bullet in their Hand, under which by the Bed fide was placed a Brafs Bowl, that when they begun to fleep, the Bullet falling out of their Hand into the Bowl, might by it's Report awake them to Prayer; and yet the Lord Jefus affures us, That unless our Righteousness exceeds theirs, we shall in no Ways enter into the Kingdom of God, Matth. 5. 20. Wherefore that is not only necessary to be done; which they did justly, but more, otherwise won't the Lord Jesus tell us, Do not the Publicans fo? And these were not altogether negligent, Matth. 5. 46, 47.

Verge of the whole Greation, whether in the visible Heawens, the Earth or Sea, may excite you; if you look upon

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the Sun, Moon and Stars, these obey their Creator, while you insolemly controll his Authority. If you view the Trees and Plants upon the Earth or Fishes in the great Ocean, those bring forth their Fruit in their Kind, and attain the End of their Greation, while you are barren, and live in a continued Opposition, to the grand Design of your Being. May not every Pila of Grass, or Flower, or Fruit you behold, be an awakening Monitor to you?

Once more confider I earnestly beseech you, as upon

my bended Knees, the few following Motives.

That Heaven is the Soul's Center; (for which Conversion is a necessary Preparative) Behold! how every Thing in the great Machine of the World inclines to it's Center; fee how the Rivers in the mazy Wandrings, run with speed to the great Ocean, that Fountain and Original of Waters; how swifely do the Sparks fly upwards to their Rest, with what Vehemence do ponderous Bodies descend downwards to the Earth! Then may the Sinner fay, Is Heaven thy Center, O my Soul! and shall these inanimate Things exceed thee in their Motion? Shall every Thing haften to it's resting Place but thee? Was it not the Speech of Naomi, to her Daughter in law the Moabitess ? Rulb 3. 1. Might we not say this to our poor Souls ? Shall I not feek Rest for thee, O my Soul, under the Wings of Christ, in the Bosom of God, by imploring of, and labouring for converting Grace?

2. Consider, It is your own Concern: Perhaps one would be stack about another's Business, who would not be so about his own; now this is your own Business, dear Brethren! whatever you get here goes into your own Treasury; here if you are wise you are wise for your selves, but if you scorn Advice, and Instruction, you alone shall

bear it, Prov. 9. 12.

3. An eternal Concern. Conversion entitles to, and fits for a Kingdom which is not shaken, a Crown which sadeth not away, 1 Cor. 9125. Are not worldly Things valued according to their Duration and Permanency, and why should not this? In comparison of which, they are but sleeting Shadows; which have no abiding, Eccles. 6. 12. 1 Chron. 29. 15. 1 Cor. 7. 31. What shall a Man give in Exchange for his Soul? If he should gain the whole World and loose his own Soul, he would make but a poor Bargain, Matth 16. 26. Mark 8. 36, 37. How much more when Men prophanely sell their Souls for a very inconsiderable Part of it?

4. Would

4. Would it not be your greatest Wisdom? Are not those called wise by the God of Wisdom, who consider their latter End? Deut. 32-29. And can that be considered to Purpose, without Labour after Conversion to God? No surely, Psalm 119-59, 60. Does not the Want of this Wisdom make Men like to Beasts, nay worse than they? Psalm 49. 20. For is it not worse to be like a Beast, than to be one? Is it not a Fools Property to want a Heart, when he has a Price to get Wisdom? Prov 17.16.

5 Will not Salvation fully recompense all your Pains? Certainly there is enough in the heavenly Paradife to make amends for all the Labours, Services and Sufferings of the People of God here on Earth; for Eye hath not feen, nor Ear heard, neither have entred into the Heart of Man (to conceive) Things which God hath prepared for them that love him, 1 Cor. 2. 9. There their Prayers will be turned into Praises, their Sighs into Songs, their Tears into Triumphs, their Sorrow into Joy, their Crofs into a Crown, their Reproaches into Pearls, their Labour into Rest, their Darkness to Light, their Death to Life and Love, Rev. 5. 9. 14. 3 & 15. 3. 1 Pet 1.8. Heb. 4 9. Rev 21. 4, 11, 12, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23. & 22. 1, 2. Has the Crown of Righteouinels, the Crown of Life, the Crown of Glory, which God hath promifed to those that love and prepare for his Appearance, 2 Tim. 4. 8. James 1. 12. 1 Pet. 5. 4 no Influence on the Sinner ? Haft thou no Delire after that Place of pure, confummate and everlasting Delight, where neither Sighing nor Sorrow have any Access or Residence? Rev. 21. 4. Why then, thou art worse than Balaam the Conjurer, Numb 23 10. If you have, then feek converting Grace, else your Defires are like to be as vain as his. Prov. 13. 4. Pray observe, That the nothing can recompence for the Neglect, and Loss of our Salvation, yet Salvation will recompence for the Neglett and Loss of all other Things, Matth. 16. 26. Is it not better to be scoffed at for being too first and speedy in travelling upon Zion's Road, than to be damned for being too loofe and flow?

own Minds) in seeking regenerating Grace, aggravate your Punishments in Hell? Luke 10. 12, 13, 15. It shall be more tolerable for Sodom and Gomorrah Luke 15. 22. If I had not come and spoken to them, they had not had

Sin : but now they have no Cloak for their Sin.

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7. Is there not Encouragement for earnest Seekers, for true Penitents ? Marth. 11. 12 The Kingdom of Heaven fuffereth Violence, and the Violent take it by Force. Let the convinced distressed Sinner read the following Scriptures. John 6. 37. 8 7. 37. Rev 3. 20. Ifai. 1. 18. 65 65. 24. Luke 7 37, to 48. 2 Chron, 33. 11, 12, 13. That Expression of God's aftonishing Affection recorded in the Parable of the Prodigal, Luke 15. is enough I think to invite the most obstinate Sinner to turn to God. No sooner did the poor Prodigal begin to turn to his Father, but immediately his Father spied him a great Way off, his Bowels were moved with Compassion towards him, and he hastened to his Relief, Verse 20 Mr. Henry I think glosseth excel-lently upon this Verse. (1.) Saith he, "Here were Eyes " of Mercy, and these very quick-sighted; when he was " yet a great Way off, his Father saw him, --- he looketh on Men when they are gone aftray from him, to fee " whether they will return to him, and he is aware of " their first Inclination towards him. (2.) Here were " Bowels of Mercy, and those Bowels turning within " him, and yerning at the Sight of his Son, he had Compaffion. Misery is the Object of Pity, even the Misery of a Sinner, though he has brought it upon himself, yet " God compaffionates him, Hof. 11. 8. (3.) Here were " Feet of Mercy, and thele quick-paced; He runs, this " notes how swift God is to shew Mercy. The Prodigal " came flowly under a Burden of Shame & Fear, but the tender Father runs to meet him with his Encouragements. (4.) Here were Arms of Mercy, and these Arms stretched out to embrace him; be fell on his Neck, though guilty and deserving to be beaten, though dirty and newly come from feeding Swine, --- yet thus he takes " him in his Arms, and lays him in his Bosom. Thus " dear are all true Penitents to God, thus welcome to " the Lord Jesus. (5) Here are Lips of Mercy, and those " Lips dropping as the Honey-Comb. He kiffed bim. This " Kiss not only assured him of his Welcome, but sealed " his Pardon." Not a Word of his former Miscarriages is mentioned against him, but on the contraty he is carested with the highest Honours, treated with the most compassionate Respects, by his indulgent Father; he came home between Hope and Fear, Fear of being rejected, and Hope of being received, but his Father was not only better to him than his Fears, but better than his Hopes, for he was cloathed with the best Robe, the Righteousness

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of Christ, had a Ring put on his Hand, had the Earnest of the Spirit given him, land was thereby fealed to the Day of Redemption; and Shoes upon his Feet, was endowed with the Preparation of the Gospel, Eph. 6. 13. A holy Refolution to follow Christ through all Difficulties. Now Bretbren, Is not this a powerful and perfwafive Motive? Methinks the unconverted Sinner should reason thus with himself, And is the holy blessed God whom I have so cruelly offended, and whose Authority I have flighted, whose Law I have broken, and whose Love I have abused, making Suit to me for that Allegiance I owe to his Majesty, upon the Performance of which my Life depends? Has the just and righteous God bore with me to long, when I was ripe for the Sickle of his Justice, Joel 3 13 and plead with me fo often to fly from my own Death and Ruin? And now after so many Affronts and Refusals, he is yet waiting to be gracious to me, and wanting to be exalted, that be may have Mercy upon me, Ifai, 30. 18. What the Sovereign, the offended Majesty of Heaven in whose Presence the brightest Seraphim vails his Face with his Wings, as being conscious of his compararive Deformity, the God to whom it is a condescending Stoop to behold the Things that are done in Heaven! Pfalm 113. 6. wait upon a Rebel Worm! Rev. 3. 20. Is the bleffed God willing to be reconciled to me after so many horrible and grievous Provocations, willing to wash my crimfon Sins, and make them white as Snow, Ifai. 1. 18. willing to embrace me (vile Monster!) in the Bosom of his unmerited Love and peculiar Affection ! Is it possible ? Is it possible ? O strange! O wonderful! and shall I? Can I? Dare I withstand such Love any longer? God forbid! God forbid! Lord, my Heart earns after thee, for I fee thou art a gracious God, Jonah 4. 2. Turn me, turn me, most boby Jehovah, unbare thine Arm, and draw me unto to thee, for now Lord I am weary with finning against thee; now I want to fear and ferve thee, I am grieved at the Heart, O God ! that I have ferved thine Enemies fo long; away ye wretched Tyrants, be gone, for I hate you all! Now Lord, let me come to thee as a poor hunger-starved Prodigal; I confess I have finned against Heaven and against Barth, and am no more worthy to be called thy Son, make me as one of thy hired Servants, Luke 15 18, 19. O pity! pity me, bleffed God, who would fain fly under thy Wing for Succour, Is there not Mercy with thee, that thou mayeft be feared, Pfalm 130 4. Halt

Hast thou not been sound of those that sought thee not? Lord, wilt thou not be sound of me, wretched me, who wants to seek thee, and to abandon all other Lords and Lovers besides thee? Blessed Jesus, I have been long lost and wandring from God, in the Defarts of Sin, and dead in Trespasses: O thou almighty Shepherd I bring me a poor stray Sheep, by thy Word and Spirit to thy Fold; lay me on thy Shoulder, or in thy Bosom, Luke 15. 4, 5. Isai. 40. 11. O let me the poor lost Sheep be found, that

the Dead may live, Luke 15. 24.

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8. Thy Conversion Sinner, would occasion Joy in Heaven and upon Earth; the holy God, and holy Angels, and holy Men, would rejoyce at it, Luke 15. 10. 24. and your own Soul among the rest would shout with Joy and Triumph, Acts 8, 39. None but wicked Men and Devils would be disturbed on that Occasion, and if that will disturb them, God grant they may soon be disturbed; let all Hell rage, and soam, let all the Devil's Imps growl or sniker, they cannot hurt thee if thou come over to Jesus, Come then, poor Sinner come! what hinders thee? O almighty Father! Pity and perswade those poor stupid Sinners to

come from Darkness and Death to thee.

9. What would you loofe by turning to God? Is it dishonourable to be related to the divine Majesty, to the Church of the first born, whose Names are written in Heaven, that august Assembly of perfected Spirits, and to Jefus the Angel and Mediator of the everlasting Covenant? Heb. 12: 23, 24. Is it dishonourable to be adorned with the Beauties of Holinels, from the Womb of the Morning, Pfalm 110 3 to be conformed to a God of radiant, transcendent, and inexpressibly glorious Excellency? Exod 15. 11. Is it uncomfortable to partake of the Clusters of Canaan, the joyful Soul ravishing Earnests of all the Sweets above? 1 Pet. 1.8. Can it be uncomfortable to entertain Communion with a God of infinite Beauty, infinite Goodnefs, infinite Glory, Excellency and All Jufficiency, the Fountain of Power and Love. Cant. 1. 13. 8 2 1, 3 and 5. 10, to 16. Exod. 34. 6, 7. Gen. 17. 1. Ifai. 42. 8. Pfalm 16. 11. Is it disadvantageous to be entitled to an unalienable and everlafting Inheritance, extending infinitely beyoud the narrow Circle of created Matter, to be inriched with a Pearl of immense Worth, more valuable than it the vast Volumns of the Heavens, and spacious Globe of the Earth were turned into a Mass of solid Gold? Is it difadvantageous to be cloathed with the chiefest Robe in Heaven's

Heaven's Ward-robe, to have a House perfectly freed from all the Decays of Time, and Wrecks of Matter, built by God himself, to have Treasures that neither Moth nor Rust doth corrupt, nor Thieves break through and steal? Lam. 3. 24 1 Pet. 1. 4. Matth. 13. 46. & 6. 20 Rev 3. 18. 2 Cor. 5, 1. Is it a Loss to enjoy the Friendship and Protection of a God of infinite Power and Almightiness, before whom all the Armies of Heaven and Earth, and Hell, are as the small Duft of the Ballance? Isai. 40. 15. Gen. 17. 1. Is it a Lois to forfake that (viz. Sin) which is the greatest Dishonour of your Nature, and the most malignant Poilon to your Souls? ... Can that be done too foon, which unless it be done, you are undone for ever? I mean turning to God by a found Conversion, John 3. 3. What hinders your Compliance, O Sinner, with the Invitations of Heaven? You will say perhaps, that Sin is pleasant : Ans. It is true, some Sins do please the Senses, but it is as true, that their Fruits here and in Hell are bitter, Prov. 23. 31, 32. And are there not more fafe rational and fatisfactory Pleasures to be had in serving the most high God, and seeking the Salvation of your poor Souls ? Pfalm 4 6, 7. & 23 4 & 46. 23. Matth. 11. 40. John 5. 3 Prov. 3. 17. Don't say that you shall be refleded upon among your Neighbours if you turn religious, if fo, what then, those Reproaches would reflect Honour upon you, for whatever you think, it is no small Honour and Privilege, to suffer for God and his precious Truths, Phil. 1. 29. James 1. 2, 3. Matth. 5. 10, 11, 12. And if once you obtained converting Grace, you would no more value the unjust Reflections of wicked People, than the Duft under your Feet. Don't say that you would loofe some worldly Advantage by the Profession and Practice of Religion, if you did it would be infinitely more than made up, in the Love and Favour of God here and hereafter. Why then don't you labour poor Sinners, to turn to God? Why will you prefer any temporal En-joyment before the Safety of your Souls? Did it not argue a vile Temper in Efau, to prefer a morfel of Bread before his Birth right, which are both facred and civil Privileges ? Alas! the World and it's Enjoyments are to you as Jael's Milk to Sifera, as Delilab to Samson; is it not a Pity, that Men should be such Enemies to themfelves, as to prefer the disguised Vanities of a fading World to the real and eternal Riches ofanother, and a better? Poor Sinners, when you feek for Rest in temporal Enjoyments laca very 5

joyments, you feek for the Living among the Dead, your laboured Pursuit is as vain, as if Ifrael had endeavoured to fix his Abode in the Wildernels, among Serpents and Enemies, or as if Noah had made the Ark his Home, when the Waters were fallen, Why stand ye here (viz in the Market Place) all the Day idle? Matth. 20.6 Have ye no Work to do for the immortal God, and your deathless Souls? Why stand ye so indolent upon the Shore of a vast Eternity, not knowing but the next Tide will sweep you off beyond all Hopes of a Remedy, and link you in the dark Rerreats of Death. Speak therefore in the Language of the poor starving Lepers, who fat at the Gate of Samaria, 2 Kings 7. 3. 4 Why fit we here until we die? If we fay we will enter into the City, the Famine is in the City, and we shall die there; and if we sit still kere we die also. Now come therefore and let us fall unto the Hoft of the Syrians ; if they fave us alive we shall live, and if they kill us, we shall but die. If we return to a Course of Sin we shall surely perish, Heb. 12. 14. If we abide in our present Sloth and Security, we shall pine away and periff for Want of Bread, if we stay here we must starve to Death, as sure as God lives, Luke 15. 17. If we go to God for converting Grace and pardoning Mercy, he can but deny us, we can but perish, but if he faves us alive (has Mercy upon us) we shall live; live fpiritually, comfortably and eternally. Up then Sinners, Awake, arile and hasten, hasten, hasten to Christ for Life, for Bread, for Mercy: Behold God's Stores are open, the Treasures, Mugazine and Ward robe of Heaven is unlocked, Isai. 55. 1, 2, 3. Rev. 22 17. Zech. 13, 1. And Christ carries the Keys, Rev. 3. 7. Apply to the Lord Fesus with the utmost Speed, and most intense Vebemence ! May be you will meet with more agreeable and fatisfactory, and unexpected Entertainment, as the poor Lepers, Luke 15. 20, to 25. You must resolve with Esther, to venture into the King's Presence, Esth. 4. 16. And so I will go in unto the King, and if I perish, I perish. She was resolved to interceed for her People's Safety, though it should cost her her Life; and should not you much more for the eternal Safety of your Souls; the met with a favourable Reception from an imperious Man, which banished her Fears, and encouraged her Hopes; he held out the golden Scepter which the touched, and offered to answer her Request to the half of his Kingdom, Esth. 5. 2, 3. And why may not the convinced Sinner much more expect to find

a gracious Answer from a good God, whose Being is Love, and who delights in Mercy, 1 John 4 8. Meah 7. 18. Seeing he is now enthroned on Compassion, and holds sorth (under the Gospel) the golden Scepter of Pardon, Peace and Pity, Isi. 61. 1. Heb. 4. 16. Luke 2. 14. Hence is there not Encouragement that the returning distressed Prodigal may be enabled by God, to touch the Scepter

by the Hand of Faith that he may live?

Well Sinners, Are ye become Gospel proof, got beyond Row-shor, past all Feeling, that when we represent God's Majesty armed with Vengeance, seared on his dreadful Throne of Justice, wreathed with Flames and Lightnings, circled with Clouds of gloomy Horrors, encompassed with Myriads of holy Angels, casting with his unbear'd and unbroken Arm Thunderboles of Death, or shooting the barb'd pointed terrible Arrows of his inflamed Indignation, and with the other holding a two-edged bright burnished glittering Sword, ready to be thrust into your Hearts, into the innermost Recesses of your unarmed Souls, and yet ye

are not moved. Or on the other hand, When we represent Jebovah feated on a Throne of Love, holding forth the Scepter of Salvation, and with the mildest Grace and most earnest Importunity, inviting, inducing, indearing Condescention, courting worthless Rebels, Captives, Beggars, to accept of refined Gold, Liberty and Life, and that not only with the strongest Arguments, but with Tears, Groans and Blood, and yet you are not affected; O aftonishing Stupidity! O Rock! O Adamant! What Measures would you have the What a wretched Blindness and Obduracy have Men brought upon themselves by Sin? Be astonished ye Heavens, and mourn O Earth! O ye bleffed Angels of God, who rejoyced at the bringing of those glad Tidings of Salvation to a desolate World! Here is mourning Work for you, if ye were capable of it, to see the precious Offers of this great Salvation bought with Blood, basely flighted and neglected; but ye are uncapable of Grief, being continually delighted wish the bright Vision of your God, you can't lament with us, or be Partners in our Pains.

O ye blessed Saints of the triumphing Church! be ye astonished at the unparallel'd Madness of an infatuated World, in deceiving their precious Souls, and sighting such a dear, transcendently excellent, and unspeakably glurious Redeemer. The most of Mankind will not, alas,

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they will not earnestly seek after converting Grace! Can ye mourn with us blessed Souls? No ye are ignorant of our Wo, Isai. 63. 16. and continually delighted and ravished with the Views of your Redeemer's Face, and Beauty; Ye are always drinking the pure, sinless, soul satisfying Sweets of his life giving Love. Ye are always swimming in a calm Ocean of Pleasure, and imbibling the Streams of pure Nectar, that soring from the Throne of God, plucking Apples from the Tree of Life, sitting under the Shadow of God, the King, the Lord of Hoss, breathing perpetual

Triumphs, and thousing continual Hofannahs.

O but did ye fee the dismal State of Things here, how wretchedly poor Sinners deceive themselves, with Dreams and Delutions, with falle and foolish Hopes of Happiness, without the Experience of regenerating Grace, and in the mean time affront the God that made them, reject the Redeemer that died for them, and grieve the bleffed Spirit, then furely if you had any Room for Sorrow, any Access. or Avenue to Grief, you would fill the Heavens with Sobs, Groans and Lamentations, instead of your present Songs of Triumph. But bleffed Souls, your Tears are for ever wiped away, those crystal Fountains which run so fast in this Wilderness, must now no more gust and bleed, no they are for ever shut and sealed, and ye have more delightful Work to do, in exalting of and rejoycing in your God and Redeemer ! Who then Lord God of Hofts, shall mours over a perishing secure, deceived unregenerate World? Why is not the bright Pavement of the great King's Abode, the crystal Canopy of the visible H:avens darkned, to testify it's Sorrow for a perishing deceived World? O thou beautiful Eye of Heaven! whose benign Beams creace our Days, and make all Nature glad, why dost thou not forget to shine? Why art thou not covered with a cloudy Dress? Why ceasest thou not to run thy wonted Rounds, in order to lament the wretched perishing World? Wilt thou still lend thy Light to those who love to walk in Darkness, to those who prophanely abuse thy Creatures Goodness; and thou blazing Moon, with all the Ranks of letter Lights, have ye no Pity upon your Fellow Creatures, who have quenched their once glorious Light in Darkness, and are hastening fast through their Sloth and Delufions to eternal Death; why are ye not vailed to testify your Grief?

Man has stained it's Beauty and Glory; but what do I

say? My Request is answered, the whole Frame of Nature being oppressed with the Sin of Man, travails and groans, Rom. 8. 22. Surely it inanimate Creatures were capable of Sense and Sympathy, the Winds would whisper perpetual Sighs for, and the hard Rocks would break their long Silence, and lament over the cruel Ingratitude which unconverted Sinners are guilty of against God, and the stupid Barbarity which they exercise against their own Souls; the great Ocean and all gliding Rivulets which love to sport in meandrine Circuits round the Globe, would weep their useless Channels dry in doleful Lamentations, the pregnant Clouds would spend all their watery Magazines in Tears, the blooming Trees would lay down their Honours, and be cloathed with a Winter mournful Garb.

O ye Saims of God! Are your Bowels of Brass and Iron, that they won't move? Don't ye see the miserable State of the World? Look how fast and thick they move (Men of all Ranks and Orders) upon the sable Road, searless and unconcerned, to the dark Chambers of Death and Hell. Very dear Brethren! Are not these miserably miserable Creatures, Objects of Pity? May not your Eye affect your Heart? Or have you forgot to Pity? Are the Fountains of your Sorrow congealed, and have ye no Tears to shed upon this mournful Occasion? God sorbid! O let Rivers of Water run down your Eyes, because Men, unconverted Men, keep not your Father's Law! but obstinately slight the infinite Love of God, and thereby destroy their own

Souls.

And thou my poor Soul, Mourn, mourn, mourn ! O that my Head were Waters, and mine Eyes a Fountain of Tears! that I might sufficiently bervail over these miserable Sinners, whom I can't persavade! Let me, Lord of Hosts, be cloathed with Sackcloth, and covered with Ashes, that I may mourn. And now, high, holy and everlasting God, open the Springs of my Sorrow, and let them bleed to Death. Burden my Hearr most blessed God, with as great a Weight of Grief, as the Frame of my Nature can bear; because of those deceived sluggish Souls, who will not quit their destructive Delusions, their damning Lusts, and turn to the living God. If I can do no more, good God! let me mourn; if I may not be indulged the undeferved Privilege of perswading any, any poor Sinner, to turn to thee, my God, then Lord Jesus, let me lament with all my Soul and Heart, with a bitter and perpetual, but fubmilive

missive Mourning Grieve my distressed Soul, and all ye my mourning Passions, awake, awake, awake, and float in an incessant Vein of grieving Grief!

But if any poor Sinner should ask me, how he should

feek this Change? I answer more generally,

I. Early. Eccl. 12. 1. Prefer nothing to this, let the first of thy Time, Thoughts and Cares be spent about it. When one asked the Lord Jefus leave to go and bury his Father first, he denied it, and would have the first Fruits offered to himself, Matth. 8. 21, 22. In Bethefda the Man that first went into the Pool was healed of whatever Disease he had, John 5. 4. The Israelites were obliged to offer their first Fruits to God, and a Curse is denounced against such as had in their Flock a Male, and vowed a corrupt Thing, Mal. 1. 14 Delay not a Moment longer: Don't you know the Deceits of your Enemies, "To day is cunningly stole away in Hopes of to morrow, and when to morrow comes, an ill Devil, as Bafil obferves, would have that Day for it felf, and asks the other morrow for God," and thus not a small Number of unwary Sinners are tolled to Hell by the Threads of their good Resolutions.

2. Earnestly; as the poor Woman for the lost piece of

Silver, Luke 15: 18. And that

1. Because the Good Conversion entitles us to is of great Moment, and is not to be obtained by small Diligence. It is a great Salvation; now what will not a Man do for the Sasety of his Body? Eye for Eye, Skin for Skin, and whatsoever he hath, Job 2: 4. How much more should he be ready to lay down all for the Interest of his poor Soul?

nefs without great Labour and Agony. It cost Jesus mournful Tears, bloody Sweat, and mortal Wounds: Now seeing the Purchase was so dear to Christ, can we think to get an Interest in it (by Conversion) without

Pains ?

3. Because many powerful Enemies endeavour to detain us in a sinful and secure State, which are to be sought with and overcome, which how painful and difficult a Work it is to perform, is best known by those that have experienced it. The Enemies to be contended with are these three, the World, the Flesh, and the Devil, each of which is too strong for us without supernatural Assistance.

fixed, ordinarily. Hence we are commanded to strive to enter in at the strait Gate, for we are informed, that the Gate is strait and the Way narrow, which leads to Life, and that few find it, Luke 13. 24. Matth. 7. 13, 14. Three Things in Christ's Metaphor shew the Necessity of Pains,

viz. The Gate, the Way, the Travellers.

The Gare is firait and difficult (Regeneration is the Gase by which we enter into the Way of Life) upon a twofold Account. (1) It is hard to find. Therefore it is faid in the Words, Few there be that find it. Why? because it is above Nature, and only revealed to some by God the Father, John 1.13. Matth. 11.25. (2) It is hard to be entered into, for this is contrary to Nature, against the natural Bent and corrupt Tendency of the Heart, urges for that Circumcision made without Hands, the putting off the Body of Sin and Death, Col. 2.11.

2. The Way is narrow in a twofold Respect, (1.) In Regard of Sin. The King's Road to the new Jerusalem is fo narrow that it will not hold a Man & unmortified Lu ft together, it justles out one or both. (2.) In Regard of Punishment, it is ados tethilimine, an afflicted Way, a Way hedged about with Thorns, but bleffed be God, not hedged up, the Gate is not only hard to find, and to pass through, like that narrow Passage between two tharp Rocks, viz. Bozer and Seneb, through which Jonathan and his Armour-bearer went, in order to smite the Philistines, I Sam 14. 4. which resemble Presumption upon the one hand, and Defpair on the other, between which a true Christian must travel. I say the Gate is not only frait, but the Way is difficult, and that not only in Respect of the Corruptions which must be subdued, but also of the Afflictions which must be patiently and chearfully endured; hence it is faid that through many Tribulations we must enter into the Kingdom of God, Acts 14 22. 2 Tim. 3.12.

3. The Travellers in this narrow Way are but Few, and was it not so since the Foundation of the Earth? What became of all the antediluvian World, except eight Persons? 1 Pet. 3. 20. 2 Pet. 2. 5. What became of the many thousands in the sour Cities of the Plain, Sodom, Gomorrab, Zeboim, and Admab? Does not the Apostle Juda inform us, Verse? That they are suffering the Vengeance of eternal Fire? Though the Number of Israel be as the Sand of the Sea, yet Mercy is extended but to a Remnant, Rom 9. 27. Rom. 11. 5. There is a Remnant according to

the

the Election of Grace, Rom. 11. 7. For many are called

but few chosen, Matth. 22. 14. But

3. Ye must feek converting Grace perseveringly. Because many have perished who have made seemingly good Beginnings, but continued not, they feemed to do fomething, and fuffer fomething, but not enough, not confiamily, therefore their Endeavours proved abortive, Luke 13. 24. For many I fay unto you will feek to enter in, and fall not be able. The young Man in the Gospel did many Things well, but the World was glued to his Heart, Matth. 19. 22. Agrippa was almost perswaded, and therefore but almost saved, Acts 26, 28. Observe what the eloquent Apostle speaks to the Galatians, Chap. 2. Ver. 4 Have ye suffered so many Things in vain, if it be get in vain? A Person starving with Hunger would not be contented with bare asking for Bread, unless he obtained what he asked; so Bretbren, for Christ's fake, be not satisfied with your praying for Regeneration, except ye get what ye pray for. The Woman that had loft the piece of Silver, fought diligently till she found it, Luke 15. 8. Go thou and do likewife.

If you desire more particular Directions, I refer you to those mentioned in the close of the first Discourse, and shall only observe by the by, that Men are more willing to bear Directions than perform them, and more willing to perform them than quit Dependance upon them.

But before I conclude, I shall crave leave to offer a

Word of Advice to regenerate Persons.

Dear Brethren in Christ Jesus, be entreated,

1. To acknowledge the pure Grace and Goodness of

God to you in your Regeneration; which is

1. So distinguishing: May it not affect your Hearts to consider that God has passed by so many thousands of better natural and acquired Endowments, and revealed himself and his Son to you? That Prayer of Jesus methinks should dwell in your Thoughts, Maub. 11. 25. I thank thee, O Father, Lord of Heaven and Earth, because thou hast hid these Things from the wise and prudent, and hast revealed them unto Babes, even so Father, for so it seemed good in thy Sight. And that of the Apostle Paul to the Corinthians, 1 Cot. 1. 26, to 29. For ye see your Calling Brethren, how that not many wise Men after the Flesh, not many mighty, not many noble are called. But God hath the sent the sooiss Things of the World, to consound the Wise, and the weak Things of the World, to consound the Things that are

are despited, bath God chosen; that no Flesh should glory in

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2. So Pure. Springing entirely from his own good Pleasure, Matth. 11. 25. James 1. 18. Of his own Will begat he us. Eph. 2. 4, 5, 6. But God who is rich in Mercy, for his great Love, wherewith he loved us, even when we were dead in Sins, hath quickened us together with Christ, by Grace ye are saved. John 1. 13. Who hath made you to differ from another, and what have you that you have not received? I Cor. 4 7.

of our Lord Jesus Christ, who bath blessed us with all spiritual Blessings in beavenly Places in Christ. Therefore

2. Bless and adore God for this inestimable Benefit, he hath so freely conferred upon you, with all your Soul

and Strength, Epb. 1. 3. 1 Pet. 1. 2. 4.

of your divine Life, who works in you both to will and to do of his own good Pleasure, Philip. 2 13. 2 Cor. 4. 4, 5, 6. Without it had been God's good Pleasure to awaken and convince you, ye had surely remained in the same deep Sleep of carnal Security, which the most of the World continue in; and after ye were convinced of your lost State, could ye have come to and complied with an offered Saviour, unless you had been drawn by and learned of the Father, no surely; you who are acquainted with God and your selves, know better than to think so fool-

ishly. John 15 5. & 6. 44.

4. Strive after Growth, in the earnest Use of appointed Means. 2 Pet. 3. 18. But grow in Grace, in the Knowlege of our Lord and Saviour Fesus Christ. 1 Pet. 2. 2. As new born Babes, desire the sincere Milk of the Word that ye may grow thereby. Leaving the Principles of the Doctrine of Christ, not laying again the Foundation of Repentance from dead Works, go on to Perfection. Heb. 6. i. Forgetting the Things that are behind, press forwards towards the Mark; reaching forth unto shofe Things which are before, Phil. 3. 13, 14. It is a Metaphor taken from such as run in a Race, who lean forwards with their Bodies from eager Defire to get the End of the Race. So you must forget what is past, in Regard of resting upon it, and being contented with it, without further Progress, and fir up your Selves to take bold on God, Isai. 64. 7. Now that ye may obtain Grewth, L. Bo

as Encouragements to Faith in God, in the Way of Oberdience. The People of Israel when they were brought through the Red sea in Sasety, they praised God for the signal Deliverance he had honoured them with, though they were then upon the Borders of an howling Wildernels, just a going to encounter new Difficulties. David made use of God's Mercy to him in delivering him from the Mouth of the Lyon and the Paw of the Bear; thence he was encouraged to hope that that God who had been thus kind to him in Times past, would now deliver him out of the Hands of the uncircumcised Philistine.

O Christian ! despise not the Day of small Things.

O Christian! despise not the Day of small Things, Zech. 4. 10. Job 15. 11. I know that Babes in Jesus are apt to be peevish and dejected if they have not a comfortable Sense of God's Love; but this is their great Sin and Folly, for we must live by Faith, and not by Sense. Hab. 2. 4. Rom 1. 17. Gal. 3. 11. & 2. 20. Heb. 10. 38.

2 Cor. 5. 7.

2. Be bumbled for past Sins, Pfalm 32. 5. and endeavour to keep humble if you want to grow; let who will struct don't you do it. Luke 14.11. James 4. 6. 1 Per. 5.5.

3. Be watchful left you be taken by Surprize, Matth. 24 42. Go with your Loyns girt and your Lamps burning, and continue waiting for the coming of the Bridegroom.

4. Be prayerful. Be consciencious in the Performance of secret Prayer, Matt. 6.6. Don't suffer your selves to be hurried away from it by a bare Repetition of the Heads of Prayer; but endeavour to be importunate and servent, Fames 5. 16. Rom. 12. 12. Remember the Incense was

put upon burning Coals, Lev. 16. 12.

s. Encourage Faith in God through Christ, for that is a root Grace, and all the rest do indeed languish and flourish with it, as it ebbs and slows. Therefore it is the Butt of the Devil's Malice, that which he vehemently opposeth. Hence we are bid to fight the good Fight of Faith, I Time 12. Remember I only speak to God's Children now, who have scriptural Evidences of a special Work of God's Spirit in them; as for others, I would not have them believe what is not, but experienced Christians are commanded to believe in the dark, Isai. 50 10.

6. Try Meditation upon God's Word and Works, both of Creation. Redemption, Providence, upon the Perfections of God's Nature, the Greatness of his Love, your own Frailty, and the strict Account you must quickly make

to God, Pfalm 63.6. 77. 12. 119. 15, 78. 23. 48. 149. 17im. 4. 15. Gen. 24 63. Fost. 1.8.

Avoid an over frequent Examination of your State in Hours of Darkness; I know you are prone to it, but it is very prejudicial, because you are then like to pass a wrong Judgment; for how can Objects be truly discovered in the dark : It is not the proper Time to judge of the Quality of Waters when they are muddied, and a wrong Judgment creates unnecessary Pain, weakens your Faith in God, and Love to him, and hinders you in the other Duties of Religion; wherefore it is much better for you to strive to renew your Covenant with God, by making a new and folemn Surrender of your felves to him and his Service, and strive to be faithful in the Performance of the other Duties of Piety, Pfalm 119.6.

7. If there be any Sin of Neglect or Commission that your Conscience accuses you about; regulate that Matter or

expect no Peace, 1 John 3. 20. 2 Cor. 1. 12.

8. Use Fasting upon special Occasions, which is of great Use, Joel 2. 12. 8 1. 14 2 Chron. 20 3. Exra 8. 21. Fer. 36. 9. Fonah 3. 5. Zech. 8 19. Neh. 9. 1. Matth. 6.16 & 9. 15. Luke 5.35. 2 Cor. 6. 5. Acts 15. 2,3.

9. Endeavour to exercise the Grace ye have received. For to him that bath shall be given, Matth. 13. 12. If we live in the Spirit, let us also walk in the Spirit, Gal. 5.25. Rom. 8 1. Being drawn run Je, Cant. 1.4. Your stony Heart being removed, make you a new Heart and a new Spirit, Ezek. 18 31. Thus faith the Lord God, Repent and sarn your felves from your Idols, and turn away your Faces from all your Abominations, Ezek. 14. 6. Put off concerning the former Conversation, the old Man, which is corrupt according to deceitful lusts, and put ye on the new Man, which after God is created in Righteousness and true Holiness, Eph. 4. 22, 23, 24. And remember that by Regeneration ve are God's Workmanship, created in Christ Jesus unto good Works, that ye should walk in them, Eph. 2. 10. Don't fay that you cannot flir up the Gift that is in you, or endeavour to exercise your Graces; you can endeavour, Isai 64. 7. and if you do not, it is your own Fault; to fay the contrary would be to make Men meer Blocks and Machines. Also it opens a Door to Sloth, and reflects dishonour upon God. But to him that ordereth his Conversation aright will be shown the Salvation of God, Psalm 50. 23.

10. If ye are born of God, feek your Father's Honour. Mal. 1. A Son bonoureth his Father, and a Servant his

Master,

Master: if then I be a Father, where is mine Honour? and if I be a Master where is my Fear? Ye should labour to honour God, (1.) By speaking well of him, Cant. 5. 10, 10. 16. (2.) By speaking boldly for him, as a Child for a Father, Psalm 119. 46 (3.) By bringing forth Fruits to him, Philip. 1. 11. John 15. 8. Not to your selves least you be sound empty Vines at last, Hos. 10. 1, (4.) By being grieved at the Reproaches that are cast upon him, Psalm 69. 1.

your Heart, and engross a considerable Part of your Thores and Cares, Pfalm 137. 5, 6. Endeavour as Instruments in God's Hand, to convert Sinners from the Evil of their Ways, by mild and seasonable Reproofs, earnest Intreasies.

and pious Examples, James 5. 20.

12. Remember God expects more from you than others, Gen. 18. 19. And well he may, for he has given more to you. Remember that Haliness is the Design of your Election, Vocation, Redemption, Regeneration, and Adoption, Eph. 1. 4. 2 Tim. 1. 9. Tit. 2. 14. 1 Pet. 1. 3. 1 John 3. 1, 3. Be ye therefore Followers of God as dear Children, and walk in love --- Eph 5. 1, 2. Finally Brethren, Whatseever Things are true, whatsoever Things are honest, whatsoever Things are just, whatsoever Things are of good Report, if there be any Vertue, and if there be any Praise, think on these Things. Those Things which ye have both learned and received, and heard and seen in me do; and the God of Peace shall be with you. Amen, Amen.

There is figure Difference of Opinions of the roung, the Time wherein he wadte it; nome afterbing as an Euclidean forms of milestein but the most read and le Conjecture is, that it wints whose a limbe he are that so left another page was broadly on the jewith. Therein and another the

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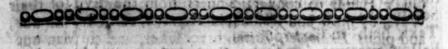
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CHE Penman of this facred Epistle has been concluded by the universal Suffrage of the T @ ancient Churches, to be the Apostle John; the amiable Signatures of his divine and calmSpirit breathes and glides through all it's golden Veins.

There is some Difference of Opinion concerning the Time wherein he wrote it; some ascribing it to an earlier, some to a later Date; but the most reasonable Conjecture is, that it was wrote a little before that awful Catastrophe was brought on the jewish Church and State, which the Lord Jesus had frequently foretold should be the just and equal Retribution of their infandous Obstinacy. This Conjecture is grounded on the Apostle's speaking of the last Times being at hand, which is generally understood to be the concluding Periods of the jewish State.

The general Scope and main Defign of this facred Epiftle was to confirm the parthian Jews (to whom it was wrote) in all the main Truths of Christianity, both speculative and practical: Particularly, in the Belief of our

Lord Jesus as being the promised Messias; and also, in the Necessity of internal and external Holines, against the impregnated and impious Efforts of apostate quondam Profesors, particularly, the infamous Gnosticks, the pernicious Brood of that grand Impostor, Simon Magus.

Hence this Apostle takes occasion in divers Parts of this Epistle to excite Christians to the Exercise of mutual Love, by a Variety of pregnant and pungent Arguments, as, the necessary Bull-warks to screen them from the strong and virulent Arrests of infectious Seducers. Love is the Cement which unites Strength, and is not unita Visfortior? The Want of this is the Bane of Society, and exposes them to the ravening Depredations of common Enemies. Surely there is a most cogent Motive of Love, in our Text, both to God our mighty Maker, and to Man our Fellow-Creature. Behold, what Manner of Love the Father bath bestowed upon us, that we sould be called the Sons of God.

The Apostle having in the foregoing Chapter and last Verse, mentioned that great and necessary Qualification, being born of God, takes occasion in the beginning of this, to celebrate with Wonder and divine Transport, it's confequent Privilege, Adoption. Behold, what Manner of Love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we sould be talled the Sons of God.

In the Words are these four general Heads, r. A great and honourable Gist bequeathed, that we should be called the Sons of God.

2 The Donor of this specified, The Father.

3. The Donee, or Persons upon whom this Gift was bestowed and discovered, upon us:

4. The fontal or impulsive Caule of this, mentioned.

Let us a little explain these Particulars in the Order propoled.

As to the first general Head, Hath bestowed, ... that we should be called the Sons of God. Here are two Things remarkable.

1. The Privilege conferred.

2. The Manner of conferring it.

I. The Privilege conferred, called the Sons of God. Ina tecna theou clethomen. Tecna a ticlo, pario, & ginnomi, nafcor. Erasmus and some others render the Word tecna, according to our Translation; but Theodor, Beza, & Pasor think it is of a larger Extent, and fignifies Offfpring, Proles, Soboles, a general Word that imports Offipring or Sons of every Age, Sex, Degree, in which Sense I rather take the Word. Clerhomen, a caleo, voco. This Word is not bere inferted with any Antiphrasis, Contradiction to, or Opposition of the Thing spoken of, in Reality. It is not an empty Name, or vain Title, no, no; but the blessed Privilege it felf is here afferted together with this honourable Badge and Epithet, as it's necessary Consequent or Effect, by a Metonomy of the Consequent or Antecedent, Matth, 21. 13. compared with Luke 19. 46. Clethomen, called: This Word excellently holds forth the Nature and Dignity of Adoption. (1.) The Nature of it. That it confisteth in a forensick Declaration; and so is distinguish'd from natural Southip, (2) It's Excellency and Dignity. That this precious Privilege is not kept hid or latent, but declared and made manifest, not only in the Mind of God, but in the Conscience of Believers. It eclipses the relative Goodness of Benefits when we know them not.

2. The Manner of conferring this Benefit, hath bestowed. Dedocen, a doc, dosa, dedoca. There is no Difficulty that I know of in the Word; it shews with more than oriental Splendor, the admirable Freedom of God's Bounty in our Adoption, and cuts the Sinews of Merit. It's a Gift, no Debt; we have neither Wisdom for Dignity to procure

2. The second general Head concerns the Author or Donor of this Benefit; The Father; Ho Pater. A demonstrative Article is prefixed, emphatically showing the glorious Dignity and matchless Greatness of the sublime Donor. Pater, a Pao, pasco, quia Pater pasco liberos, velut Pastor pascit Oves. The whole Trinity doubtless is intended by this; for all those sacred Persons act a Part in this glorious Work: But more particularly and expressly, the first Person, God the Father, called so, not only for the eternal Generation of his Son, Psalm 2, 7. But also for the Adoption of his People, John 1, 12, because from him the whole Family in Heaven and Earth is named, Epb. 3, 15.

whom this Privilege is bestowed. Hemin, upon us. Not upon all and singular, not upon any one or every one, but upon us, Believers exclusively, who have been effectually called, converted from Sin, and united to Jesus, in which

is the Foundation of Adoption

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4. The fourth general Head, The fontal or impullive Caufe, Love, called in the Original Agape, either ab agan poiein, multum facere, doing much; because it is effectual and operative. Vel ab agan cata pan. Because Love moves it felf every Way towards it's beloved Object. Vel ab agan pauesthai. Because the Lover rests in the Object he loves. Or, ab agan pao, to love much. And thus it is eminently in the Cause before us. Had not the bleffed Lord loved much, would he ever have taken a finning Creature into so near a Relation to himself, as to have the Privilege not only of being the Servants of God. which is a great Honour, but the Friends of God, as was Abraham, which lis much more? But to be the Sons and Children of God, is doubtless, the Flower of Mercy, the Crown and Garland of divine Love; fo that Love here. furely fignifies a vehement Affection to the Beloved, not only a generous Purpole of doing Good, but the actual Completion of it.

Now the Love of God is in general twofold, Immanent

and Transient,

1. God's immanent Love is that perfect Property of God, whereby he is inclined to love himself. This Affection is terminated on no Greature, and is nothing elfe but God's pure and perfect Effence. This is not the Love specified in our Text. I monthly reduced given by a touch

2. God's transient Love is that Property or Attribute of God, whereby he is inclined to love his Creatures, according to the good Pleasure of his Will. And this Love is threefold, viz. Of Benevolence, Beneficence and Com-

pagence and matchels Greenels of the sonspale The Love of Benevolence, is God's good Purpose before Time, of doing his People good in Time. Eph. 1. 4. According as he bath chosen us in him, before the Founda. tion of the World, that we should be boly and without Blame before him in Love. Eph a. 10 For we are his Workmanship. created in Christ Jesus unto good Works, which God hath before ordained that we sould walk in them

See God's Love of Beneficence, is his actual doing of them good in Time, according to his gracious Delign from Eternity. Therefore they are faid to be called according to his Purpole. The great Jehovah in all his Dealings towards his People in Time, acts according to the Pattern

that was in his Mind from Eternity.

3. God's Love of Complacence is that whereby be delights in the Work of his own Spirit wrought in his Peo pie.

Cant. 4. These three last I take to be the Love ple meant in our Text. We find this fourth general Head ushered in with a double Emphasis, viz A Note of Atten-

tion, and a Note of Admiration.

I. A Note of Attention. Idete, behold, ab eido, video, to fee, to lift up the Eyes of the Mind to behold a Thing more accurately and intenfely, as we lift up the Eyes of the Body to behold any remarkable Object that occurs. This Note of Attention is used in a fourfold Scope. (1.) To awaken the Attention. Isai. 65. 1. Isaid, Behold me, behold me, to a Nation that was not called by my Name. The universal Depravation of our deplorable Natures renders us totally averse to good; so that such shocking Memento's are most necessary for us, to rouse us from our lethargick Drouse. (2.) To excite Admiration, from the beholding some new and admirable Thing, Isi 7. 14 Behold, a Virgin shall conceive and bring forth a Son, &c. (3.) To show the Certainty of a Thing spoken, Rev. 1. 7. Behold, be cometh with Clouds, and every Eye shall see him. (4.) To show the Excellency and Necessity of a Thing. John 1. 29. Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away

the Sins of the World.

PROM

2. A Note of Admiration. What Manner of Love; potapos, this Word is used both to denote the Quantity and Quality of a Thing, Matth. 8. 27. It is as if the Apostle had faid, what Kind, what Sort of Love is this? Surprizing, amazing Love! There is a vehement Emphasis in this Expreffion, of Aftonishment and Transport. Hereby the Apofile plainly shows, that the Love of God is exceedingly apparent, & marvelloufly manifested in Adoption. What ! For an alsufficient, self sufficient, independent sehovah, to adopt a Stranger into his Family, a Rebel into his Bosom? Is it not stupendous, transporting Love? This is proposed by Way of Interrogation or Question, but implies a vehement Affertion. It is as if the Apostle feeling himself incapable to comprehend this immeasurable Ocean of divine Love, addressed himself to Believers in a kind of Amaze, and faid, Do you your felves speak or judge if you can, what kind of Love this is? It is deep, I cannot fathom it, broad and wide, I cannot comprehend it: Sure it is infinite Love, well becoming the infinitely glorious Majesty from whom it flows. Rehold, what Manner of Love the Father bath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the word the Farbers to whom it is specially appropried in

From the Words thus explained we observe. That the superlative Love of God is transcendently displayed in the adopting Strangers into his Family, and giving them the Privileges of Sons.

In treating upon this Observation, I would endeavour by divine Affiftance, to speak to these three Particulars, viz.

1. Explain the Nature and Kinds of Adoption.

2. Show the Prerogatives and confequent Privileges which flow from it.

3. Show how exceedingly the Love of God is displayed in it. And laftly, Shall endeavour to improve it (if God will)

to our Edification.

As to the first proposed. I conceive Adoption may be thus described, that it is a gracious Declaration of the bleffed God, whereby he admits and receives those who were by Nature Strangers and Enemies in Heart and Life to his Majesty; but now, through Grace are effectually called, justified, regenerated and united to Christ, into his Family as Sons, and communicates to them the Privileges of Children.

I shall endeavour to explain the several Parts of this

Description.

1. Adoption is a Declaration. So fays our Text, called the Sons of God. This Declaration is expressed four Ways.

1. By eternal Election, or that everlasting Purpose in the divine Mind, Eph. 1. 5. He having predestinated us unto the Adoption of Children. In this Respect, the Elect before their Conversion (by a certain Figure of Speech, Prolepsis) are called the Children of God, John 11. 52.

2. By Redemption in Jesus, with whom they are united, Gal 3 26. For ye are all the Children of God, by Faith in Christ Jesus

3. By the Gospel, and it's copious precious Promises, whereby Believers have ascribed to them that ample Dignity of Sonship, John r. 12. As many as received bim, to them gave be Power to become the Sons of God.

4. In their own Spirits, or Consciences. There God restifies by his Spirit that they are his Children: Partly, by conferring certain Evidences of Adoption, and partly, by irradiating their Minds to perceive and acknowlege these

Evidences, and therefrom to infer their Adoption.

2. A Declaration of God. He is the Cause of it, or the Person adopting, generally, the divine Esfence, but more particularly and specially, according to the divine aconomy, God the Father; to whom it is specially appropriated in

our Text. It is a Father's Property to have Children; hence that memorable Saying of the Apostle to the Ephe-sians, Chap 3.15. Of whom the whole Family in Heaven and Earth is named. But it is also ascribed to the Son to have Children, Heb. 2. 10. He is said to bring many Sons to Glory. And also to the Holy Spirit, who in this Re-

gard, is called the Spirit of Adoption, Rom 8 15.

3. A merciful and gracious Declaration; flowing freely from the unmerited Goodness and superlative Love of an infinite IAH, without the least Regard to the Creatures Defert. The intrinsick, impulsive Cause, is the peerless Bounty and inexpressible Love of God, as our Text plainly voucheth. The extrinsick meritorious Cause of this inestimable Privilege, is the spotless Merit of the only begotten Son of God, the Lamb flain before the Foundation of the World, Eph. 1. 5, 6. Our Jesus assumed humane Nature in an hypoftatical Union with the Divine, and subjected himself, as Man, to the Law he made as God, that we might obtain the Adoption of Children, Gal. 4. 4. 5. But when the Fulness of Time was come, God sent forth his Son made of a Woman, made under the Law, to redeem them that were under the Law, that we might receive the Adoption of Sons.

4. The efficient Cause is the Holy Spirit. It is he who by his sacred and secret Whispers, seals the People of God

to the Day of Redemption.

5. The instrumental Cause is the Word of God. The soulenriching Promises of the blessed Gospel, through which golden Conduit is conveyed to Believers the Oyl of Gladness, and a sure Hope which makes them rejoyce with low unspeakable and sull of Glory.

in his People's Imitation of him, Eph. 5. 1. Be ye Follow-

ers of God as dear Children. But then

poor finful Man. Here let us briefly ruminate on their twofold Estate, viz. their former and present Condition.

1. As to their former or natural Condition. (1.) They were such as were total Strangers to God, sar from the Knowlege of him, sar from an Interest in him. (2) Implacable and revengeful Enemies to his sacred Majesty, and that both in Heart and Life. Their Thoughts of him were ungenerous, groveling or blasphemous; wholly unsutable to his Dignity and Glory. In their Lives they industriously prosecuted this hereditary Spicen, with basest Virulency

Virulency and Heat, constantly desacing the broken Shreds of the divine Image in their Breasts: Thus he who in his pristine Bliss, was the Crown and Garland of this Globe, is by his Fall, become more abject and sordid than the most ignominious Reprile that crawls on Earth. This they were.

2. As to their present Condition, they are thro' Grace, effectually called out of their former Security. He bath called us with an boly Calling, says the Apostle. They are united to Christ by Faith, justified &c. Rom. 8. 1. These Works of the Spirit do necessarily, as Preparatives, preced Adoption. Adoption is no Part of Justification, but an illustrious Degree of Dignity annexed to it. So that,

8. The Manner of our Adoption is (1.) By Regeneration, whereby we are made Partakers of the divine Nature; not in it's Effence; but gracious Qualities, Justice, Holinels, Goodnels&c. Col.3.10. and receive Principles of divine Life to enable us to live to God. This saith Mr. Burkit, is an inward Principle, a universal Principle, a God exalting Principle, an abiding Principle." (2.) By Union with Christ. While we are mystically united to him we are rendred his Brethren, having one Father with him; so that though Jesus, in Regard of his natural and eternal Generation, be the only First born; yet through this blessed Union, his People have that honourable Name, Heb. 12.23 The Church of the First born.

O The Terms of our Adoption. We are brought from Darkness, and the Dominion of Sin and Satan, into the Family of the blessed God, and made houshold Friends and Children. Henceforward God carries towards us as a Father, yea, as a kind indulgent Father, and takes us under the gracious Wings of his divine Protestion. He directs us and provides for us, so that we securely and safely rest in the Bosom of his almighty Power and Goodness.

The first we have in some Sort treated of. The second, viz. Humane Adoption, may be described thus, to be an Act of Love or Compassion, ordinarily arising from the Want of Children, whereby a Person admits an Alien or Stranger into his Family, and communicates to him a Right to his Goods or Estate, to be enjoyed by him after his Decease. In this brief Description, we may gather the main Differences between a divine and humane Adoption.

1. They differ in their Surce and Original. A humane Adoption is generally occasioned by the Defect of a natu-

Complete !

ral Offfpring; but the Divine flows from the Abundance

of God's Goodness.

2. In the Persons adopted. In humane Adoption they are Strangers, or such as have no Right to Adoption; but in the Divine, though by Nature they are Strangers and Aliens, Epb. 2. 12. yet through Grace they are called and justified, and consequently, have a Right to the blessed Inheritance, even before the adopting Act.

Inheritance, even before the adopting Act.

3. They differ in their Nature. The Humane being but an external Denomination and Bequeathment of temporal Goods; whereas the Divine confifts in a real Act of Jehovah, whereby he confers on his People spiritual.

Life and Holiness, the very Transcript of his own Nature.

4. The Humane confers the Inheritance to the adopted, after the Adopter's Death; but the Divine confers it while

both survive. But I proceed to the

2. Proposed, which was to show the Prerogatives and

consequent Privileges of Adoption.

I will not here essay to enumerate all and fingular of

them, only the more eminent and special. And

1. An bonourable and amiable Denomination is one of the Privileges of Adoption Toey shall be called the Sons of God, John 1. 12. As those who are humanely adopted, in a civil Sense, bear Name of their adopting Father; so those that are spiritually or divinely adopted, bear the Name of their celestial Father, as our Text testifies. Jesus is their elder Brother, they are not only called Friends, but Children. This is not an empty Name, but the Thing named is, in some Measure, conserred, viz. The

Image of God, 2 Pet. 1.4.

in as much as God not only created them for them, but hath given them a Right to them. In Christ all Things are ours, 1 Cor. 3. 21. Many earthly Things are properly and proximately in our Power, many though at a Distance, ferve us; the Sun, Moon and Stars, yea, the angelick Spitits, those Nobles of the Court of Heaven above, ferve Believers, Pfalm 34.7. Even penal Evils, through the mysterious Guidance of divine Providence, promote their Good, They have the free (but lawful) Use of all terrene Enjoyments. To the Pure all Things are pure, Tit. 1. 15.

prophetical, facerdotal, and regal Dignity, Rev. 7, 6

A fourth Privilege of Adoption, is christian Liberty.

A temporal Son in a Family hath a Freedom above a Serivant:

vant; Jesus hath purchased a spiritual Freedom for his Children, at the Cost of his dearest Blood, Gal. 5. 1. which contains these Things,

1. A Freedom from the Guilt of Sin ; obtained by Justi-

fication, confirmed and applied by Adoption.

2. A Freedom from the Dominion of Sin, by Sanctifica-

tion, Rom. 6. 14

3. From the Condemnation of the moral Law, Gal. 3.13. Christ bath redeemed us from the Curse of the Law, being made a Curse for us.

4. From the Yoke of the ceremonial Law, which was nail-

ed to Christ's Cross.

5. From bumane Traditions and Institutions in God's Wor-

fbip, Col. 2. 20, 21, 22.

is opposed the Spirit of Bondage, Rom 8. 15. Now this

Spirit of Adoption hath a twofold Operation.

the Spirit testisses with our Spirit, or Conscience, that we are the Sons of God. And this the Spirit essentials these ways, (1) By proposing Signs and Marks of a gracious Work, in the Word. (2) By working that Work in the Heart. (3.) By enabling the Soul, by comparing both

together, to discern it's gracious State.

Altho' I folidly believe that ordinarily, " Certitudo Ar-"gumentatione Reflectioneque acquiritur," as one says, Asfurance is acquired by Argumentation and Reflection, And tho' I do abhor the delusory Dreams of the enthusiaffick Crowd, who depend, as it were, upon auricular Voices, and immediate Speeches from Heaven, without duly attending to, and comparing themselves with the written Word: Yet I conceive that it is a bold and dangerous medling to limit the Power or Ways of omnipotence to Men's narrow Imaginations. In aWord, I think holy what La Rutherford, affectionate Ambrofe, and a thronging Crowd of other godly Divines, that God doth perswade some Souls, immediately, by the Light of his Spirit working upon their Hearts a Sense of their Interest in his Love: But then they ought to, and will try this, by the written Word, with it's Effects, to know it's divine Birth. We read of the fealing of the Spirit, and fure, the Seal leaves it's Signature. I know that some Divines, of no small Figure, oppose this. I shall not assume the Arrogance to tarnish the Character of those great Men, only, I would venture to fay, that I believe many incline to fpeak & write as it fuits their own Experience best. But not to insist.

with

2. The second Operation sof the Spirit is that by which he enables the Children of God to cry with a filial Bold, ness, Abba Father, or Father, Father, for so the Word Abba lignifies in the Syriack, saith Mr. Pool; this Ingemination plainly shows the Vehemence of Believers Affection to God, when they are perswaded of his Love to them. A certain School man observes, "That the Jews would not suffer their Servants to call Father," but God suffers his Children, in all their Pressures and Difficulties, yea, in all their solemn Approaches, to claim this filial Relation to himself. O never enough to be admited Love! well might the Apostle as in a Maze, cry out, Behold, what

Manner of Love is this!

6. A fure Title to the heavenly Inheritance, with the first Froits and Earnests of it here, are the bleffed Privileges of Adoption Rom. 8. 17. And if Children then Heins. Heirs of God, and joint Heirs with Jesus Christ. They do inherit God himself, their Father is their full and final Portion. " A Man leaves his Heirs what he has, fays Mr. Burkit, but God leaves his Heirs what he is." All his Attributes is for their Benefit, his Wildom is theirs, to guide them, his Power, to protect and defend them, his Mercy and Love to Support and refresh them. Heirs with Christ: He is the Heir of God, and Believers in him. They are Members of Christ, faith Mr. Burkir, and shall be Heirs with him." In Jefus they have obtained the Inheritance. By Adoption they have also the Earnests of this Inheritance. Eph. 1. 13, 14. In rebom also after that we believed, ye were fealed with the Holy Spirit of Promife; which is the Earnest of our Inheritaince, until the Redemption of the purchased Possession

We advance now to the Profecution of the third Thing proposed, which was to show how exceedingly the Love of

God is dischared in Adoption.

These four Particulars demonstrate this Truth. 1. The Person adopting. 2. The Persons adopted. 3. The impulsive Cause of Adoption. 4 The Price of Adoption.

1. The Person adopting. Who is this? The great and glorious God. But for Illustration, let us passingly view

these four Properties of the bleffed God.

r. His Majesty and divine Glory. He is the King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, the sovereign Ruler of Princes, that inaccessible Light which no Man can approach unto and live. The Angels those winged Seraphs of the Court above, vail their Faces before the dazling Splendour of his Glory.

Glory. Is not this the Sun which beautifies and illuminates the empyrial Heavens, and delights all the Sons of Zion, that Church of the First born, with perpetual and sweet Transports? What Creature breathing can sufficiently describe this Glory? Even a Moses must be hid in the Rock, and discern only the darkest Glances of it. The Psalmist when he beheld through the liquid Ether, the starry Heaven, and view'd the Workmanship of the mighty God therein, Psal. 8. 3. He was justly seized with a Rapture of Amazement, and cries out, What is Man that thou are mindful of him? And can we not, shall we not wonder with him, that a God of such august and serene Majesty and transcendent Glory should adopt such as we are. O! how marvellously does the Love of God shine in this adopting Act?

2. His Independency and Sovereignty. He is the independent and self existent Cause of all created Beings. All Things were created by him, and without him was not any Thing made that is made. He could have made another Species of Creatures than Man, declaratively, to express his Praises; but he not only made Man happy in his primitive Endowments, but when he had lost himself, through

Grace adopts him into his Family. ----

Things within the Compass of his perfect Essence, whereby he is infinitely hap py and blessed. "He stands in no more need of Man, saith One, than the superiour Globes of a Fly to roll them round their respective Circles, or the massey Earth of a Grathopper to support it, or the Moon of an Atome to enlighten it." His essential and primeval Glory is stable, permanent and eternal, and can receive no additional Persections from the Creatures, nor suffer any Diminution by them Is Jehovah had expected any additional Glory from his Creatures, it must doubtless, have sullied and ecclipsed the Brightness of his Love: But seeing there can be no such Thing, O! how apparently, how sweetly, how transcendently does the divine Assection shine?

4. His Justice and Sanctity. Angels and triumphing Saints justly cry out, HOLY, HOLY, HOLY LORD GOD OF HOSTS. He charges his Angels with Folly. The very Heavens are not clean in his Sight. Now, that such a holy Sinhating God should adopt Rebels into his Family, how a mazing, how aftenishing is it! But we proceed to consider,

26. Let us a little perpend these Things relating to them,

I. Their Frailty. What is Man but Dust and Ashes, a

Worm, a Moth, an Atome? Fob 25. 6

forably require such adopting Love; his best Performances

are corrupted and of no Advantage to Jesus.

They have neither Food nor Raiment, and in Debt besides.

A: Desormity. They are desormed by Nature, and that not only privatively, by the Want of Beauty, but also positively, by the Presence of a spreading Leprosy The Soul, in our apostate State, as to it's Qualities, is not only void of it's pristine Beauty and primaval Glory; but also filled with a hateful Proclivity to violate the Commands of God. Is it not assonishing, that the Love of God should terminate on such Desormity?

gainst God &c. The Soul of Man is naturally as full of Enmity against God, as a Toad is of Poison. Sure, it's a Wonder that God should love such Enemies so much as to

take them into his Bofom.

or Merit in us; but the pure in comprehensible & evernal Love

of God, What a Wonder of Love is this?

with Silver or Gold, but with the precious Blood of the Son of God, as of a Lamb without Spot. Not with a great Sum of Money, which the chief Captain purchased his Freedom with, Acts 22.28. Nor with Abundance of Foreskins of the Philistines, whereby David purchased his Sonship from the King, 1 Sam. 18.27. No. The Son of God must defeed from the Bosom of his Father, and assume the Nature of Man, and have his Glory vailed in a Mantle of Fless. Fesus must be humbled and abased to the Death, yea, must become a Curse and Sin for us, that we might obtain eternal Blessedness.

APPLICATION.

USE 1 This Truth we have infifted on may serve for a Use of Admiration: This seems to be the Use the Apostle himself makes of it. It was meer Condescension in Pharaoh's Daughter to preserve Moses an innocent Babe and a Stranger from perishing by Water: But, O how much greater Kindness was it in almighty God, to save guilty wretched Man from perishing by eternal Flames, and to take a Rebel into his Bosom! Did Abigail thus excuse her self, when but a Resugee David proposed Marriage

Marriage to her, That the was not worthy to wash the Feet of the meanest Servant of her Lord. Good God! What may we fay of God's taking fintul Man into his Family. and giving them the Privileges of his Children? May we not fay with the Prodigal, Lord we are not worthy to be called to thy Children? From what, to what, has God brought Believers? From what a deep Degree of extreme Missery, to what a Height of Dignity and Glory? O! let us call to Admiration our Souls, and all that is within us at this bleffed Love, this free and undeferved Love, this enriching and everlafting Love. Did the Angels wonder when they brought the happy Tidings of this Love to the World, did they look with Admiration into these Things and will not our Souls? Shall Sheba's Queen wonder at the Splendor and Order of Solomon's Court, and shall not we wonder at the Privileges here conferred ! What! to be brought freely from Darkness to Light, from the basel Slavery to the most honourable Liberry, from being Heirs of Hell to be Heirs of Heaven, from being Children of Satan to be Children of God, to have Familiarity and Child-like Boldne's with the highest. Wonder O Heavens, and be affor nished O Earth at this!

USE 2. Of Examination. If there be so many happy Privileges annexed to Sonship; we should examine our selves by the Marks and Signs of it. Some of which pre-

ceed Adoption. Such as,

Marriage

1. Effectual Calling. (1) Have we heard and obeyed God's Calls by his Word and Spirit? (2.) Are we converted from Sin to God? John 3.5, 6. (3.) Have we received July as he is offered, by a lively Faith? John 1.12.

2. Some are Concomitants of Adoption, and some follow after it As (1) Child-like Love. (2) Child like Fear and Reverence to God, as a Father, Mal. 1 6. A Son bonoureth his Father, and a Servant his Master. (3) Child-like Boldness and Access to God, as a Father, crying, Abba Father, Rom. 8. 15. (4) Fraternal Affection to all the Faithful, as being Children of the same Father: 1 John 5.1- Every one that loveth him that begat, loveth him also that is begotten of him. Yea, even Love to personal Enemies, Matth. 5. 45. (5.) Child like Obedience, whereby we aspire after the Image of God, Acts 27. 23. and his gracious Presence, Psalm 16 8

USE 3. Of Comfort to the Children of God. Look to the great Privileges God has given you by Adoption.
(1.) Your Name is changed. You have the new Name, and

bidden Manna. (2) You are advanced to honourable Relations God is your Father, and Christ your elder Brother and Husband. (3.) You are through Grace, brought to a happy State, born of God, made Partakers of the divine Nasure made Kings and Priests to God. Rev. 1.6. Privatively. ve are freed from the Guilt and Power of Sin Politively. ye are made Partakers of all Things, 1 Cor. 3. 21. All Things (ball Work for your Good, Rom, 8, 28. God hath a fatherly Care over your Souls, he bleffeth you with all Spiritual Bleffings, he will not let Sin rule over you, yea, he bares your Offences as a Father his Child, Mal. 3.17. He will comfort you in your Straits, instruct you in your Doubts, and Support you in your Weaknesses. As to your Bodies, your Bread and your Water is fure. He that bears the Ravens, and cloaths the Lillies will not be deaf to your Cries If the Lord afflicts you he doth it not willingly from his Heart, but as a tender Father, that you may not perish with the World, who are fed for the Slaughter, and whose Tables are their Snares. He pities his Lambs in Affliction, and hears their Sighs and Groans, Pfalm 103 13. Like as a Father pitieth his Children, fothe Lord pitieth them that fear him He gives you an Interest in a Crown that shall never fade away. May not then the Children of God rejoyce in their bleffed and bountiful Lord?

USE 4 Of Terror to all such as are not the adopted Sons of God, but the Sons of Belial. But who are thele?

r. You that never have been effectually called from Sin, nor throughly convinced of the Vileness of it, though it may be you have heard the Word of God often, yet it hath not to this Day been as a two-edged Sword to you.

2. You who have never had your Hearts opened to receive Fefus, and who have no Communion with the Father, thro bim; For, fays the Apostle, of the Children of God, I John 1. 2. truly our Fellowship is with the Father, and with his

Son Fefus Christ.

3. All you that are openly prophane, of what Sort or Det

nomination foever.

ship find, we still till till all 4 All you Gallio's. The Time is coming when you shall be spued out of the Mouth of God. Sure, the Milery of fuch Men, without Repentance, will be exceeding great in the Day of God's Power; for, if they remain such, they shall be everlastingly secluded from all the fore mentioned Benefits, and be made Possessors of contrary Miseries. In-Read of Love, ye shall have Hatred; instead of Singing with Angels, ye must take up with the Soul tormenting Embraces

of grifly Flames, and Howlings everlastingly with those that perish As ye shall not enjoy the Presence of God, so ye shall be sent away with a Curse, Depart from me ye cursed, into everlasting Fire prepared for the Devil and his Angels. O that such would awake and seek for Help while Mercy is tendered in the Gospel!

USE 5. Of Exportation. O let us feek to obtain this

bleffed Privilege and Dignity, Adoption.

according to God's firm and stable Promise, 1 Cor. 6 17. John 1. 12. and the Experience of God's Children.

2. The Mean to artain it is plainly prescribed, which is both Rational and Easy, to receive Christ by Faith, John

I. I2.

3. It is an bonourable Privilege.

4. It is a profitable Privilege. How great is the Happiness of those who have the Shines of the Face of God, and his

perpetual Protection.

necessary; without it we must be miserable in Time and in Eternity. Does it not then highly deserve our Pains to obtain it?

I shall conclude with a few Directions. And

1. To the People of God that want the Sense of this Mercy. Some Things are to be avoided, and some Things are to be done.

As to the Things that are to be avoided, (1) Beware of gross Sins against the Light of your Minds; for God is engaged to correct his wandring Children. Those Sins grieve the Spirit, and hinder his Sealing-Work. Those Sins bring spiritual Desertions, and cause us to mourn with David, Psalm 51. (2) Beware of the Neglect of secret Prayer.

(3) Beware of Sloth. (4) Of Pride.

Now, that which is to be performed is, (1.) The Exercise of Faith on Jesus; that being united to him, by the Help of Union with him, we may obtain Sonship. And to this End, we must use all the Means that increase Faith; such as the Word, Prayer, the Sacraments, and spiritual Conference. (2) The Exercise of Repentance for Sins of Instrmity. (3) Lessen not the Work of the Spirit within you; but be thankful for the smallest Discoveries of your Father's Face.

2. To those that have obtained the Sense of this blessed Privilege (1.) Exercise Child like Fear, Love and Zeal, for your Father's Henour. Let Love be the Spring of all

your Performances. (2.) Submit to your Father's Will. and Pleasure. 1. To his preceptive Will. Let a Child's Obedience run through all the Veins of your whole Conversarios. 2 To his providential Will. Learn in every State therewith to be content. Submit to your Father's Chaftning, kifs with Reverence his facred Rod. Though there be Frozens in his Face, yet there is Love in his Heart. (3.) Confide and trust in his fatherly Care, for he careth for you. (4.) Love and belo the Children of God.

as being Children of the same Father.

Now, upon the faithful and persevering Performance of thefe, and the other necessary Duties, God in his own bleffed Time, will belp you to the full Sense of that your Souls long for, viz your Adoption. So that working out your Salvation with Fear and Trembling, you will at last be received with a Well done good and faithful Servants, and enter those triumphant Regions where singing eternal Requiems will be your everlasting Work, constantly admiring, with the glorified Saints, the amazing Love that brought you there, and will have just Occasion to say with the Apostle in our Text, Behold, what Manner of Love the Father bath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the Sons of GOD.

FINIS.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Author's great Distance from the Press has occasioned many Erratas, the most material of which, are here mentitioned, which the candid Reader is defired to correct, with others of leffer Importance defignedly omitted.

PReface. Page 4 line to for Boyle read Boyle. p. 5 1. 8 f. makes r.

make. p. 101. 10 r. Runagadoes.

P. 14. l. 11 r. his Holiness. P. 23 1. 35 f. precious r. previous. P. 36 l. 3 f. do r. can. P. 47 l. 45 dele and. P. 73 l. 1 r. your good. 1. 36 r. the truth. P. 76 l. 10 r. himself. P. 77 l. 15 f. doubt r. don't P. 81129 r Lyon-like. P. 91 l. 4 f. its r. is. P. 95 l.35f. Life r. lives. P. 99 1 33 r Leta. P. 102 1. 23 r. which is, 1. 42 r. had felt. P.120 1. 12 f. you are r. thou art. P. 131 l. 10 r. immerg'd. P. 144 l. 34 r. Ghastliness. P. 149 l. 22 f. publish r. punish. P. 151 1.22 r. irreligious. P. 153 l. 21 r. Lapfu. P. 156 l. 17 f. that r. at. P. 160 l.t r greateft. P. 167 1. 4 f. you are r thou art, P. 173 1. 3 r. affectionately.

