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A Caveat against Unsound Doctrines :

Being the SUBSTANCE of a

# SERMON

Preached in the

# PARISH CHURCH

OF

# St. ANN, BLACKFRYARS;

On SUNDAY, APRIL 29, 1770.

By AUGUSTUS TOPLADY, A.B.
Vicar of Broad Hembury, Devon.

Seeing, then, that we have such Bope, we use great Plainness of Speech. 2 Cor. iii. 12.

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#### ADVERTISEMENT.

THE ensuing Discourse was, first, preach'd at St. Matthew, Bethnal-Green, April 22. Some Persons, then present, to whose Judgment and Request I pay the highest Deference, desired me to retrieve as much of it as I could, the Sunday sollowing, at St. Ann's; with a View to its being taken in Short-Hand, and publish'd.

The Loss of my nearch Relative, soon after this Sermon was preach'd; and the many Avocations, occasion'd by that lamented and unexpected Event; account, but too well, for the Delay, with which the Publication has been attended. Having, however, transcribed it, at last, from the Notes of the Person who penn'd it at the Time of its Delivery; I now transmit it to the Press, most affectionately and respectfully Inscrib'd to my Dear London Friends: whose Favors, equally great, numerous, and unmerited, I have no other public Way of Acknowledging.

London, July 3, 1770.

#### I. TIMOTHY i. 10.

ST. Paul is commonly, and most probably, supposed to have written this Epistle about A. D. 65. that is, about two Years before his own Martyrdom, and about thirty-one after our Lord's Ascension.— He addressed it to Timothy: who, though a very a young Man, had been some Time in the Ministry, and was then entrusted with the Oversight of the Church at Ephesus. In the Estimation of unprejudiced Reason, Honorable Age is not that which standeth in Length of Time, nor that is measured by Number of Years: but Wisdom is the grey Hair unto Men, and an unspotted Lise is old Age b.

But Timothy, though young, was far from Robust. He was only strong in the Grace that is in Christ Jesus. His regenerate, heaven-born Soul dwelt in a sickly, insirm Body. Whence we read of his wurker admena, I Tim. v. 23. or frequent Indispositions: arising, perhaps, originally, from a natural Delicacy of Constitution; and, certainly, increased by a rigid Abstemiousness, and constant Course of A 2

b Wifd. iv. 8, 9.

### [.. 4]

ministerial Labors.— Thus our heavenly Father, graciously severe, and wisely kind, takes Care to infuse some salutary Bitter into his Children's Cup. below: fince, were they, Here, to take of Happiness, absolute and unmingled; were not the Gales of Prosperity, whether spiritual or temporal, counterpoifed, more or less, by the needful Ballast of Affliction; His People (always imperfect here) would be enrich'd to their Loss; and liable to be overset, in their Way to the Kingdom of Gop. Wherefore, consummate Felicity, without any Mixture of Wormwood, is referved for our Enjoyment, in a State, where perfect Sanctification will qualify us to possess it. In Heaven, and there only, the Inhabitant shall, no more, say, in any Sense whatever. I am fick c.

St. Paul, in the Opening of his Apostolic Directions to Timothy, adopts the same simple, majestic, and evangelical Exordium, with which the rest of his Epistles usually begin. Paul, an Apostle of Jesus Christ; ordain'd and sent forth, by the Head of the Church, the supreme Master of the spiritual Vineyard: without whose internal, authoritative Commission, none have a real Right to minister in sacred Things, or to thrust the Sickle into God's Harvest. For, How can Men preach to Purpose, so as to be Instruments of Conviction, Comfort and Sanctification, except they be sent doff God, and owned of Him? whence the Apostle adds,

<sup>·</sup> Ifai. xxxiii. 24. A Rom. x. 15.

adds, By the Commandment of God our Savior, and the Lord Jesus Christ, who is our Hope. As an English Nobleman, who travels to some foreign Court, cannot reasonably expect to be received as the Representative of his Sovereign here, unless charged with an actual Delegation, and able to produce the Credentials of his Mission; no more is any Individual authorized to arrogate to himself the Honor of a Divine Embassiage, but he that is called of God, as was Aaron f. A fufficient Degree of Gospel Light and Knowledge; an ardent Love of Souls, and a difinterested Concern for Truth; a competent Measure of ministerial Gifts and Abilities; and, above all, a Portion of Divine Grace and Experience; a faving Change of Heart, and a Life devoted to the Glory of God; are effential Prerequifites to an Evangelical Discharge of the sacred Function.

The 1st Verse may be read thus: Paul, an Apostle of Jesus Christ, according to the express, or authoritative Designation of Jesus Christ our God, Savior, and Lord 8. So the Passage may be rendered; and so, perhaps, it ought to be understood, in its natural and most obvious Construction. Now, even supposing that the Apostle had not the Divinity of Christ immediately in View, at the Time of his writing these Words; yet, you must either give up his Inspiration, or believe that Christ is, with the Father and the Spirit,

Kaτ' επίλαγην, according to the positive Injunction, or express
 Designation.
 Heb. v. 4.
 Κατ' επιταγην Θεκ
 Σωτης Θ΄ ήμων η Κυρικ, Ιησκ Χζισκ.

God over all, blessed for ever: since, on a Subject of such unspeakable Consequence, it would have argued a Degree of Negligence, little short of crisminal, had the Apostle express'd himself in Terms palpably liable to Misapprehension. I therefore conclude, that, both as a Scholar, and as a Christian; as Gamaliel's Pupil, and as an inspir'd Apostle; our facred Penman would have deliver'd himself in a far more guarded style, had not the Son of God, been indeed God the Son. Either Jesus is the God, Savior and Lord of his People; or St. Paul was guilty of such inexcuseable Inaccuracy, as every Writer, of common Sense and common Honesty, would be sure to avoid.

He goes on to style the blessed Jesus, our Hope. Ask almost any Man, "Whether he hopes to be " faved eternally?" He'll answer in the Affirmative. But enquire again, " On what Foundation he refts " his Hope?" Here, too many are fadly divided. The Pelagian hopes to get to Heaven by a moral Life, and a good Use of his natural Powers. Arminian, by a Jumble of Grace and Free-will, human Works and the Merits of Christ. Deift, by an interested Observance of the social Virtues. Thus, Merit-mongers, of every Denomination, agree in making any Thing the Basis of their Hope, rather than that Foundation, which Gop's own Hand hath laid in Zion. But what faith Scripture? It avers, again and again, that JEsus alone is our Hope: to the exclusion of all others, and to the utter annihilation of human Deservings.

Beware,

!

Beware, therefore, of resting your Dependence, partly, on CHRIST; and, partly, on some other Basis. As surely as you bottom your Reliance partly on the Rock, and partly on the Sand; for certainly, unless God give you intermediate Repentance to your Acknowledgment of the Truth? will your supposed House of Defence fall and bury you in its Ruins, no less than if you had raised it on the Sand alone. CHRIST is the Hope of Glory to Faith in his Righteousness, received and embraced as our fole justifying Obedience before God's and the Love of CHRIST (an inseparable Eifect of that Faith), operating on our Hearts, and shining in our Lives; are the most solid Evidences, we can have below, of our Acceptance with the Father; and of our being fav'd in Jesus with an everlasting Salvation.

Unto Timothy, my own Son in the Faith; Grace, Mercy, and Peace, from God our Father, and from the Lord Jesus Christ. Some have thought, that Timothy was not converted under the Ministry of St. Paul: and they ground their Conjecture on Alis xvi. 1, 2. where Timothy is mention'd as a Disciple, and a Person well reported of by the Christians at Derbe and Lystra, previous to St. Paul's Visitation of those Places. That Timothy was a nominal Professor of Religion, and a Youth of circumspect Behavior, are evident from that Passage: which external Form of Godliness was, probably, the Effect of the religious h Education he

5 Colossians i. 27. E II Timethy iii. 15.

he had the Happiness to receive from his earliest Childhood. But, from St. Paul's Compellation of him as bis own Son in the Faith; it may, I think, be reasonably inferred, that the young Disciple was led, from the outer Court of mere External Profession, into the Sanctuary of heavenly and spiritual Experience, either by the private Labors, or under the public Ministry, of this Apostle. And none but those Ministers, whose Endeavors have been bleft to the Conversion of Souls: and those Persons, who have been born of Gop, by their Instrumentality; can form any Idea of that spiritual Relation and unspeakably tender Attachment, which subsist between spiritual Fathers and the Children of Grace whom God bath given them.

Timothy had been a true Believer, some considerable Time before St. Paul wrote this Epistle. Consequently, by the Grace, Mercy, and Peace, which, he pray'd, might be the Portion of his beloved Convert; we are to understand, not the first Vouchsasement, but a large Increase, of those spiritual Blessings and Comforts: that he might have repeated Discoveries, and continued Manifestations, of the Father's electing Grace; of Christ's Redeeming Mercy; and experience that sweet Peace and Joy in believing, which are Fruits of the Holy Spirit's Instuence, and flow from Fellowship with Him. Privileges, these, which unawaken'd Men will always ridicule; but to which, every real Christian will ardently aspire.

Time

Time would fail me, should I attempt to confider all the intervenient Verses. I find myself at a Loss, not what to say, but what to leave unsaid. However, I shall observe, as briefly as I can, that one grand Reason of St. Paul's writing this Epistle, was, to put Timothy on his Guard against the Disfemination of corrupt Doctrines, and the infidious Arts of corrupt Teachers, with which the Church of Ephefus, where Timothy was now station'd, feems to have been particularly infested. Unregenerate Ministers are much the same, in all Ages, and in every Country: An unconverted Preacher in England, and an unconverted Preacher in Italy; so far as Matters merely spiritual are concern'd, stand nearly on a level. These, all, are, what the Epbesian Schismatics were desirous to be, Teachers of the Law, or legal Teachers. And all unconverted People, whether their Denomination be Protestant or Popish, desire to be Hearers of the Law, and are displeas'd when they hear any Thing else. We are, naturally, fond of that very Law, which, unless the Righteousness of CHRIST is ours, is the Ministration of Death, pronounces us accursed, and binds us over to everlasting Ruin. The pernicious Error, against which Timothy was directed to guard his Flock, was, a Dependence on the LAW, and the Works of it, for Salvation. And the Reason, why this destructive Tenet was taught and enforc'd by some Preachers of that Day, and has been taught by their Succesfors ever fince, is affign'd by the Apostle; who obferves,

ferves; that those blind Guides understood neither what they said, nor subtreet they affirmed! For, if they had understood any Thing of God's inviolable Holiness; of the Law's inflexible Rectitude, Extent, and Spirituality; of Man's total Inability to fulfil it perfectly (and without perfect Obedience the Law cannot justify); they would, at once, have ceased to be Teachers of the Law, and simply pointed Sinners to that Savior alone, who is the End of the Law for Righteousness to every one that believeth.

Fashionable as the Doctrine of Legal, condition onal Justification is, we may say, to every Individual that embraces it, There is one that condemns you, even Moses, in whom you trust, k and that very Law on which you rest: for it's Language is, He that breaketh me only in ONE Point, is guilty of ALL: 1 And, Curfed is every Man that continueth not in ALL Things that are written in the Book of the Law to do them m. Shew me the Man who has never offended in one Point; who hath continued in all Things prescrib'd by Jehovah's perfect Law; who loves the LORD with all his Heart. and his Fellow-creatures as bimself; shew me the Man, who, from the first to the last Moment of his Life, comes up to this Standard: And THEN you'll shew me a Man who can be justify'd by Works of his own.

But,

Romans x. 4. k John v. 45. I James ii. 10. m Gala-

## [ 11 ]

But, if no such Person could ever be found, JESUS CHRIST the Righteous singly excepted; St. Paul's Conclusion-stands unstaken, that they, who teach or held Justification by any other Obedience than that of CHRIST, neither known what they say, nor whereof they offers.

Yet, notwithstanding, we neither ale nor can be justify'd by the Law, still, the Uses of the Law are numerous and importante whence the Apostle takes Care to add, that The Law is good, or answers several valuable Purposes, if a Man use it losafully. Nothing can be more evident, than that, by the Law, in this Place, is meant the Moral Law. The Ceremonial could not possibly be intended; because it is not now to be adher'd to, and is no longer in Force: Whereas the Apostle speaks of a Law which is, to this very Day, unrepeal'd, and of standing Use: The Law IS good, if a Man USE it lawfully. Of this Law, there is a two-fold Use: Or, rather, an Use and an Abuse. The Use of the Law is, among other Things, first, to ronvince us of our utter Sinfulness; and then, secondly, to lead us to CHRIST, as the great and only Fulifiller of all Righteoufness. Now, the Law does not answer these important Ends, directly, and of itself; but in a Subserviency to the Holy Spirit's Influence " when that

and most useful Writers of the last Century, "Is the Work of Christ only, by His Spirit. The Law is, indeed, a Looking-glass; able to represent the Filthiness of a Person:

### [ 12. ]

that adoreable Person is pleas'd to make the Law instrumental to the Conversion of a Sinner. In which Case, having shaken us out of our Self-righteousness, and reduc'd us to an happy Necessity of closing with the Righteousness of Christ; the Law has still another and a farther Use, no less momentous: For, thirdly, It, from that Moment forward, stands as the great Rule of our practical Walk and Conversation: Seeing a true Believer is not without Law, (auomos, a lawless Person) towards God; but is swomes, within the Bond of the Law to Christ. Not exempted from its Control, as the Standard of Moral Action; though deliver'd from its Power and Execuation, as a Covenant of Works.

These are the three grand, lawful Uses of the Law. On the other Hand, if any of us are so deplorably lost to all Sense of Christian Duty and Gospel Privilege, as to suppose, that, by our own partial Conformity to the Law, how sincere soever it be, we can work out, and work up, a Righteousness for ourselves, wherein to stand before

<sup>&</sup>quot;But the Law gives not Eyes, to see that Filthiness. Bring a Looking glass, and set it before a Blind Man: he sees no more Spots in his Face, than if he had none at all. Though the Glass be a good Glass, still the Glass cannot give Eyes: Yet, if he had Eyes, he would, in the Glass, see his Blemishes. The Apostle James compares the Law to a Looking-glass; and a Faculty to represent, is all the Law possesseth: But it doth not impart a Faculty to see what it represents. It is Christ alone, who opens the Eyes of Men to behold their own Vileness and Guilt. He opens the Eyes, and then, in the Law, a Man sees what he is."

º I Corntbians ix. 21.

fore the Tribunal of God, and for which to obtain any Favor at his Hand; we use the Law unlawfully: We sadly mistake the very End for which the Law was promulgated, which was, that, under the Essicacy of Grace, and the Teachings of the Blessed Spirit; it might bring us to a Knowledge of our P Guilt, and a Sense of our P Danger; convince us of our P Helplessness, and, as a Schoolmaster, bring us to Christ, that we may be justify'd by Faith, and NOT by the Works of the Law: For, by the Works of the Law, as perform'd by us, shall no Flesh be justify'd?

That grand Error of the Heart (for 'tis an Heart-error, as well as an Head-error; deeply rooted in our corrupt Nature, as well as perniciously pleasing to unassisted Reason), which misrepresents Justification as at all suspended on Causes or Conditions of human Performance; will, and must, if finally persisted in, transmit the Unbeliever, who has Opportunities of better Information, to that Place of Torment, where the Worm dieth not, and the Fire is not quenched.

The Apostle goes on: Knowing that the Law is not made for a Righteous Man, but for the Disobedient, &c. The Phrase, a Righteous Man, means, in its strictly Evangelical Sense, one that is in Christ; or, who is righteous before God in the Righteousness of His Son, apprehended by Faith.

Now.

P Romans iii. 20. 9 Déuternomy xxxiii. 2. Hebrews xii. 18, 19, 20, 21. P Pfalm cxix. 96. Romans viii. 3. Galatians iii. 24. and ii. 16.

Now, the Law, i. e. the Damnatery Sentence of it, was not deligned for such a Person. Weak Believers have, fometimes, a good deal to do with the Law, and are apt to hover about Mount Sinais but the Law has nothing to do with them: any more than a Creditor, who has received ample Rayment from the Hand of a Surety, can have any remaining Claim on the original Debtor. The Law took, as it were, our heavenly Bond's-man by the Throat. faying, Pay me that thou owest. And Jesus acknowledg'd the Demand. He paid the double Debt of Obedience and Suffering, to the utmost Farthing. So that, as some render the Words under Consideration, the Law lyeth not against a righteous Man t: its Claims are fatisfyed; its Sentence is superseded; its condemning Power is. abolished. And whoever have been enabled to fly for Refuge to the Righteousness of Christ, and to lay hold on the Hope set before them; may depend on this, as a most certain Truth, that CHRIST bath redeemed them from the Curse of the Law, baving been, himself, made a Curse for them ". Such are not under the Law, whether as a Covenant of Works, to be faved by; or as a Denunciation of Wrath, to be condemn'd by; but they are under Grace \*: under that sweet Dispensation of everlasting Love, which, when made known to the believing Soul, at once ensures the Practice of universal Godliness, and refers the entire Praise of Salvation to the unmerited Grace of Father, Son and

t Дінаіф 10/20; в негтаг. " Gal. iii. 13. " Rom. vi. 14.

and Spirit. I said, that the Dispensation of Grace ensures the Practice of universal Godliness: for, considered as a Rule of moral Conduct, the Law most certainly IS design'd for Believers. And, indeed, only Believers can yield real, acceptable Obedience to the Law: for, Without Faith, it is impossible to please God 7; and Whatever procedeth not from Faith, is Sin 2. Therefore, if God hath not wrought living Faith in your Heart, you have never perform'd one truly good Work in your whole Life.

St. Paul next procedes to draw a Catalogue of Sins, against which the Denunciations of the Law are most eminently levell'd: closing the List with the Words first read, And if there be any other Thing that is contrary to found Dollrine. A plain Intimation, that Error, in Principles fundamental, has a very unfavorable Influence on Practicals: and that, in Proportion as the Doctrines of God are disbeliev'd, the Commandments of God will be disobey'd. Doctrinals, therefore, are not of that small Significance, which the Injudicious and the Heterodox affect to give out. For, though Matters of Doctrine are, by some, considered merel as the Shell of Religion, and Experience only as the Kernel; yet let it be remembered, that there is no coming at the Kernel, but through the Shell: and, while the Kernel gives Value to the Shell, the Shell is the Guardian of the Kernel. Destroy That, and you injure This.

The

The Apostle, in the Words before us, stamps the Evangelical Doctrines with the Seal of Dignity. Usefulness, and Importance: as is evident from the Epithet he makes use of. He calls the System of Gospel-Truths, Sound Dollrine: bylauson diδασκαλια, salutary, bealth-giving Dollrine; not only right and found in itself, but conducing to the spiritual Strength and Health of those that receive it: Doctrine, that operates like some efficacious Restorative on an exhausted Constitution; that renders the fin-fick Souls of Men healthy, vigorous and thriving; that causes them, through the Blesfing of Divine Grace, to grow as the Lilly, and to cast forth the Root as Lebanon, to revive as the Corn, and to florish as the Vine, to diffuse their Branches, and rival the Olive-Tree 2, both in Beauty and Fruitfulnels.

On the other Hand, unsound Doctrine has the very opposite Essects. It impoverishes our Views of God; withers our Hopes; makes our Faith languid; blasts our spiritual Enjoyments; and lays the Ax to the very Root of Christian Obedience. We may say of it, as the Jewish Students said, on nother Occasion, there is Death in the Pat. If you eat it, you are poison'd. With the utmost Attention, therefore, should we attend to the Apostle's Caveat, and avoid every Thing that is contrary to sound Dostrine.

Many such Things there are. I have not Time even to recite, much less to expatiate on them All.

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All. I shall, therefore, only endeavor, as God may enable me, to point out a few very common, but very capital Errors, which are totally inconsistent with found Doctrine.

Previous to my Entrance on this Part of the Subject, I would premise Two Particulars:

- 1. That what I am going to observe, does not procede from the least Degree of Bitterness against the Persons of Any, from whom I differ; and,
- 2. That I am infinitely remote even from the flightest Wish of erecting myself into a Distator to others.

The Rights of Conscience are inviolably sacred; and Liberty of private Judgment is every Man's Birth-right. If, however, Any, like Esau, have fold their Birth-right for a Mess of Pottage, by fubscribing to Articles they don't believe, merely. for the sake of temporal Profit or Aggrandisement; they have only themselves to thank, for the little Ceremony they are entitled to .- With Regard to myself, as one whom Gop has been pleased to put into the Ministry; above all, into the Ministry of the best and purest visible Church in the whole World; I should be a Traytor to God, to Chrise, to the Scriptures, and to Truth-unfaithful to Souls, and to my own Conscience, -if I did not, without Fear or Favor, declare the entire Counsel of God, so far as I apprehend myself led into the Knowledge of it. Inconsiderable as I am, many of you are, no Doubt, acquainted with the Variety of Reports that have been spread (especially since this

this Time of my being in Town), concerning Me. and the Doctrines by which I hold it my indifpensable Duty to abide. I deem myself, therefore, happy, in having one more Opportunity to cessify the little that I know, concerning that Mystery of the Gospel, which God ordain'd, before the World, for our Glory. And I defire, in the most public Manner, to thank the Great Author of all Confolation, for a very particular Instance of his Favor, and which I look upon as one of the most felicitating Circumstances of my whole Life: I mean, my early Acquaintance with the Doctrines of Grace. Many great and good Men, who were converted late in Life, have had the whole Web of their preceding Ministry to unravel, and been under a Necessity of reversing all they had been delivering for Years before. But it is not the smallest of my distinguishing Mercies, that, from the very Commencement of my unworthy Ministrations, I have not had a fingle Doctrine to retract, nor a fingle Word to un say. I have subfcribed to the Articles, Homilies, and Liturgy, five separate Times; and that from Principle: nor do I believe those Forms of found Words, because I have subscribed to them; but I therefore subscribed them, because I believed them. I set out with the Gospel, from the very first; and, baving obtained Help from God, I continue to this Day, witnessing both to small and great, saying no other Things than Moses and the Prophets b, Jesus and his Apostles, Apostles, have said before me. And, in an absorbute Dependence on the Divine Power and Bankfulness, I trust that I shall, to the End, be enabled to count neither Health, Weakh, Reputations nor Life itself, dear to me, so I may finish my Course with Joy, and suffill the Ministry which I have received of the Lord Jesus, to restify the Gospel of the Grace of God.

- "Careless (myself a dying Man) " Of dying Men's Esteem;
- "Happy if thou, O God, approve,
  "Though all beside condemn."

If the most accomplish'd and respectable Person of all Heathen Antiquity, could declare, that he "Would rather obtain the single Approbation of "Cato, than have a Triumph voted to him by the "Senate;" much more will a Christian Minister preser the Approbation of GOD, to all the evanid Eclats of an applauding Universe.

I shall arm myself, this Asternoon, with a two-fold Weapon: with the Bible, in one Hand; and our Church-Articles, in the other. I shall appeal at once, for all I have to say, to the Authority of God's unerring Oracles; and to their faithful Epitome, the Decisions of the Church of England. They who, perhaps, set light by the Scriptures, may yet pay some decent Deference to the Church: And they, who, it may be, pay little Attention to Church-Determinations, will render implicit Cre-

€ *Å&s* xx. 24.

dit to the Scriptures. So that, between the Bible and the Thirty-nine Articles, I hope I shall be able to carry my Point, and, as far as my-Subject leads me, enter, a successful Caveat against whatever Things are contrary to found Dostrine. In attempting this, I shall fix my Foot upon ARMI-NIANISM; which, in its several Branches, is the Gangrene of the Protestant Churches, and the predominant Evil of the Day.

What think you,

I. Of Conditional Election? We have, indeed, fome, who deny that there is any such Thing as Election at all. They start at the very Word, as if it were a Spectre, just come from the Shades, and never seen before. I shall waste no Time on these Men. They are out of the Pale, to which my allotted Plan confines me at present. They cannot be Church of England Men, who proseribe a Term that occurs so trequently in her Offices and Standards of Faith; nor can they even be Christians at large, who cashier, with affected Horror, a Word, which, under one Form or other, is to be met with between forty and fifty Times, at least, in the New Testament only.

My Bufiness, Now, is with those who endeavor to fave Appearances, by admitting the Word, while, in Reality, they anathematize the Thing. These profess to hold an Election: But then it is a conditional one, and founded, as they suppose, on some good Quality or Qualities foreseen in the Objects of it. Thus, bottoming the Purposes of God on the precarious Will of apostate Men; and making That, which

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which is temporal, the cause of That which was Eternal. "The Deity," say Persons of this Cast, "foreknowing how you and I would behave, and "foreseeing our Improvements and our Faithful-"ness, and what a proper Use we should make of our Free-will; ordain'd us, and all such good "Sort of People, to Everlasting Life."

Nothing can be more contrary to found Dostrine, and even to found Reason, than this. It procedes on a Supposition, that Man is beforeband with God, in the Business of Salvation; and that the Resolutions of God's Will are absolutely dependent on the Will of his Creatures: That he has, in short, created a set of sovereign Beings, from whom he receives Law; and that his own Purpose and Conductivare shap'd and regulated according to the prior Self-determinations of independent Man.—What is this, but Atheism in a Mask? For, where is the Difference, between the Denial of a First Cause, and the Assignation of a False one?

Quite opposite is the Decision of Inspiration, Romans xi. 6. where the Apostle terms God's Choice of his People, an Election of Grace, or a gratuitous Election: And observes, that, If it be of Grace, then is it no more of Works; otherwise Grace were no more Grace: But, if It be of Works, then is it no more Grace; otherwise, Work were no more Work. Conditional Grace is a most palpable Contradiction in Terms. Grace is no longer Grace, than while it is absolute and free. You might, with far greater Ease, bring the two Poles together,

than effect a Coalition between Grace and Works in the Affair of Election. As far, and as high, as the Heavens are above the Earth, are the immanent Acts of God superior to a Dependence on any Thing wrought by finful, perishable Man.

Consult our feventeenth Article, and you'll clearly see, whether conditional Election be the Doctrine of the Church of England. " Predestination to " Life is the EVERLASTING Purpose of God, " whereby, BEFORE THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE WORLD WERE LAID, He bath constantly DE-CREED, by bis Counsel secret to us, to deliver from " Curse and Damnation those whom be bath chosen " in Christ OUT OF Mankind; and to bring them by Christ, to everlasting Salvation, as VESSELS " MADE TO HONOR." Is there a Word about Conditionality, here? On the contrary, is not Election, or Predestination unto Life, peremptorily declared to be God's own " everlasting Purpose, De-" cree, Counsel, and Choice?" The Elect are said to be brought to Salvation, not as Persons of forefeen Virtue and Pliableness; but, simply and merely, " as Vessels made to Honor." Add to this, that the Article goes on to style Election a Benefit, or Gift.; "Wherefore they that he indued with fo " excellent a BENEFIT" --- But how could Predestination to Blessedness be so term'd, if it were fuspended on the Eorefight of something to be wrought by the Person predestinated? For, a Condition, in Matters of spiritual Concern, is analogous to a Price, in Matters of Commerce: And purchas'd

purchas'd Gift, is just as good Sense, as conditional Grace.

Our venerable Reformers were too well acquainted with the Scriptures, and with the Power of God, to err on a Subject of fuch unutterable Moment. Whence, in the Article now cited, they took Care to lay Gon's absolute and sovereign Election as the Basis of Santification; so far were they from representing Sanctification as the Ground work of Election. Our modern Inverters of Christianity, the Arminians, by endeavoring to found Election upon human Qualifications, refemble an Infane Architect, who, in attempting to raise an Edifice, should make Tiles and Laths the Poundation, and reserve his Bricks and Stones for the Roof. Quot sunt Hominum Virtutes, totidem sunt Dei Dona, said the learned and excellent Du Moulin: and, if Sanctification be God's Gift, Men's Goodness could not possibly be a Motive to their Election: unless we can digest this enormous Absurdity, viz. that Goo's Gifts may be conditional and meritorious one of another. Do you imagine, that Gop could foresee any Holiness in Men, which Himself did not decree to give them? You cannot suppose it, without believing, at the same Time, that Gop is not the Author of all Good; and that there are. or may be, some good and perfect Gifts, which do NOT descend from the Father of Lights; and that the Apostle was widely mistaken, when he laid down this Axiom, that it is God, who, of his own good Pleasure, worketh in us both to WILL and to Do. According

According to our Church, God's Election leads the Van: San Eification forms the Centre: and Glory brings up the Rear: d "Wherefore, they that be indued with so excellent a Benefit of God, be CALLED, according to God's Purpose, by bis Spirit working in due Season: they, through Grace, obey the Calling: they be justified FREELY: they be made the Sons of God by " Abortion." Hitherto, good Works are not so much as mentioned. Why so? Because our Reformers were Antinomians, and exploded or despis'd moral Performances? By no means. Those holy Persons were, themselves, living Confutations of so vile a Suggestion. The Tenor of their Lives was as blameless as their Doctrine. But they had learned to distinguish Ideas, and were too judicious, both as Logicians and Divines, to represent Effects as prior to the Causes that produce them. They were not ashamed to betake themselves to the Scriptures for Information, and to deliver out the Living Water of found Doctrine, pure and unmingled, as they had drawn it from the Fountains of Truth. Hence, Election, Calling, Justification, and Adoption, are fet forth, not as caused by, but as the real and leading Causes of, that moral Change, which, fooner or later, takes Place in the Children of God. For thus the Article goes on; "They " be made like the Image of his only begotten Son " JESUS CHRIST: they walk religiously in GOOD " Works: and, at length; by God's Mercy, they " attain to everlasting Felicity." The

This, then, is the Order: 1. Election; 2 Effectual Calling; . 3. Apprehensive Justification; 4. Manifestative Adoption; 5. Sanstification; 6. Religious Walking in good Works; 7. Continuance in these to the End: which last Blessing must, of Necessity; be included, because the Article adds, that these elect, regenerate Persons attain, at length, to everlasting Felicity; which they could not do, without final Perseverance, any more than you or I, upon our Departure from this Church, could arrive at our respective Homes, if we finally stopt short of them. by the Way. - Such, therefore, being the Chain and Process of Salvation; how impious, and howfruitless, must any Attempt be, either to transpose, or to put asunder, what God bas, so wifely, and inseparably, joined together!

Unless we take absolute Election into the Account, we must either suppose, that Gop saves no Man whatever; or that those, He saves, are faved at random, and without Defign. Goodness forbids the first; and his Wisdom excludes the latter. Absolute Election, therefore, must be taken into the Account; or you, at once, ip/o fatto, strike off either Goodness, or Wisdom, from the List of Divine Perfections. - That Scheme of Doctrine must, necessarily, be untrue, which represents the Deity as observing no regular Order, no determinate Plan, in an Affair of such Confequence, as the everlafting Salvation of his People. I cannot acquit of Blasphemy, that System, which likens the Deity to a careless Offrich, which, having deposited 1)

deposited her Eggs, leaves them in the Sand, to be hatch'd, or crush'd, just as Chance happens. Surely, HE, who numbers the very Hairs of his People's Heads, does not confign their Souls, and their eternal Interests, to precarious Hazard! the Blessings of Grace and Glory are too valuable and important, to be shuffled and dealt out by the Hand of Chance.—Besides, if one Thing comes to pass, either without, or contrary to, the Will of God; another Thing, nay, all Things, may come to pass in the same Manner: and then, good Bye to Providence entirely.

When Lysander, the Spartan, paid a Visit to King Cyrus (at Corintb, if I mistake not); he was particularly struck with the Elegance and Order, the Variety and Magnificence, of Cyrus's Gardens. Cyrus, no les charm'd with the Taste and Judgment of his Guest, told him, with visible Emotions of Pleasure, "These lovely Walks, with " all their Beauty of Disposition and Vastnels of Extent, were plann'd by Mylelf; and almost every Tree, Shrub and Flower, which you behold, was planted by my own Hand." Now, when we take a View of the Church, which is, at once, the House and Garden of the Living Gon; that Church, which the FATHER loved - for which, the Son became a Man of Sorrows - and which the HOLY SPIRIT descends, from Heaven, in all his Plenitude of converting Power, to cultivate and build anew; - When we furvey this living Paradife and this myftic Edifice, of which luch fuch glorious Things are spoken, and on which fuch glorious Privileges are conferred; Mustiwe not acknowledge?- Thy fovereign Hand, Outlcreated Love, drew the Plan of this spiritual Edens THY Hand, Almighty Power, let every living Tired, every true Believer, in the Courts of the Lord's House. Thy converted People are all rightedus; they shall inherit the Land for ever, even the Branches of thy planting, the Work of thy Hands, that Thou may'it be glorified .

Admitting Election to be thus a complete, eternal, immanent Act in the Divine Mind, and, consequently, irrespective of any Thing in the Persons chosen; then (may some say) "Farewell 46 to Gospel Obedience: all good Works are de-" ftroyed." If, by destroying good Works, you mean, that the Doctrine of Unconditional Election destroys the Merit of good Works, and represents Man as incapable of earning or deserving the Favor and Kingdom of GoD; I acknowledge the Force of the Objection. Predestination does, most certainly, destroy the Merit of our Works and Obedience, but not the Performance of them: since Holine's is, itself, one End of Election 5, and the Elect are as much chosen to intermediate Sanslification, on their Way; as they are to that ultimate Glary, which crowns their Journey's End h: and there is D 2

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Palm Ixxxvii. 3. I Ifai. lx. 21. 8 Etb. i. 4.

h "Because we deny Salvation by our own Deeds," says
one of our good old Divines, "the Papists charge us with
theing Enemies to good Works. But am I an Enemy to a " Nobleman,

no coming at the One, but through the Other. So that neither the Value, nor the Necessity, nor the Practice of good Works is superseded by this glorious Truth: our Acts of Evangelical Obedience are no more than marshaled, and consigned to their due Place: restrained from usurping that Praise, which is due to the alone GRACE of God; and from arrogating that Office, which only the Son of God was qualified to discharge.

That Election, as taught by the Scriptures (and from thence by our Reformers), not only carries a favorable Afpect on Universal Piety and Holiness, but even ensures the Practice of both; is evident, among many other Passages, from that of the Apostle, II. Thessalonians ii. 13. We are bound to give Thanks, always, to God, for you, Brethren, beloved of the LORD, because God bath, from the beginning, i.e. from everlasting, chosen you to Salvation through [not for, but through] SANCTIFICA-TION of the Spirit and BELIEF of the Truth. very opposite were St. Paul's Views of the Tendency of this Doctrine, from those of the Pelagian and Arminian Objectors to it! They are perpetually crying out, that it "ruins Morality, and opens a " ready

<sup>&</sup>quot;Nobleman, because I will not attribute to him those Honors, which are due only to the King?— If I say to a common "Soldier in an Army, You cannot lead that Army against the Enemy; will he therefore say, Then I may be gone; there is no need of me? or, if I see a Man at his Day-labor, and say to him, You will never be able to purchase an Estate of 10,000s, for Annum, by working in that Manner; will he therefore give over his Work, and say he is discouraged?" Mr. PARR's Comm. on Romans, p. 117.

ready Door to Licentiousness:" He, on the contrary, represents the believing Consideration of it as a grand Incentive to the exercise of our Graces. and to the observance of Moral Duty. Let us, fays he, who are of the Day, who are enlighten'd into the Knowledge of this bleffed Privilege, and can read our Names in the Book of Life: Let us. who are, thus, of the Day, be somen; putting on the Break-plate of FAITH and Love, and, for an Hemlet, the HOPE of Salvation: FOR, God bath not appointed us to Wrath, but to obtain Salvation by our LORD JESUS CHRIST. I Thessalonians v. 8: Now, if Election secures the Performance of good Works, and, upon its own Plan, renders them indispensably necessary; I should be glad to know, how good Works can suffer by the Doctrine of Election? You may as well fay, that the Sun, which now shines into this Church, is the Parent of Frost and Darkness. No: 'tis the Source of Light and Warmth. And you and I want nothing more, than a Sense of God's peculiar, discriminating Favor, shed abroad in our Hearts by the Holy Ghost given to us i, to render us more and more fruitful in every good Word and Work. As an . excellent Person k observes, "That Man's Love " to Gop will be without End, who knows that " God's Love to him was without Beginning."

II. What think you of that fashionable Tenet, so contrary to found Dostrine, concerning the supposed Dignity and Restitude of Human Nature in its

Romans v. 5. E Dr. Arrowsmith,

its fallen State? A Doctrine, as totally irreconcilable to Reason and Fact, as if an expiring Leper should value himself on the Health and Beauty of his Person; or a ruin'd Bankrupt should boast his Immensity of Wealth.

As soon as we are born, we go astray. Nay, I'll venture, on Scripture-authority, to carry the Point higher still. All Mankind are Guilty and deprav'd BEFORE they are born. Behold, I was SHAPEN in Wickedness, and in Sin did my Mother conceive me. A Thunder-bolt to human Pride, and a Dagger in the very Heart of natural Excellence! Thus speaks the Bible; and thus Experience speaks. Our own Church, likewise, delivers Her Judgment in persect Conformity to both.

ARTICLE 9. Of ORIGINAL, or BIRTH-Sin.

"Original Sin standeth not in the following" [or Imitation] "of Adam, as the Pelagians "do "vainly

1 Pfalm li.

In this Article, express mention is made of the Pelagians; but nothing is, by Name, said of the Arminians. The Reason is plain. At the Time, when our Articles pass'd the two Houses of Convocation, in the Year 1562; Arminius, who was then only two Years of Age (for he was born, A. D. 1560), had not began to sow his Tares; he was no more than a Schismatic in Embryo.—Arminianism is a Mushroom of later Date, than the Re-establishment of the Church of England, by Elizabeth. It was not 'till the latter End of her Reign, that Arminianism had any great Footing even in Holland; the Seat of its Nativity. I say, in Holland: For, there this grand Corruption of the Reformation began; and from thence it found its Way to England. 'Twas a Dutch Wind, that blew Arminianism over to this Island, many Years after our Articles were resented as we now have them. Therefore it is, that only Pelagianism is mention'd. However, tho' Arminianism is younger.

" vainly talk; but it is the FAULT" [by Imputation], "and, CORRUPTION" [by internal, hereditary Derivation] "of the NATURE of EVERY "MAN who naturally is engender'd of the Off-"fpring of Adam: Whereby Man is very far gone from Original Righteousness, and is, of his own "NATURE, inclin'd to Evil; so that the Flesh lusteth Always contrary to the Spirit. And there-"fore, in EVERY PERSON born into this World, "It" [namely, Original, or Birth-Sin] "deserveth God's Wrath and Damnation."

Now, what becomes of those plausible, sophistical Similes, which compare the natural Mind of Man to a Sheet of white Paper? Or, to a pliant Ozier, which you may bend, with Ease, this Way, or that? Or, to a Balance in equilibrio, which you may incline to either Side, according as you throw more or less Weight into the Scale? Or, to a Wax Tablet, on which you may stamp what Impressions you please? Alas! the Impression is already

by about 1200 Years, than Pelagianism; its Nature and Tendency are much the same in Fact. The seeming Difference lies in little more than this: Pelagius spoke out; Van Harmin (commonly call'd Arminius), with more Art, but less Honesty, qualify'd and disguis'd the Poison, that it might not be quite so alarming. Somewhat like what a good Man remark'd, long ago, concerning the Leaven, or False Doctrines, of the Pharisees. Christ," says he, "compares the Errors of the Pharisees to Leaven. Why so? because of its secret Mixture with the wholesome Bread. You don't make your Bread all of Leaven; for then, nobody would eat it: But you mingle it skillar fully, and, by that Means, both go down together. Thus, our "Lord intimates, that the Pharisees mix'd their Errors with some Truths; and therefore he directs them to beware, lest, with the Truths, they swallow the Errors also". Gurnall'a Christian Armor; Vol. I. p. 104. Octavo Edition.

ready made. The Thoughts and Purposes of Man's Heart, previous to Regeneration, are (spinitually considered) only evil, and that continually a. When converting Grace lays hold of us, there is not only an Heart of Flesh, to be given, but an Heart of Stone, to be taken away. God must not only write his own Law on the Minds of his People; but must obliterate the Law of Sin and Death, which has a prior Footing in every Man that naturally is engender'd of the Offspring of Adam. So much, for the Spiritual and Moral Rectitude of Man, while unregenerate.—What think you,

III. Of Conditional Redemption? Another modish Tenet; and no less contrary to Reason and found Dostrine, than the preceding, We are gravely told by fome, that " CHRIST did in\_ deed die; but he did not die absolutely, nor pur-" chase Forgiveness and Eternal Life for us cer-" tainly: His Death only puts us into a salvable " State; making God placable, and Pardon possi-" ble." The whole Efficacy of his Sufferings, according to these Persons, depends on our being towardly and complying: Which if we are, we then come in for a Share in the subfidiary and supplementary Merits of Christ; having first qualify'd ourselves for his Aid, by a Performance of certain Conditions requir'd on our Part, and entitled ourselves to the Favor and Notice of God. - According to this Scheme (which

n Genesis vi. 5. P Ezekiel xxxvi. 26.

(which is only the Religion of Nature spoil'd; spoil'd by an injudicious Mixture of nominal Christianity), the adorable Mediator, instead of having actually obtain'd Eternal Redemption? for his People, and fecur'd the Bleffings of Grace and Glory to those for whom he died; is represented as bequeathing to them only a few spiritual Lottery-Tickets, which may come up, Blanks or Prizes, just as the Wheel of Chance and human Caprice happens to turn. Our own Righteousness and Endeavors, must, first, make the Scale of Eternal Life preponderate in our Favor; and Then, the Merits of Christ are thrown in, to make up good Weight. The Messiah's Obedience and Sufferings stand, it seems, for mere Cyphers; 'till our own Free-will is fo kind as to prefix the Initial Figure, and render them of Value. - I tremble at the shocking Consequences of a System, which (as one well observes) considers the whole Mediation of CHRIST as no more than " a Pedestal, on which " human Worth may stand exalted:" nay, (to use the Language of another) which " sinks the " Son of God - how shall I speak it? - into a 46 spiritual Huckster, who, having purchased certain Bleffings of his Father, fells them out afterwards " to Men upon Terms and Conditions."

But, my Brethren, I hope better Things concerning You; even the Things that accompany Salvation.

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We bave not, I trust, so learned CHRIST; or, rather, fo mis learned Him, and the Work he came from Heaven to accomplish. God forbid, that we should be found in the Number of those, who adopt a Principle so highly derogatory from the Glory of Divine Grace, and to deeply dishonorable to the Great Savior of Sinners. To the Law, and to the Testimony. How speaks St. Paul? He averrs, that Jesus, By the one Offering of Himself. bath Perfected for ever the Salvation of them that are santified & And our Lord expressly declared, in the most solemn Prayer that ever ascended from Earth to Heaven, I bave FINISHED the Work which Thou gavest me to do . Who, then, art thou, O Man, that darest to tack an imaginary Supplement of thy own, to the Finished Work of CHRIST? Such a Conduct, were to charge Incarnate Truth with uttering a Falsehood; and would be equivalent to faying, "No! Thou didst not finish the Work of Redemption which was given thee to do: Thou didft, indeed, a " Part of it; but I myself must add something to it, or the whole of thy Performance will stand " for nothing."

He appeared once in the End of the World, or at the Close of the Jewish Dispensation, — to do what? to render Sin barely pardonable, on the Sinners Fulfillment of previous Terms? No: but actually

9 Helr. X. 14.

' Jola xvii. 4.

actually to PUT AWAY Sin by the Sacrifice of bimfelf's. The Apostle's Expression is, that CHRIST. appeared, Eis abernow apaflias, unto the utter Abolition of Sin: fo that, by Virtue of his perfect Oblation, Sin should neither be charged upon, nor eventually mention'd to, Those, for whom He was offered up. The Iniquity of Israel Shall be fought for, and there shall be none; and the Sins of Judah, and they shall not be found: for I will pardon them whom I reserve t. In a Word: either the Death of CHRIST was not a real and perfett Satisfaction for Sin; or, if it was, then upon every Principle of Reason and Tustice. all That Sin must be actually forgiven and done away, which his Death was a true and plenary Satisfaction for. - On the Supposition that his Redemption was not absolute; it vanishes into no Redemption at all. Go over, therefore, fairly and squarely, to the Tents of Socious; or believe that CHRIST is the Lamb of God who, in Deed and in Truth, beareth and taketh away the Sin of the World

How speaks the Church of England, concerning this important Matter? I refer you to her

31st ARTICLE, " Of the one Oblation of Christ, finished upon the Cross.

The Offering of Christ, once made, is that PERFECT Redemption, Propitiation and Satisfaction, for ALL the Sins of the whole World, both E 2 Original

" Original and Actual: and there is no other.

" Sacrifice for Sin, but THAT ALONE."

Don't let that Expression, The whole World, stumble you. You remember what our Te Deum fays: When thou hadst overcome the Sharpness of. " Death, thou didst open the Kingdom of Heaven to " ALL BELIEVERS," So in the above Article;-The Oblation of CHRIST once made for all the Sins of THE WHOLE WORLD: b. v. the whole World of Believers: for God's Elect are a World within a World. The whole World is a Scripture-Term; and the Compilers of our Articles did well in adopting it. But do you imagine that every Individual of Mankind is meant? furely, no; for, were Redemption thus universal, Salvation would and must be of equal Extent: otherwise, either God the Father would be unjust, or the Bloodshedding of Christ could not be (what our Articles affirm it to have been) a perfect Satisfaction for ALL Sin. Let unlimited Redemption be once proved; and I will take upon myself to prove unlimited Salvation.

There are many Scripture Passages, where the Phrases World, and whole World, are and must be understood in a restricted Sense. So, where St. Paul thus addresses the Roman Converts: Your Faith is spoken of, or celebrated, throughout the whole World, i. e. throughout the whole believing World, or Christian Church; for none but Believers would applaud

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appland and celebrate the Romans for their Faith in Christ, Rom. i. 8.—We are of God, says the Apostle John, and the whole World lyeth in the wicked One, I John v. 19. Where, if the whole World denote every Individual of Mankind, it would follow, that both the Apostle himself, and the Christians to whom he wrote, were, at that very Time, in the wicked One; and, consequently, that he was guilty of a Self contradiction, in saying, we are of God.— In the Book of Revelations, Satan is styled the Deceiver of the whole World, Chap. xii. 9. and the whole World are said to wonder after the Beast, Chap. xiii. 3. meaning, a considerable Part of the World.

Nay, even in daily Conversation, it is customary with us to make use of the Word World, in a limited Signification. So, when we speak of the Learned World, the Busy World, the Gay World, the Polite World, the Religious World; we don't mean that every Man in the World is learned, busy, gay, polite, or religious: we only mean, Those in the World, who are so.

To close this Head. Upon the Supposition of a random Redemption, and a precarious Salvation; St. Paul's Inference, "Who shall condemn? it is "Christ that dyed;" might be easily answered and overthrown: since, if the Arminian Hypothesis be true, Millions of those, for whom Christ dyed, will be condemned; and, what heightens the Absurdity,

Absurdity, condemned on Account of those very Sins for which Christ did dye. A Supposition, exploded by the Apostle, as impossible.—Surely, Christ knew for what, and for whom, he paid the Ransom-price of his infinitely precious Blood! nor would the Father purchase to himself a Church of elect Persons, for his own peculiar Residence; and then leave Satan to run away with as many of the Beams and Pillars as he pleases. Equally contrary to sound Dostrine, is,

IV. The Tenet of Justification by Works.

All human Righteousness is imperfect: And to fuppose, that God, whose Judgment is always according to Truth, will, by a paltry Commutation, which he every where disclaims, and which the Majesty of his Law forbids; be put off with not only a defettive, but even a polluted Obedience, and justify Men by Virtue of such a counterfeit (at most, a partial) Conformity to his Commandments; to imagine, that the Law accommodates: itself to human Depravation, and, Chamaleon like, assumes the Complexion of the Sinners with-whom it has to do; - is Antinomianism of the grosses. Kind. It represents the Law as hanging out falle. Colors, and infifting on Perfection, while, in Fact, A it is little better than a formal Patent for Licentiousness; and degrades the adorable Law-giver: Himself into a Conniver at Sin, Sin,

Add to this, That, if Gop can, confiftently with his acknowledged Attributes, and his avowed Declarations, fave guilty, obnoxious Creatures, without their bringing fuch a complete Righteoufnels as the Law demands; it will necessarily follow, that Gop, when his Hand is in, may fave Sinners without any Righteoufness at all: fince, the same Flexibility, which (as the Arminians Suppose) induces Gop to dispense with Part of his Law; may go a Step farther, and induce him to fet alide the Whole .- Moreover, if our Persons may be justified, without a legal (i. e. a perfett) Righteoutness; it will follow, on the same Principle, that our Sins may be pardoned, without an Atonement: and then, farewell to the whole Scheme of Christianity at once.

There are Two grand Axioms, which enter into the very Foundation of Revealed Religion:

1. That the Law will accept no Obedience, short of perfett, as the Condition of Justification; and,

2. That, ever fince Adam's first Offence, Manhas, and can have, no such Obedience of his own.

What, then, must a Sinner do to be saved? He must believe in, and rest upon, that Savior, who was, by gracious Imputation, made Sin for us, that we, by a similar Exchange, might be made the Rightcousness of God IN HIM. If This be the Gospel Scheme of Salvation, the Apostle's Assertion will be incontestible: As many of you as are justified by the Law, or seek Justification on the Footing

Booting of your own Works, are fallen from Grater, revolted and apostatized from that Gospel-System, which reaches, that Men are justified by the Grace of Gody flowing through Chairr's Righteouthels .' alone . Alas! how hardly are we brought to vaccept Salvation, as a Gift of mere Favor! We are " for bringing a Price in our Hands, and coming with Money in our Sack's Mouth: notwithstanding the celestial Direction is, Buy Wine and Milk, WITHOUT Money and WITHOUT Price 2: i.e. take as absolute Possession of Pardon, Holiness and eternal Life, as if they were your own by Purchase; but remember, that you, nevertheless, have them gratis, without any Defert, nay, contrary to all Desert, of Yours. - We did not bribe Gop to create us: and how is it possible, that we should pay him any Thing for faving us?

Zeuxis, the celebrated Grecian Painter, used, towards the latter Part of his Life, to give away his Pictures, without deigning to accept of any pecuniary Recompence. Being asked the Reason, his Answer was, "I make Presents of my Pictures," because they are too valuable to be purchased. "They are above all Price."—And does not God freely give us a Part in the Book of Life, an Interest in his SON, and a Title to his Kingdom; nay, does he not make us a Present of HIMSELF in Christ, because these Blessings are, literally, above all Price? too great, too high, too glorious, to be purchased by the Works of Man? Because

**>** Gal. v. 4.

= Rom. v. 21.

· Ifai. lv. t.

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we cannot merit them, God is gracioully pleafed freely to bestow them.

Tis equally sad, and astonishing, to observe the Ingredients of that Foundation, on which Self-Justiciaries build their Hopes of Heaven. First, there's a Stratum of Free-Will; then, of good Dispositions; then of legal Performances: next a Layer of what they term, Divine Aids and Assistances, ratified and made effectual by human Compliances; then a little of Christ's Merits; then Faithfulness to Helps received; and, to finish the Motley-Mixture, a Perseverance of their own Spinning. At so much Pains is a Pharisee, in going about to establish his own Righteousness, rather than embrace the Bible-way of Salvation, by submitting to the Righteousness of God the Son.

Now, what says the Church of England, concerning the Cause and Manner of our Acceptance with the Father? Thus she speaks; and Thus all her real Members believe:

ARTICLE XI. " Of the Justification of Man.

"We are ACCOUNTED Righteous before God, "ONLY for the Merits of our Lord and Savior Igsus Christ." One would imagine, This might have been enough to establish the Point: but, utterly to preclude Self-Righteousness from all Possibility of Access, the Church immediately adds, "And NOT for our own Works or Defervings."

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Here, the old Question naturally recurs, "What then, becomes of good Works?" The plans Truth is, That, till a Man is justified by Faith, he can do no good Works at all. 10 to mitto mous ARTICLE XIII.) "Of Works done Bevore Dodress, which epolitics Oscar none with Works done BEFORE the Grace of CHRIST, and the Inspiration of His Spirit, are NOT PLEASANT to God:" and, if to, how is polible, that he should justify us on Account of them? - But why are they not pleasing to God? Forasmuch," adds the Article, " as they spring not from Faith in Jesus Christ." "Well but," may some say, "admitting that "Works done before Justification don't properly recommend us to God, they may, at least, qualify us for Believing; and thereby, be, remotery, Condition, fine qua non, of Justification." Church will not allow even of This, For, treating, in the above Article, of Works prior to Justification, She adds; " neither do they make Men MEET to receive Grace." This clinches the Null; and cuts up Self-Righteousness, Root and Branch. But does the Church stop here? no: to put the whole Matter as far beyond Doubt, as Words, can place it, She closes her Decision thus; " Yea, rather. " for that they are not done as God bath willed " and commanded them to be done, we doubt not but " they have the Nature of SIN," Now, if Works, wrought previous to Justification, are Sin; 'tis ab-

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folutely

Works: unles Sin can be supposed to recommend us to God's Favor. Which, to imagine, were Antinomianism outright.— What think you,

. To Va Of the Doctrine of Uneffectual Grace & A Doctrine, which represents Omnipathness itself as wishing, and trying, and striping, to no Purpole. According to this Tenet, God, in endeavoring (for, it seems, tis only an Endeavor) to convert Sinners, may, by Sinners, be foil'd, defeated, and disappointed: He may lay close and long Siege to a Soul, and that Soul can, from the Citadel of impregnable Free-Will, hang out a Flag of Desance to Gop himself, and, by a continued Obstinacy of Defence, and a few vigorous Sallies of Free-Agency, compel him to raise the Siege. -In a Word; the Holy Spirit, after having, for Years, perhaps, danc'd Attendance on the Will of Man, may, at last, like a discomfitted General, or an unsuccessful Petitioner, be either put to ignominious Flight, or contemptuously dismissed, Re infella, without accomplishing the End, for which he was fent.

Can, then, The LORD and GIVER of Life; can he, who, like the adorable Son, is God of God, and God with God; shall the Blessed Spirit of Grace, who is, in Glory, equal, and, in Majessy, co-eternal, with the Other Two Persons of the Godhead, and has all Power both in Heaven and in Earth; — shall he, who bath the Key of David; who openeth, and no man shutteth; and shutteth, and

the human Heart, and leave it at the Option of Free-will to infult him, from the Window, and bid him go from whence he came? Surely, Men's Eyes must be blinded indeed, before they can lay down such a shocking Supposition for a religious Aphorism; and even go so far as to declare, that, unless Gon is vanquishable by Man, "There can be no such Thing as Virtue or Vice, Reward or Punishment, Praise or Blame!"

The main Root of the Error confifts, greatly, in not distinguishing, between the Gospel of Grace; . and the Grace of the Golpel. The Golpel of Grace, may be rejected; but the Grace of the Gospet cannot. God's written Mossage in the Scriptures, and his verbal Message by his Ministers, may, or may not, be listen'd to: whence it is recorded. All the Day long have I stretched forth my Hand to a difobedient and gainsaying People d. But, when Goo bimself comes, and takes the Heart into bis own Hand; when His speaks, from Heaven, to the Soul, and makes the Gofpel of Grace a Channel to convey the Grace of the Gospel; the Business is effectually done. If God makes a Change, who can turn bim away? - What soever be doth, it shall be . for ever; nothing can be put to it, nor any Thing . taken from it: and God doth it, that Men should fear before

<sup>\*</sup> Rev. iil. 7. 4 Rom. x. 21. See the Marginal Franslation of Job xi. 10. Eccl. iii. 14.

before bim's and acknowledge, that the Excellency of an Conversing Power is of HIM, and not of Us in the

A modern Schismarie, now living, thought he? both shewed his Wir, and gravel'd his Opponents, in faying, that, according to the Doctrine of our Church, " The Souls of Men can no more van-Quish the Saving Gruce of Gob, than their Bodies can relift a Stroke of Lightening." The would ask the Objector, Whether he ever knew of any Lightening, like That which flash'd from the Mediator's Eye when he turned and looked upon Peter? And fomething fimilar is experienced by every converted Person. The Lond turns and looks upon a Sinner; who then relents, and cries ; out; with his whole Heatt, O Lord my God. : other Lords; besides Thee, have had Dominion over me; but now, by Thee, through the Energy of thy renewing Influence, will I make Mention of Thy Name only. -- Whom have I in Heaven, but Thee? and there is none upon Earth that I desire, in Comparifon of Thee h. When God fays to the Heart, Seek thou my Face; the Reply is, and cannot but be, Thy Face, Loun, will I feek i. For, Gon, who, in the Beginning of the Creation, commanded she Light to shine out of Darkness, bath, by an Exertion of Power, equally invincible, and as certainly effectual, shined into our Hearts, to give us . the

The Light of the Knowledge of Goo, as it is manis Sefted in the Person and Grace of Jesus Christ Wherefore, then, do Men fay, We are Lords, and we will come no more unto Three, except we out? selves chuse it? - Alas, alas! did the Marrer rest with us, we should never chuse to come to Gop at all. If he did not first change our Wills, wo should never even will that great Change, that internal Regeneration, without which, no man can fee the Kingdom of Heaven m. God, I am bold to declare, would not have been Lord of any Hearts, now under this Roof, had he not, by the constraining, Power of his own Love, effectually gained them over, and invincibly attach'd them to his Bleffed Self. The Glorious and Independent Creator made us, at first, without our Leave ; tand yet, according to the modern System, he must alk and wait for our Leave, before he can make us amero! . Sold man in the same \*\*

Do you desire to know the Judgment of the Church, upon this Point? You have it, in ther eight editicle; where, speaking of God's Elect People; She affects, that "They are GALLED, according to bis Purpose, by his Spirit working in due Seeson?", and immediately adds, that "They, throughoute Grace, obey the Calling." God's converting Call, therefore, is such as produces Obedience to issue here, is is triumphantly efficacious; and rendered successfulle

<sup>2 / 2</sup> Cor. iv. 6. 1 Jarem. ii. 31. . . John iii. 3.

not by the Will and Towardliness, of the Person Called, but by the Power and Grace of Him that Calleth. Nay, so far is the Efficacy of Divine Influence from being suspended on any internal or external Ability of the Creature, that in our 10th ARTICLES concerning Free-will, the Church expresses herself thus: "The Condition of Man, since the Fall of Adam, is such, that he CANNOT turn, nor" even Prepare bimself, by bis own natural Strength and good Works, to Faith and Calling upon God." TaVk What think, you of Antinomianisin? all By Antinomianism, I mean, That Doctrine, which relaches, 6.44 That Believers are releated from all 55 Obligation to observe the Moral Law, as a Rule 95: of: External Obedience: That, in Consequence Giof, Christ's having wrought out a justifying Exighteonopers for us, we have nothing to do: to but so fit down, eat, drink and or merry: That the Messiah's Merits superfede the Necessity of # personal, inherent Sanctification; and That all the pur Holinels is in Him, not in ourselves : That the Aboundings of Divine Grace give Sanction st to the Commission of Sin; and, in a Word. That the whole preceptive Law of God is not Breftablished, but repealed and set aside, from the 62. Time we believe in CHRIST." I his is as contrary to found Doctrine, as it is to found Morals ? and a Man heed only all up to these Principles. to be a Devil Incarnate. It is impossible, that either to in result of the second x the Francisco Const.

the SON of God, who came down, from Heaven, to perform, and to make known, His Father's Will; or that the SPIRIT of God, speaking in the Scriptures and acting upon the Heart; should administer the least Encouragement to Negligence and Unholiness of Life. Therefore, That Opinion, which supposes personal Sanctification to be unnecessary to final Glorification, stands in direct Opposition to every Dictate of Reason, and to every Declaration of Scripture.

Indeed, the very Nature of Election, of Faith, and of all Covenant-Grace whatever, renders Holiness absolutely indispensable: forasmuch as, without a spiritual and moral Resemblance of Goo. there can be no real Felicity on Earth, nor any future Enjoyment of Heaven, - Suppose, we appeal to Experience? I speak now to You, who know in whom ye have believed; to You, who have received the Atonement, and who have been sensibly reconciled unto God by the Death of His Son. If, at any Time, ye have been off your Guard, and suffered to lapse into Sin; How have ye felt yourselves afterwards? ye have gone with broken Hearts and with broken Bones n. Ye have found it to be indeed an evil and a bitter Thing, to depart, though ever so little, from the Lord. Ye know, by dismal Experience, that The Way of Transgressors is bard; and that Sin, like Ezekiel's Roll, is written, within

and without, with Lamentation and Mourning and Woe. The Gall of Bitterness is inseparable from the Bond of Iniquity. Upon the Principle, therefore, of mere Self-Interest (to go no higher), a true Believer cannot help aspiring to Holiness and good Works.

Heaven must be brought down into the Human Soul, e'er the Human Soul can be fitted for Heaven. There must, as the School men speak, be "a Congruity and Similitude between the Faculty and the Object," i. e. there must be an inward Meetness for the Vision and Glory of Gop. wrought in you by His Holy Spirit, in order to render you susceptible of those exalted Pleasures, and that Fulness of Joy, which are in his Presence, and at His Right Hand, for ever. Was thy Soul, O unconverted Sinner, to be, this Moment, separated from thy Body, and even admitted into Heaven (supposing it was possible for an Unregenerate Spirit to enter there); Heaven would not be Heaven to Thee. You cannot relish the Blessedness of the new Jerusalem, unless God, in the mean while, make you Partaker of a new Nature. The FATHER chofe His People to Salvation; The Son purchased for them the Salvation, to which they were chosen; and the Blessed Spirit fits and qualifies them for that Salvation, by His Renewing Influences: for, as a Dead Man cannot inherit an Estate, no more can a Dead Soul (and every Soul is spiritually Dead, 'till quicken'd and born again of the Holy Ghost) inherit the Kingdom of God.

Yet,

Yet, Sanctification and Holiness of Life do not constitute any Part of our Title to the Heavenly Inheritance; any more than mere animal Life entitles a Man of Fortune to the Estate he enjoys; He could not, indeed, enjoy his Estate, if he did not live; but his Claim to his Estate arises from fome other Quarter. In like manner, 'tis not our Holiness, that entitles us to Heaven; though no Man can enter Heaven, without Holiness. Gon's gratuitous Donation, and CHRIST's meritorious Righteousness, constitute our Right to future Glory; while the Holy Ghost, by inspiring us with spiritual Life (of which spiritual Life, good Works are the Evidences and the Actings), puts us into a real Capability of and Fitness for That Inheritance of endless Happiness, which, otherwise, we could never, in the very Nature of Things, either posses, or enjoy.

Let it be observed," says one of the most searned and judicious Writers of this Age, that Christ's Active Obedience to the Law for Us, in our Room and Stead, does not exempt as from Personal Obedience to it; any more than His Sufferings and Death exempt us from corporal Death, or from Suffering for His sake. Tis true, indeed, we don't suffer and dye, in the Sense He did; to satisfy Justice, and atone for Sin: so neither do we yield Obedience to the Law, in order to obtain Eternal Life by it. By Christ's Obedience for us, we are exempted from Obedience to the Law, in this Sense: but "not

" not from Obedience to it, as a Rule of Walk and Conversation, by which to glorify Gon, and express our Thankfulness to Him for His abundant Mercies."- Travellers inform us, that, in Turkey, the Partisans, of the several Denominations there, are distinguished by the Color of their Shoes: fo that, if you meet any Person in the Streets, you need only look at his Feet, to know of what Religion he is. And may not the Truth of Grace be discerned, to, at least, an high Degree of Probability, by the Life and Conversation of those who make a Religious Profession? The Man, who fays that he knows God, and in Works denies Him; who calls CHRIST, Lord, Lord, but does not the Things that He enjoins; whose Voice, indeed, is Jacob's Voice, but his Hands are the Hands of o Elau; resembles our Savior's Perfecutors and Murderers, of old, who bowed their Knees, and cried, Itail, King of the Jews! while they spit in the Face, and smote Him with the Palms of their Honds. The Hypocrite's Proteffion is dark and opique: but That of a real Saint is G 2 pellucid

<sup>•</sup> A very capital Painter, in Louden, lately exhibited a Piete, restricting a Fryar, habited in his Canonicals. View the Piete of a D James, and yea would trink the Fryar to be in a capital Activities his Hands are claim'd together, and held hearters for the following trians; his tryes meetly demiffed, like Those of the following in the Gospel; and the good Man appears to be quite absent a manufacture, and the Deception vanishes: the Book, which beened to lie before him, is discovered to be a Panch-Powel, into which, the Wretch is, all the While, in Reality, only squeezing a Lemon.— How lively a Representation of an Hypocrite!

pellucid and transparent. The Rays of Grace, in a genuine Believer, pervade his whole Behavior, and are transmitted through all the Parts of his Practical Walk. Though every Moral Man is mot therefore a Christian, yet every Christian is recessfully, a Moral Man.

When Flaminius, the Roman General, did! the Istomian Games, announce FREEDOM to Greece, in the Name of the Senate and People of Rome; The transported Greeks receiv'd the glorious News with such Acclamations of Gratitude, and Thunder of Applause, that some Ravens, which were flying over the Stadium, dropt down to the Earth, stunn'd and senseles: The very Games and Exercises were neglected, and nothing, but burfting Eclats of admiring Joy, engroffed the Day. - So, when the Holy Spirit of Consolation announces Gospel-Liberty, and Eternal Redemption, to the Souls of the Awaken'd, the Love of Sin, and the Ravens of detefted Lufts, fall before His facred Influence. Both the Toils and the Pleasures of the World are regarded as infignificant, when fet in Competition with the One Thing needfull. Holy Wonder, Love, and Joy, quite engage the Powers of the Believer's Mind, during the Spring-tide Confolations of his first manifestative Espousals; and a sure Foundation is, from that Moment, laid, for the Performance of all those good Works, which are the Fruits of Salvation by Grace. While Faith is in Exercise, and a Sense of Divine Favor is warm upon the Heart; a Child of God is as much ffeel'd fleet'd to the Allurements of Sin, as Octavius was

Thus, conscientious Obedience, though neither the Cause nor Condition of our Justification in the Sight of Gop, nor of our Admittance into His Glory; is, nevertheless, an effectial Branch both of Privilege and Duty, as well as a necessary Indication of our Acceptance in the Beloved. This is the Point of View, in which our Church confiders Good Works: viz. not as preceding Conditions of Salvation, but as subsequent Testimomes and Marks of Salvation already obtained.

: ARTICLE XII. " Of Good Works.

Albeit that Good Works, which are the FRUITS of Faith, and FOLLOW AFTER Tylisfication, is cannot put away our Sins, and endure the Severity of God's Judgment; yet are they pleasing and acceptable to God in Christ, and do spring out, in enecessarily, of a true and lively Faith: insamuch that, by them, a lively Faith may be as EVIDENTLY that, by them, a lively Faith may be as EVIDENTLY that, by them, a free discerned by its Fruit."

VII. What think you, concerning the Tenet of Sinless Perfection? which supposes, that the very Inheing of Sin may, on Earth, be totally exterminated from the Hearts of the Regenerate; and that Believers may, Here, be pure as the Angels that never fell, yea, (I tremble at the Blasphemy—Holy, as Christ Himself. To hold this Herefy, is the very Quintessence of Delusion; but to imagine ourselves really in the State it describes, were the very

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very Apex of Madness. Yet, many Such there are?

fome luch, I myself have known.

Indwelling Sin and unholy Tempers do, most certainly, receive their Death's Wound, in Regenerasion : but they do not quite expire, 'till the Renewed Soul is taken up, from Earth, to Heaven? In the mean Time, these hoted Remains of Des pravity will, too often, like Prisoners in a Dungeon, crawl toward the Window (the in Chains)! and shew themselves through the Grate. Nay, A don't know, whether the Strivings of inherent Core ruption for Mastery, be not, frequently, more violent in a Regenerate Person, than even in Ope who is dead in Trespasses: as wild Beasts are, sometimes, the more rampant and furious for being wounded. A Person of the amplest Fortune cannot help the harboring of Snakes, Toads, and other venemous Reptiles, on his Lands; but they will breed, and nestle, and crawl about his Estate, whether He will or no. All he can do, is, To persue and kill them, whenever they make their Appearance: yet, let him be ever so vigilant and diligent, there will always be a Succession of those Creatures, to exercise his Patience and engage his Industry. So is it with the true Believer, in Respect of Indwelling Sin,

Would you see a perfett Saint? you must needs go out of the World, then; you must go to Heaven, for the Sight: for a much as There only are The Spirits of just Men made perfett?. This Earth, on which

which we live, never bore but Three Sinless Perfons: our first Parents, in the short State of Innocence; and Jesus Christ, in the Days of His
Abode below. Of the whole Human Race beside, is
always, was, and ever will be true, that there it not
a just Man upon Earth, who doeth good and sinneth
not. The most forward and towering Professions
are not always the firmest and most solid Christians,
Naturalists tell us, that the Oak is a full Century,
in growing to a State of Maturity: yet, though,
perhaps, the slowest; it is one of the noblest, the
strongest, and most Useful Trees in the World.
How preferable to the slims, watery, shooting
Willow!

Our Church enters an express Caveat against the pestilent Doctrine of Perfection, in her 15th Article, entitled, "Of Christ ALONE without Sin:" where she thus delivers her Judgment;

"CHRIST, in the Truth of our Nature, was made like unto us in all Things, Sin only except, from which He was clearly void, both in His Flesh and in His Spirit. He came to be a Lamb without Spet, who, by Sacrifice of Himself once made, should take away the Sins of the World; and Sin, as St. John saith, was not in Him. But All We the Rest (although Buptiz'd and Born again in Christ) yet offend in many Things: and, if we say We have no Sin, we deceive ourselves, and the Truth is not in Us."

So, 'tis declared, about the Middle of the 9th ARTICLE, that the "Infestion of Nature doth" REMAIN; yea, in Them that be Regenerated?—
Let me just mension,

VIII. One more Particular, contrary to found Dostrine: I mean, the Assertion of some, who would fain persuade us, that it is impossible for us to receive Knowledge of Salvation by the Remilhon of Sin. Such a Denial is very opposite to the Usual Tenor of Gop's Proceding with His People in all Ages. The Best Believers, and the Strongest, may, indeed, have their Occasional Fainting-Fits of Doubt and Diffidence, as to their own particular Interest in CHRIST: nor should I have any great Opinion of that Man's Faith, who was to tell me That he never had any Doubts at all. But still, there are golden Seasons, when the Soul is on the Mount of Communion with God; when the Spirit of His Son shines into our Hearts, and gives us Boldness and Access with Confidence by the Faith of Him 4; and when Sunt fine Nube Dies, may be the Christian's exulting Motto. Moreover, a Perfon, who is at all conversant with the Spiritual Life, knows as certainly, whether he indeed enjoys this Light of God's Countenance r, or whether he welks in Darkness; as a Traveller knows, whether he travels in Sun-shine, or in Rain. And, as a Great and Good t Man observes, "It is no Presumption to read what was God's gracious Purpose toward

\* usuf old, when He, as it were, prints His fecret

5 Thoughts, and makes them Legible, in our Ef-

" fectual Calling. In this Case, we do not go up

" into Heaven, and pry into God's Secrets; but

Eleaven comes down to Us, and reveals them."

It may, indeed, be objected, that the Scripture-Doctrine of Assurance, when realized into an actual Possession of the Privilege, " may tend to foster " Pride, and promote Carelessness." It cannot lead to Pride; for All, who have tafted that the Lord is gracious, know by indubitable Experience (and one Fatt speaks louder than an Hundred Speculations), that Believers are then lowest at Gop's Footfool, when they are highest on the Mount of Affurance. Much Indulgence from Earthly Parents. may, indeed, be productive of real Injury to their Children: but not so are the Smiles of Gop; for the Sense of His Favor Sanstifies, whilst it comforts. Nor can the Knowledge of Interest in His Love tend to relax the Sinews of moral Diligence, or make us heedless how we behave ourselves in His Sight. During those Exalted Moments, when Grace is in lively Exercise; when the Disciple of Christ experiences

"The Soul's Calm Sun-shine, and the Heart-felt Joy;"

Corrupt Nature (that Man of Sin Within), and every vile Affection, are stricken, as it were, with a temporary Apoplexy: and the Believer can no more, for the Time being, commit wilfull Sin, than an Angel of Light would dip his Wings in Mud.

Mud. Not his when we come down from the Mount, and mix again with the World, that, like Moles, we are in Danger of breaking the Tables of " But is it not Enthusiasing, no talk of the Law. " holding Intercourse with Gody and of knowing ourselves to be Objects of His Special Love?" No more Enthusiastical (to we keep within Scripture, Bounds), than it is for a favorite Child to converse with his Parents, and to know that they have a particular Affestion for him. Neither, in the strictest Reason and Nature of Things, is it at all absurd, to believe and expect, That God can, and does, and will, communicate His Favor to His People, and manifest Himself to Them, as He does not to the World " at large.

Yet, though God is thus graciously indulgent to many of His People (I believe, to all of them, at some Time or other, between their Conversion and Death); still, if they trespass against Him, He will not let their Offences pass unnotic'd nor uncorrected. Though Grace itself is inamissible, the Comfort of it may be fin'd away. Salvation is fure to All the Redeem'd; but the Joy of it may be lost, Pialm li. 12. Great Peace bave They that love Thy Law; and They only. Holiness and Confolation are, wifely, and intimately, connected. In Proportion as we are enabled to live near to Gop, to walk bumbly and closely with Him, and to keep our moral Garments clean; we may hope for Freedom of Intercourse with Him, and to affurevour Hearts

" John xiv, 21, 22.

Mearts before him \*: like the happy Believers of old, concerning whom it is faid, that they walked at once in the FEAR of the LORD, and in the COMFORT of the Holy Ghoft y. .. Tet not, however, what has been observed, concerming the Bleffing of Affurance, flumble or difcourage the Feeble of God's Flock, on whom; for Reasons wife and good, it may not, hichertoj have been His Pleafore to bestow this auspeakable Gift. The Scripture, plainly, and repeatedly, diftinguishes between Faith; The Assurance of Faith; and the Full Assurance of Faith: and the First may exist, where the other Two are Not. I know fome, who have, for Years together, been distressed with Doubts and Fears, without a fingle Ray of spiritual Comfort all the while. And yet, I can no more doubt of their being true Believers, than I can question my own Existence as a Man. I am fure, they are possessed, not only of Faith in its lowest Degree, but of That which CHRIST Him-Melf-pronounces GREAT Laish 2: for they can, at least, say, LORD, I am not worthy, that Thou shouldst come under my Roof; but speak the Word only, and thy Servant shall be bealed. Faith is the Eve of the Soul; and the Eye is faid to fee almost every Object but Itself: io that, you may have real

H 2 you 3 John iii. 19. 7 Att iz. 31. 2 Matth. viil. 8, 10.

Faith, without being able to discern it. Nor will Gon desprise the Day of small Things. Little Faith goes to Heaven, no less than great Faith: though not so comfortably, yet altogether as surely. If H 2 you

you come, merely as a Sinner, to Jesus; and throw yourself, at all Events, for Salvation, on His alone Blood and Righteousness, and the Graceand Promise of God in Him; thou art as truly a Believer, as the most Triumphant Saint that ever lived. And, amidst all your Weakness, Distresses and Temptations, remember, that Gon will not cost out nor cast off the meanest and unworthiest Soul that feeks Salvation only in the Name of JEBUS CHRIST the Righteous. When you cannot follow the Rock, the Rock shall follow You: nor ever leave you, for fo much as a fingle Moment, on this Side the Heavenly Canaan. If you feel your absolute Want of CHRIST, you may, on all Occasions, and in every Exigence, betake yourself to the Covenant Love and Faithfulness of Gop. for Pardon, Sanctification and Safety; with the fame Fullness of Right and Title, as a Traveller leans upon his own Staff, or as a weary Laborer throws himteli on his own Bed, or as an opulent Nobleman draws upon his own Banker for whatever Sum he wants. - I shall only detain you farther, while I warn you,

IX. Against another Limb of Arminianism, totally contrary to found Dotirine: I mean, that Tenet, which afferts The Possibility of falling sinally from a State of REAL Grace. God does not give, and then take away. He does, indeed, frequently resume what He only lent; such as Health, Riches, Friends, and other temporal Comforts: but what He gives, He gives for ever. In a Way of GRACE,

the

the Gifts and Calling of God are without Repentance 1: He will never repent of bestowing them; and every Attribute, He has, forbids Him to revoke them. The Blessings of His Favor are That Good Part; which shall not be taken from those that have it. 5.

A Parent, of moderate Circumstances, may give his Children fomething to fet up with in the World, and address them to this Effect; & I have now done 66 for you all that is in my Power to do, and gone en as far as my Circumstances will allow: you: " muft, from henceforward, fland on your own "Feet, and be good Husbands of the old Stock. \*\* The Prefervation and Improvement of what I 66 have given you, must be left to Chance and " yourselves." In this very View does Arminianism represent the Great Father Almighty. But how does Scripture represent Him? as faying, I will NEVER Lave thee, nor forfake thee :- Even to your old Alge, I am He; and even to boary Hairs will I carry you; I have made, and I will bear, even I will carry and will deliver you d .- My Sheep hear my Voice, and I know them, and they follow me; and I give unto them eternal Life, and they shall never perish, neither shall any pluck them out of my Hand . In

<sup>\*</sup> Rom. xi. 29. Luke x. 42. Hebr. xiii. 5. Isai. xlvi. 4. John x. 28. True, said an Arminian Schismatic, grown grey in the Service of Error, and who still goes up and down, sowing his Tares, seeking whom he may devour, and compassing Sea and Land to make Proselytes: "True; Christ's Sheep can't be thuck'd sorcibly out of his Hand, by others: but they hemselves may stip through his Hands, and so sail into Hell, and be eternally lost." They may SLIP, may they? as if the Mediator, in preserving His People, held only a Parcel of

In a Word: If any of God's People can be finally lost; it must be occasioned, either by their Departing from God, or by God's Departure from Them. But they are certainly and effectually secured against these Two, and these only possible, Sources of Apostacy. For, thus runs the Covenant of Grace; I will make an everlasting Covenant with them, that I will not turn away from THEM, to do them good; and I will put my Fear in their Hearts, that they shall not depart from ME, Jer. xxxii. 40. Now, if God will neither leave them, nor suffer them to leave Him; their final Perseverance in Grace to Glory must be certain and infallible.

Having greatly exceded the Limits I deligned, I shall forbear to adduce the Attestations of the Church of England to the Doctrines of Assurance and Perseverance: especially, seeing I have done this, somewhat largely, essewhere f.— I must not, however,

Less by the Tail! Is not this a shameless Way of slipping through a plain Text of Scripture? But I would fain ask the supper Sophister, how we are to understand that Part of the last-cited Passage, which expressly declares, concerning Christ's People, that they shall never perist? since, perist they necessially must, and certainly would, if eventually separated from Christ; whether they were to be pluck'd out of his Hands, or whether they were only to slip through them. I conclude, then, That the Promise made to the Saints, that they shall never perists, secures them, equally, against the Possibility of being either apposed from Christ's Hand, or of their own failing from it; since, could One or Other be the Case, perist they must, and Christ's Promise would fall to the Ground.

f In a Pamphlet, entitled, The Church of England windicated from the Charge of Arminianism: where, concerning the Doctrine of Assurance, see Page 125, 126. and, concerning the Doctrine of Perseverance, see Page 127—130.

however, conclude, without observing, That, Irreversible justification, on God's Part, and subjective Assurance of Indefectibility, on ours; do by no means invest an Offending Christian with Immunity from Sufferings and Chastisement. Thus, NATHAN faid to DAVID, The LORD bath put away thy Sin; thou shalt not dye: yet was he severely scourg'd, tho not difinherited, for his Transgressions. The Tenor of God's immutable Covenant with the Messiah. and with His People in Him, is This: His Seed will I make to endure for ever, and His Throne as the Days of Heaven. If His Children forsake my Law, and walk not in my Judgments; if they break my Statutes, and keep not my Commandments; theh will I visit their Transgression with the Rod, and their Iniquity with Stripes: nevertheless, my Loving Kindness will I not utterly take from Him, nor suffer my Faithfulness to fail. My Covenant will I not Break, nor alter the Thing that is gone out of my Lips. I have sworn, once for all, by my Holiness, that I will not bye unto Jesus the Anti-typical David, by fuffering any of his Redeemed People to perish 8. Hence, as it is presently added, they shall be established for ever, as the Moon; and as the faithful Witness in Heaven: nay, they shall stand forth, and shine, when the Sun is turned into Darkness, and the Moon into Blood; when the Stars shall drop from their Orbits, and the Powers of Heaven shall be shaken. As an excellent Person somewhere observes, "Our own Unbelief may, occasionally, tear the Copies of the Covenant, given

- " us by Christ; but Unbelief cannot come at the
- " Covenant Itself. Christ keeps the original Deed in
- Heaven with Himself, where it can never be lost."
  Upon the Whole: Are these Things so? Then,
- 2. How great, and how deplorable, is the general Departure from the Scripture-Doctrines of the Church of England, and the first Principles of the Reformation!
- 2. How bleffed are the Eyes, that fee; how happy are the Hearts, that feel; the Propriety and the Energy of these inestimable Truths! And,
- 3. How ought fuch to demonstrate their Gratitude, by a practical Glorification of Gop, in their Bodies, and in their Spirits, which are His! Resemble Thunder, in your Boldness for Gop, and your Zeal for Truth: but let your Lives shine as Lightening, and flash Conviction in the Faces of those, who falsely accuse your good Conversation in Christ, and as fallely charge the Doctrines of God with a licentious Tendency. - But let not your Zeal be of the inflammatory Kind: let it be tempered with unbounded Moderation, Gentleness, and Benevolence; and shine forth, as the Sun, with Healing in its Wings. Remember Who it is, that hath made you to differ from others; and that a Man can receive nothing, except it be given him from Heaven, John iii. 27.

Not unto Us, therefore, O LORD, not unto Us, but to THY Name alone, be the Praise of every GIFT, and of every GRACE, ascribed; for thy Loving Mercy, and for thy Truth's sake. Amen.

FINIS.

# POSTSCRIPT.

#### TO THE

### PARISHIONERS

O F

St. MATTHEW, Bethnal-Green.

### Gentlemen,

BEFORE the preceding Sermon could get through the Press, the Rev. Mr. Haddon Smith, who, it seems, serves You as Curate, has thought proper to publish a Discourse, which he delivered, in Opposition to This, the Suuday after I had the Honor of Preaching it before You.

It would render that Unthinking, but, I would hope, well-meaning Gentleman, much too confiderable, were I either to address him by Name; or descend to canvass a Performance, wherein Heat

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and Scurrility endeavor to supply the total Vaculty of Argument. - For Mr. Smith to enter the Lifts, with fuch exceding Fierceness, against a Sermon, which he did not hear, and which, hitherto, he has had no possible Opportunity of reading; discovers a Weakness and Temerity in bim, which fink him as low beneath my Notice, as the Established Doctrines of our Excellent Church rife Superior to his Impotence of Censure. - When the Gentleman shall appear to have at all considered the Important Articles of Faith, on which he has prefumed to animadvert; when the Sails of his furious Zeal shall be counter-ballasted by some little Dégree of Judgment; and when he has learned eo express himself, if not with Christian Decency, yet with common, grammatical Propriety; Then, and not 'till then, shall I deem him a proper Object of Attention. mar . . . i

You, Gentlemen, can testify, that I never once appeared, in Your Pulpit, but at Your own particular Request: a Request, which I could not, possibly, have any interested Motives for complying with, as I never accepted of the smallest Gratuity for my Attendance. Is it for This, that the Enraged Curate has, repeatedly, traduced me from the Pulpit, and, Now, insults me from the Press?

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For my own Part, I am so far from entertaining any Resentment against Mr. Smith (with whom I do not remember to have exchanged five Words in my Life; and whom I should not even know at Sight), or from being deterred by his unmerited Abuse; that, should I live to see London again, I shall always deem myself happy to wait on You, as whenever either Your own Defire, or the Interest of Your public Charity, may command. And, as so many of You have favored me with uncommon Civility and Attention, I am encouraged to offer one Request; a Request, not in Behalf of Myself, but of Mr. Smith: viz. that his ill-judged and unbecoming Warmth may not fo far alienate Your Affection from his Person, as to make You perfift in withdrawing those usual Proofs of Your Beneficence, which, formerly, You have favored him with, and which, I am forry to be informed, have, of late, through his Defect of Candor and Humility, been confiderably lessened.

My Sermon, and His, are now before the Public, The Rashness, and seeming Malignity, with which he appears desirous to plunge into the Depths of an unequal Contest, might, in the Opinion of some, justify Me in the amplest Severity of Animadversion. But I spare him. I cannot prevail with myself, to render Evil for Evil, or Railing for Railing. On the contrary, I wish, and Pray, that Divine Grace may

may cause him to partake of the Mind which was in Christ Jesus; and that he may, by the same Almighty Insuence, be made to experience, to believe, and to preach, the instrimable Truths of that Gospel, which Jesus taught.

Mr. John Wester (on whose Plan of Doctrine, Your Curate seems, in great Measure, to have formed his own) is the only Opponent, I ever had, whom I chastized with a studious Disregard to Ceremony. Nor do I, in the least, repent of the Manner, in which I treated him. To have resuted the Forgeries and Perversions of such an Assailant, tenderly, and with Meekness falsely so called; would have been like shooting at an Highwayman with a Pop-gun, or like repelling the Sword of an Assassin with a Straw. I rather blame myself, on a Review, for handling Mr. Wesley too gently; and for not acquainting the World with All I know, concerning the Man and bis Communication. I only gave him the Whip, when he deserved a Scorpion.

But, as to Mr. Smith, he, hitherto, amidst all his Ignorance and Unguardedness, merits a milder Treatment. Want of Talents, and of Thought, appear in every Paragraph of his Sermon: but I am willing to believe him not wholly destitute of Integrity. Though he opposes the Doctrines of the Church of England, with Virulence; yet, he seems

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to do so, from Principle. Under this Persuasion, I, at present, give him Rope. Hereafter, should he rise into any Thing like a respectable Antagonist; I may, perhaps, hook him, and pull him in.—'Till then, I take my Leave, both of the Curate and of his Preachment, with that justly admired Line, which is, at once, equally picturesque of bis Behavior, and expressive of my fixed Determination;

Tu loqueris Lapides: Ego Byssina Verba reponam.

I am, with much Respect and Regard,

Gentlemen,

Your Obliged and Obedient Servant,

AUGUSTUS TOPLADY.

Broad Hembury;
August 31, 1770.