P L E A

FOR

R E I I G I O N,

AND THE

Sacred Waritings:

Addressed to the Disciples of Thomas Paine, and wavering Christians of every Persuasion:

By the Rev. DAVID SIMPSON, M. A.

I hate when Vice can bolt her arguments, And Virtue has no tongue to check her pride.

MILTON.

4-14-10-1-1-1

One is your Master, even Christ; and all ye are brethren.

MATTHEW.

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In times when erroneous and noxious tenets are diffused, all men should embrace some opportunity to bear their testimony against them.

HORNE.



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It is usually said, that example has a more powerful effect up to the mind than precept. None can deny that there are respectable ones. They are such as every Deist and a strain the kingdom should well consider, before he ventures his salvation upon the justness of his own principles. If equal danger, or if any danger, attended our embricing the Christian scheme, the Unbeliever would be in a certain degree justified in with-holding his assent to that scheme: but as all the hazard is on his side of the question, language surnishes no words to express the extreme folly of treating religion with levity, much less with ridicule and centempt.

III. Examples of dying Christians, who had lived in the spirit of the world.

This stall ye have of my hand, ye shall lie down in sorrow. Is. 50. 11.

21. Hugo Grotius is said to have possessed the brightest genius ever recorded of a youth in the learned world, and was a profound admirer, and a daily reader, of the Sa rea Writings: yet after all his attainments, reputation, and labour in the cause of learning, he was constrained at last to cry out, "Ah! I have consumed my life in a labour rious doing of nothing!—I would give all my learning and honour for the plain integrity of John Urick!"

This John Urick was a religious poor man, who spent eight hours of the day in prayer, eight in labour, and but

eight in meals, sleep, and other necessaries.

GROTIUS had devoted too much of his time to worldly company, lecular business, and learned trisles, too little to the exercises of the closet. This is forsaking the fountain of living waters, and bewing out to ourselves broken cisterns that can hold so water.

22. When Salmasius, who was one of the most confummate scholars of his time, came to the close of life, he saw cause to exclaim bitterly against himself. "Oh!" said he, "I have lost a world of time! time the most pre"cious thing in the world! whereof had I but one year
"more,

"more, it should be spent in David's Psalms and Paul's Epistles!"—"Oh! Sirs," said he again to those about him, "mind the world less, and God more!"

- 23. Dr. Samuel Johnson, whose death made such a noise a few years ago, was unquestionably one of the first men of the age, and a serious believer in Jesus Christ all his days. Mixing, however, too much with men of no religion, his mind was kept barren of spiritual consolation, and he was grievously haunted with the fear of death through his whole life. "The approach of death," said he to a friend, "is very dreadful. I am afraid to think on " that which I know I cannot avoid. It is vain to look " round and round for that help which cannot be had. "Yet we hope and hope, and fancy that he who has lived " to-day, may live to-morrow." To another friend he said, "He never had a moment in which death was not " terrible to him." On another occasion he declared in company at Oxford, "I am afraid I shall be one of those " who shall be damned-sent to hell, and punished ever-" lastingly." When this great man, however, actually approached dissolution, "all his fears were calmed and " absorbed by the prevalence of his faith, and his trust in "the merits and propitiation of Jesus Christ." He was full of resignation, strong in faith, joyful in hope of his own salvation, and anxious for the salvation of his friends. He particularly exhorted Sir Joshua Reynolds, on his dying bed, "to read the Bible, and to keep holy the Sabbath-day." The last words he was heard to speak were, "God bless you"!
- 24. Baron Haller, a famous Swifs Physician, the delight and ornament of his country, was at the same time a great philosopher, a profound politician, an agreeable poet, and more particularly samous for his skill in botany, anatomy, and physic. During his last sickness he had the honour of a visit from Joseph, the late Emperor of Germany. Upon his death-bed, owing, probably, to the variety of his literary pursuits, the multiplicity of his engagements, and the honours heaped upon him by the world, he went through fore consists of spirit concerning his interest in the salvation of the Redeemer. His mind was clouded,

tra l'es soul destitute of comfort. In his last moments, nowever, he expressed renewed confidence in God's mercy

through Christ, and left the world in peace.

25. Sir John Mason, on his death-bed, spoke to those about him in the manner following:-" I have lived to " see five princes, and have been privy-counsellor to four " of them. I have seen the most remarkable things in " foreign parts, and have been present at most state-" transactions for thirty years together; and I have learnt "this after so many years experience—That seriousness is "the greatest wisdom, temperance the best physic, and a " good conscience the best estate. And, were I to live " again, I would change the court for a cloister, my privy-" counsellor's bustle for a hermit's retirement, and it a "whole life I have lived in the palace, for an hour's " enjoyment of God in the chapel."

26. Philip the Third, King of Spain, when he drew near the end of his days, expressed his deep regret for a careless and worldly life in the following emphatical words: --" Ah! how happy would it have been for me, had I

" spent these twenty three years, that I have held my

" kingdom, in a retirement!"

27. Cardinal MAZARINE, one of the greatest statesmen in Europe, cried out a little before his death with aftonishment and tears:—"Oh! my poor soul! what will be-"come of thee? Whither wilt thou go? Were I to er live again, I would be a capuchin, rather than a " courtier."

28. George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, was the richest man, and one of the greatest wits in England, and yet such were his vices and extravagances, that, before he died, he was reduced to poverty and general contempt. In this situation he was brought to a sense of his folly. "How-" ever," says he, "I may have acted in opposition to the " principles of religion, or the dictates of reason, I can " honestly declare, I have always had the highest venera-"tion for both. But, O! what a prodigal have I been of "that most valuable of all possessions, Time? I have " squandered it away with a profusion unparalleled; and now, when the enjoyment of a sew days would be worth

the world, I cannot flatter myself with the prospect of half a dozen hours.—What a pity that the Hely Writings are not made the criterion of true judgment! or that any person should pass for a gentleman in this world, but he that appears solicitous about his happiness in the next!"

Nothing is so well calculated to convince us of the vast importance of living wholly under the power of the Gofpel, as seeing great and valuable men dying in such a low, sneaking, and unworthy manner, as many of the first characters of our world have been known to do. The cases of Grotius and Salmasius, of Johnson and Haller, are mortifying instances. Great talents, great learning, great celebrity, are all utterly infufficient to constitute a man happy, and give him peace and confidence in a dying hour. We know the promises of God are all yea and ameu in Christ Jesus: but if the promises are fure, and strongly animating, to the proper objects of them, the threatenings of God are not less infallible, and at the same time are extremely alarming to the proper objects of them. Nothing within the compass of nature can enable a man, with the eyes of his mind properly enlightened, to face death without fear and dismay, but a strong conscious sense, founded on scriptural evidence, that our sins are pardoned, that God is reconciled, and that the Judge of the world is become our friend.

IV. Examples of persons living and dying either with considence, or in the full assurance of faith.

Precious in the sight of the LORD is the death of his saints. Ps. 116.15. Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his. Num. 23. 10.

^{29.} Joseph Addison, Esq. was a very able and elegant advocate for the Bible, in life and death. Just before his departure, having sent for a young nobleman nearly related to him, who requested to know his dying commands—his answer was—" See in what peace a Christian can die!"

^{30.} Dr. John Leland, after spending a long and exemplary