

The Confiftency of Detensive WAR, with True Christianity.

REPRESENTED

IN TWO

# SERMONS

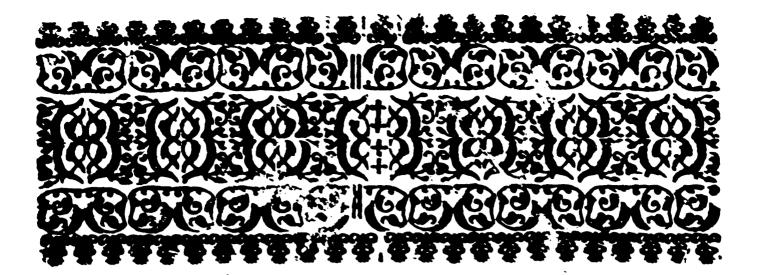
#### PREACH'D

At PHILADELPHIA, January 24. 1747-8.

#### By GILBERT TENNENT, A. M.

Exchicl XXXI. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Son of Man, Speak to the Children of thy People, and fay unto them, When I bring the Sword upon a Land, if the People of the Land take a Man of their Coafts, and fet him for their Watchman, if when he feeth the Sword come upon the Land, he how the Transet, and warm the People; then subjecter heareth the fund of the Transet, and taketh not warning; if the Sword come, and take him away, his Blood Shall be upon his own Head.---But he that taketh warning Shall deliver his Soul. But if the Watchman fee the Sword come and take away any Perjon; and the People be not warned; if the Sword come and take away any Perjon; bis Blood will I require at the WATCHMANS HAND.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by WILLIAM BRADFORD, at the Sign of the BIBLE in Second-Street.



#### THE

# **EPISTLE DEDICATORY.**

# To all the MEMBERS of the late ASSOCIATION for DEFENCE.

#### Honoured Gentlemen, and dear Brethren,

I Ask the Favour of dedicating the following Discourses to You in particular, and humbly beg Your Acceptance thereof.

As it is the Defire of my Heart, to promote the temporal Safety of this Province, fo likewife the Salvations of the precious Souls of it's Inbabitants, and of Yours in a special Manner: I hope You will therefore take it in good part, that I have endeavoured, according to my Capacity, to adapt the following Discourses to that Twofold valuable Design.

Suffer

**t** 2

## The Epifle Liesscatory.

SUFFER me therefore, dear Sirs, to beforch You in all Humility, by the tender Mercies of GOD in JESUS CHRIST, to apply to Your Hearts the following Discourses, according to the Diversity of Your Conditions.

O, SIRS! confider, that no outward Means, how proper, neceflary and excellent foever they be, are like to meet with Success from Afmighty God, except we fear him, love him, ferve him, and depend upon him with all our Hearts.

I am,

Honoured Gentlemen,

and dear Brethren,

Your affectionate Well-wisher,

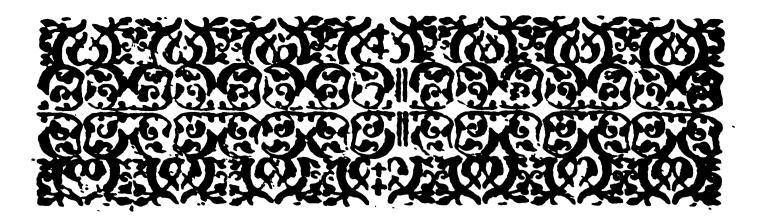
and unworthy Servant.

Ġ. T.

The

Philadelphia, March 19, 1747-8.

iv.



#### The late ASSOCIATION for DEFENCE farther encourag'd, Ec.

## EXODUS xv. 3.

#### The LORD is a Man of WAR.

LILLI I R S, methinks, it is the Beauty is the second of Corifliancia, that its is the Doctrines are fublime, confiftent and harmonious, fuch as become a God is the first to reveal, and fuch as are necessary for intelligent Creatures to know, in order to entertain, exalt and improve the buman Mind!

AND that its Precepts are entirely rational, fuch as (in Things Morral) are grounded upon the Nature and Endowments of intelligent Greatures, as well as their relation to GOD and one another, and are therefore unalterable; fuch as tend to regulate the Will, Affections, and Actions, io as to conform the Creature, in fome Degree, to the Author of its Existence, fo as becomes intelligent Beings, and serves to promote their fingle and focial Happines, as well as the Honour of GOD, and Dignity of the buman Nature.

THE Precepts of Christianity are fuch, as ac-

A

S.C.T. .-

compose one envice beautiful System, in which is no abjurdity or contradiction, nothing prchibited that is really beneficial, nothing enjoined that is really burtful, either to Our jetves in particular, or Society in general.

ł

It is pleasant to think that the whole Law of Nature, which was at fust, before our fatal Apostacy, impressed on the buman Soul as a Rule of Conduct, is still contained in, and enforced by the Gospel of CHRIST, which only adds thereto the Application of a Remedy suited to our Disease, by Faith in the Mediator, together with a few positive Institutions !

AND that this Law of Nature, or Moral Law, which is for Substance the same, is inculcated by fuch a Variety of Arguments and Incentives, as are adapted to affect and influence all the Powers and Passions of a buman Soul, especially our Love and Fear, which are the two great and governing Sources of Action: Thus the principal Duties of Religion being confonant to the Light of Reason, and the Manner of recommending them being accommodated to our very Frame and Faculties, it is a notable Argument of the divine Original of the whole System!

THE Degeneracy of Man by his Apoftacy, is fuch, that he is almost lost to a Sense of Ingenuity and Love, especially before Conversion, and therefore he must be alarmed by incentives of Fear and Dread, these the Text I am now to speak from, considered in its Extent, opens to our View, The Lord is a Man of WAR, i. c. an eminent Warrior, \* Thus an eloquent Man in Scripture is called

\* 1 Sam. XVII. 336

called a Man of Words, ‡ and a mighty Man, a Man of Arm. + Not having had fufficient Space, in the compais of one Sermon to fpeak fully upon the important Point contained in our Text, I have therefore concluded to difcourse further upon it, in the following Order, namely.

I. I WOULD offer more Arguments, in addition to those contained in the Sermon upon this Text, already published; in order to prove the Lawfulness of defensive WAR. And

II. SHEW what Sort of a WARRIOR GOD is. It is only the *Firft* of these, that I shall have Time to discourse upon at our present Convention.

HERE, to prevent Mistakes, let it be observed, that it may eafily appear to every impartial Eye, from the Manner of stating the Question, respecting WAR in the former Sermon, negatively, and positively, that it is DEFENSIVE WAR (properly and strictly so called) that I ONLY endeavour to maintain; as for OFFENSIVE WAR, that proceeds from the corrupt Lu/ts of Men, their Ambition and Avarice, as an Effect from its proper Cauje, and is therefore finful and unjustifiable; not only different from defenlive War, but contrary; and therefore these Kinds of War should by no Means be blended and jumbled together in this Argument, for that ferves only to deceive Mankind, and lead them unawares into false Views of Things!

Now seeing that the aforesaid Kinds of War are contrary to each other, Detensive tending as a Mean to preserve our own and others just Rights

t Erod iv. 10.

† Job xxii. 8.

and

and Properties, and to do Justise to both; but Of snfive War, tending to rob another of his Right and Property, and to do Injury contrary to the Light of Reason, and the Law of GOD.

IT necessarily follows therefore, that DEFEN-SIVE WAR can never be in itself bad or unreasonable, as long as the FOUNDATIONS on which it is built, namely JUSTICE and regular SELF-LOVE, have any Vertue or Goodness in them.

IT follows likewife from the aforelaid Contideration, that all the Arguments which are advanced by any against OFFENSIVE WAR, do turn virtually and confequentially to the Advantage of DEFENSIVE, and are as so many *Proofs* of its *Excellency* and *Necefjity*, (the' contrary perhaps to their Defign) as he that exposes the Evil of INJUSTICE, does at the fame Time, at least *tacitly*, *recommend* its *Contrary*, whether he will or not.

HENCE it may be concluded, that fuch as oppose all WAR complexity or by the LUMP, are necessarily PATRONES of one Kind of it in reality, for Contraries can neither be opposed nor defended together.

WHICH Kind of WAR therefore the Oppofers of WAR diflike, it is but just and reasonable, but fair and candid Dealing with Mankind, that they do distinctly and particularly express, for these Maxims are most just, that Decelt lurks in generals, and that he who distinge thes well teaches well.\*

FOR our Parts we declare explicitly and particularly, our abhorrence of offensive WAR as a very

Dolus latet in generalibus, qui bene destinguit dene docet.

very great Iniquity, and are therefore willing to manifest the reality of our Relenancest against that malignant Evil, not only by Words, but in Case of Necessity by Action, in labouring by Force, to suppress that Abomination, is other Methods will not answer, and so introduce and establish a definable Peace.

BUT to proceed: Let it be observed, that respecting human Actions in general, these particulars following are acknowleged as self-evident Truths, or first Principles, viz.

18. THAT every rational Agent should have fome End in View in all his Attions, without this a Man finks below his Species, and does not act up to the Character of an intelligent Being.

2d. THAT the End proposed be good in itself, and good to us, without this it is unreasonable, and unbecoming a human Mind to aim at it.

Now a good End is two fold, viz. Supream and Subordinate, i. e. the higheft and what is under it and referred to it. Our bigbeft End in every Thing should undoubtedly be the Glory of GOD, whether in Eating or Drinking, or what foever we do, we should do it, (as the Apostle observes) to the Glory of GOD. The subordinate lawful Ends which we may and ought to propose in our Actions, are our own and our Neighbour's Good, temporal, spiritual, and eternal: Now when these are kept in their proper Places, and referred to GOD's declarative Honour, as the highest or fupream End, they are rational, excellent and harmonious.

3d THAT

SP - COLOR MOR - CHARLES - COLOR I MAR

3d. THAT there be Means to obtain the End defigned, without the Use of which, it is unreasonable to expect the Attainment of it; and this indeed both the Light of Nature and Revelation teaches, as appears from the general Practice of Mankind, and the express Declarations of Scripture: Are not the Pagans directed by the Light of Nature, to use diligence in order to obtain the Good they defire, both spiritual and temporal, and is not this diligence frequently enjoined in the Holy Scriptures?

4tb. THAT the Means used be such as suit or fit the End propos'd, either naturaly or morally, or both together: Here observe, That a natural fitnefs consists in the Kind of the Means used, the Time in which, the Number of which, and the Manner how they are used.

WHEN a Mean as to its kind is like the End, or of the fame Nature with it, it may be faid to have a natural Fitnefs, for like tends to like, and centers in it. Thus, when the End is fpiritual, *piritual Means* are fuited in kind thereto, and when it is temporal, temporal Means are likewife fuited in kind.

FARTHER, the Time of using Means is one Ingredient in their natural Fitnels to compass the End, when the proper Sealon or Juncture of opportunity is observed, it makes Means beautiful, like Apples of Gold in Pictures of Silver, and of Consequence tends to make them fuccelsful, but the neglect thereof tends to render them abortive, or to hinder their good Effect; and hence it is represented as the Character of a Wile Man, to dilcern Oppor(7)

Opportunity, \* and of a Fool to neglect the Irrprovement of it. +

As Solomon observes, to every Purpose and r Harven, there is a Season pointed to by divine Providence: A Time to weep, and a Time to largh ‡ The Scene of Things here is always changing, after Joy comes Sorrow, and after Sorrow Joy, • there is a Time to plant, a Time to kill (i. c. Crimine's ty the Magistrate's Authority, either after a jdicial Tryal, or in a just War.) a Time to bea', the fick. the wounded ; a Time of War, a Time of Peace, a Time to gather Stones together, (for building of Houses to dwell in, and strong holes for Defence) a Time to cast them away, (i. c.) either when such Structures fo decay by a Court: of Time, as to be unfit for use, or are in other respects inconvenient.

AGAIN, another Ingredient in the natural Fitmefs of Means, is their Number. Generally, there is a Variety of Means neceffary in order to obtain one principal End, each of which is useful in its place, conected with and fubordinate to another, and fo on progreffively until the principal End is answered: The train of Means is like a Chain confifting of a fufficient Number of Links, to reach any Object that a Person defigures to lay hold of, now if one of the Links be wanting the Chain is broke, and the Object not reached, e.g. if a Person defigns to raise Grain, and makes Bread of it for use, many Means must be used to this End, a failure in one of which will spointhe Defign.

More-

• Ecclef. viil. 5. † Prov. zvii. 16. ‡ Ecclef. iil. • Polt gaudie luchus post nubile phebus. MC WOVER it is neceffary, in order to obtain the End, that the Means be not only fuited as to Nature, Time, and Number, but as to Degree and Durction; our exampline/s in the Use of Means should be proportioned to the Value of the Ens we have in view, and continued in til it is compassed.

But the moral Fitnefs of Means confifts in the divine appointment of them to a particular End, and our Use of them in Obedience thereto. As the Almighty rules all Events, and has a Sovereignty over his Greatures, he may no doubt appoint if he pleases Means that have no natural Fitnefs in them to the End, and yet make them fuccessful by his Power, yet fuch is his Wildom and his Goodnefs, that the Means he has appointed (especially under the Gospel OEconomy) have a matural Fitnefs, in a greater or leffer Degree, to compass the End defigned; and herein the reajonablenefs of Religion appears, in that the System of Offices required by it is beautiful and confistent in itself, and conduces to promote our Benefit.

It is true, the Almighty, in the Beginning of the Christian Institution, for the Confirmation thereof, has in fome Instances, by a miraculous efficiency, produced Effects either without Means altogether, or without Means that had any natural fitness thereto. But now Christianity being sufficiently confirmed, there is neither a Necessity for, or Promise of such miraculous Interposures, but the End is only to be expected in the regular Use of Means, that have a natural and moral fitness or suitableness thereto.

THESE

THESE Confiderations cafily apply themselves to the Point in Hand.

iff. ALL will doubtles acknowledge, that human or civil Happines confisting in the Security and Protection of our Lives, Liberties, and Properties, is a Good or End worthy to be aimed at.

2d. IT must be also acknowledged, that the aforefaid Good, is at Times in Danger of being attacked by *Enemies*, and fometimes actually is so.

3d. It is as evident, that defensive WAR has a natural aptness to preserve the aforesaid Good, from being ravished out of our Possession by the Hand of Violence, and that it has likewise had a moral aptness, by vertue of God's Precept and Approbation:

Now inafmuch as a Law stands good till it be repealed, the Repeal or Abrogation of this, not yet appearing, it is therefore still valid; nay, I may fay, that it appears to be a Precept grounded upon Reason and natural Equity, and so cannot be repealed unless Realon and Equity be repealed also, which is absurd and impossible ! May it be suppos'd, that an all-wise and good GOD, can, in a Confiftency with his own Nature and Perfections, command what is unreasonable or unequal, or probibit the contrary, furely no! Now is it not just and reasonable, that a Man should love bimfelf, and the Community to which he is under a peculiar Relation and special Obligations, above Strangers and Foreigne: s in Degree? And in consequence hereof, prefer his own and their Safety to the Safety of others, when it comes in Competition therewith: If he is to love Foreigners as much in Degree as Himself, his Relations, his В Country

Country; then to what purpole, are the inste and ftrong Propensities in buman Nature, to Solf-prefervation? To what Purpose the special Ties of natural Relation, the peculiar Bands of Society, the ingenuous Obligations of Gratitude?

17 he is to love Strangers, as much in Degree as bim/elf, he must take as much Care to provide for each of their Support and Comfort, as his own, and therefore let every one of them have half of his Thoughts, his Labours, his Good., his Cafb; but is this possible, is this practicable? Or if he should love them more, which certain y he must do, if he prefers their Lives to his own, else his AEt is disproportioned to its Principle, and so irrational and absurd ! else the Effect exceeds its Caule, the Structure is disproportioned to it's Foundation. I fay, if he should love Strangers more than bimfelf, then he should take are of their Cloatbing and Provision in the first place, and let every one of them carry the Keys of his Scrutoir, for surely the Life is more than Meat, and the Body than Raiment; but is it possible to do this, and if it were possible would it be reafonable? And farther, we should, upon the aforefaid Hypothesis, rejoyce in the Prosperity of Strangers, more than in our own, or in the Prospersty of our dear Relatives! And we should likewile grieve for their Misery more than our own, either fingle or relative, fingle or focial, which is abfure ! The Ground of the aforefaid Confequencies s this, that where Love is real and lawful, it fo'lows, from the Nature and Reason of Thing, that care, desire, yea the whole Train Passions end

and Actions, is, and should be proportioned, in Degree to the Measure of it. \*

4tb. In temporal Cafes it is but reafonable that temporal Means be used, as well as spiritual, for a Blessing upon them; and this the Opposers of WAR allow in other Cases of a parallel Nature: Common Prudence teaches them to use as much Care and Industry as their Neighbours, in tilling of their Land, and fencing it against the Intrusions of noxious Animals, against the ravages of the Beasts of Prey!

Common Prudence instructs them to build Houses and make other Preparations to protect themselves against the Artillery of the North, against the Injuries of the Winter Storms before they come, and they are highly to be commended for their prudent forefight of approaching Danger in the aforesaid Instances, and for their prudent Preparation for it before it comes.

In the mean Time we may conclude from their Practice, that they do not think their Prayers and Piety are Means fufficient to get their daily Bread, and other temporal Bleffings, without Labour and B 2 In-

\*. Tertalian fays, "The first Degree of Goudnels, is that exercised towards Relations: The fecond, that employed on Strangers, against Marcion, B. iv. chap. 16. Jerom having acknowledged himself obliged by divine Precept, to love his Enemies, and pray for his Perfecutors, asks whether it is just that he should love them like his near Relations? and that no difference should be made between an Enemy and a bosom Friend? against Pring. Dalog. 1. vol. 2. pag. 274. edit. Bafil.

Now if we should love a Parent more than a Stranger, if we should prefer the Good of the Innocent, to the Good of the Guilty, and a publick Good to a private, from this will necessarily spring capital Punishments and defensive WAR, as Seneca observes, 'To spare all, is as cruci as to 'Ipare none,' de Clem. Lib. 1. chap. 7. Chrysoftom speaking of human Punishments, says, 'These things are not done by Man out of Crucity, 'but out of Humanity.' in 1. and Cor. 3, 12.

Augustine likewise speaks nobly to the same Effect, 'As there is some-'times a punishing Compassion, so there is also a tender Crucky,' Ep, 54 to Macedonius. Industry; and why then should they behave to differently in the Matter of Defence, seeing the Reason is the same? Is not the safety of our Lives a temporal Good, as well as the support of them? and is it not a Good in the Judgment of our Saviour of greater importance? Why then should any be more folicitous and diligent in the Use of all proper Means to secure a lesser, and not a greater Good ?

WHY in the Neglect of apt Means, and that in proper Seajen, should Miracles be expected for Protection, more than Support? Is there any Promises for this in Scripture, or Instances of it in ordinary Cases? Is it reasonable to believe, that Almighty God will work Miracles without neceffity, or that a Being of infinite Wildow and Purity, will work Miracles in favour of those, who in the ordinary Times of the Gofpel, habitually and willingly neglect proper Means prefcribed by him, to obtain the End designed? Would not this be in Effect to encourage a real Contradiction to right Reason, a real Difregard to his Authority? which how it can confift with the Wildom of his Government, is hard to imagine ! difficult to conceive!

MAY it not, without any breach of Charity be concluded, that fuch who habitualy neglect and oppose any proper Mean, that has a natural Fitnels to obtain the End proposed, do vertually and consequentially (tho' not of Defign) oppose the End itle.t, which cannot be attained in the Neglect of it without a miraculous Interposure. Now the fuebordinate End in the prefent Case being the Good or Happinels of Society, and defensive WAR being,

38

as before observed, (when Necessity requires) a fit Mean, yea at some Sealons, the only fit temporal Mean to preferve it, it necessity follows, that the Opinion that oppoles WAR of every Kind and Form, tends to the utter Subversion of Society ! the utter Destruction of buman and social Happiness! the utter Ruin of our Liberties both civil and religious ! a Notion which its lamentable, any of the Children of Men, and especially such w' ) are well-meaning, and in divers Things pr. se-worthy, particularly in respect of the sobriety of their Bebaviour, sourd thro' Inattention or the prejudice of Education, fail into!

But to proceed; Why should it be reckoned a Point of Prudence, my Brethren, to improve a fit Seajon in temporal Cales of leffer Confequence and not in greater? e. g. to observe the Sealon of plowing, powing, fencing of Ground, &c. and yet that it should be thought faulty to prepare for Defence, especially in a Time of publick Danger; is not this strange, does not a wife Man's Heart, as Solomon observes, dijcern Time and Judgment? i. c. perceive the fit Sealon of doing Duty pointed to by divine Providence; he difcerns the approaching Danger and Calamity, by the Appearances of Things, together with the Confideration of their natural and usual tendencies and issues; be forefees Evil, and therefore prepares to prevent it, surely because to every Purpose here is a Time and Judgment, therefore the Milery of Man is great upon him, i. c. the Milery of such Men must needs be great, who either thro' Inattention do not difcern Opportunity, or thro Indslence neglect the Improvement of of it, for as the Poet justly observes, Opportunity, lost cannot be regained.\*

AGREEABLE to what has been now faid, is the Judgment of our Saviour, which he expresses in these Words, but know this, that if the good Man of the House had known in what Watch the Thief would come, be would have watched, and WOULD. Not have suffered his House to be broken up. + Here our Lord teaches us, that common Prudence directs Heads of Families to be upon their Guard against Thieves, and that if they knew what time of the Night they would come, they would watch and resist, nor suffer their Houses to be broken up, and contequently robbed and rified ! This Similitude is not quite compleat, and therefore should be thus supplied from the following Verse, but because he cannot certainly know. the Time of the Thief's coming, therefore he ought always to watch and be ready prepared for such an Event; this is indeed what CHRIST inculcates in the following Words by way of inference, therefore be ye also ready. The piritual Application that CHRIST makes of this Simile necessarily supposes the Natural, without which it would be impertinent; here therefore CHRIST plainly teaches the lawfulness of refifting a Thief or Robber, that is coming to take away our Goods, for he speaks of the good Mans not SUFFERING. of it with Approbation: Well, if he does not suffer it, he results by Force, for other Methods are vain, and ineffectual with such Pelts of Society !

FARTHER, CHRIST teacheth the Necessity of being prepared for such Imergencies, for such Resistance, ance,

\* Fonte cepellata, post est ocasio calva. 1 Matt. xxiv. 43.

ince as is proper in them. If it be a Duty to resist, it must of Consequence be a Duty to be prepared for Refistance, and can this be without the Provision of Arms? Surely to relift a I tief or Robber without Arms, would be as perilous as ineffectual ! Hence we may plainly infer the lawfulnels of defensive WAR, and the necessity of Preparation for it, from that common Prudence which CHRIST here mentions and approves of, for if it be prudent to watch against one petty Thief, and then more especially when there is a Probability of his coming, and to prepare proper Weapons before-hand for Reliftance, how much more should we watch and prepare for Defence when the Danger is greater, and affects a whole CITY, PROVINCE or NATION! Must we watch against, and prepare to refift one Thief, and that more especially when there is probability of his coming, and shall we lay down our watch and make noPreparation against many, when there is a probability of their coming? Or shall we be more concerned to fecure our own Property separately, than our own and that of the Community we belong to, complexly or together? Are these Things prudent or reasonable, judge ye! Methinks nothing can be more plain and evident, than the reasonableness and necessity of Preparation for Defence against an Enemy, from the aforefaid Words of CHRIST, and that the contrary Principle and Practice oppose and melitate against the Rules of common Prudence ! \*

Of

• GROTIUS justly observes, • That if CHRIST had intended to • have introduced a new kind of Regulation which was never heard • of before, he would have certainly declared, in molt diffinit and plain • Words,

OF the same tendency likewise are the following Words of our dear Redcemar, Are ye come rut against me, as against a Thirf, with Swords and with Staves.\* Here it may be observed, that altho' the Lord JESUS juilly finds fault with the Jesus coming out against him with Weapons of War and Violence, who had never done them any barm, but on the contrary, had been endeavouring, in a quiet and peaceable Manner to do them extensive Service: I say, tho' the lessed JESUS faults their Condust, in coming out against him, as Men are wont to do against the publick nulances of Society, who trample upon Law and Julice, and wrong their Neighbours in their civil Properties, either by fecret Fraud, or open Violence; yet herein is imply'd, CHRIST's Approbation of Men's coming out against real THEIVES or ROBBERS, with SVORDS and STAVES, in order to apprehend them, and bring to

"Words, That none should pronounce Sentence of Death against a " Malefactor, or carry zirms in defence of ones Cantry, which we no \* where read that de did, for what is brought to this Purpole is very ge-" neral, or obscure: Bet Equity iffeif and common Sense teaches us to restrain "Words that are general, and favourably to explain those that are am-\* biguous, and even to recede from the Propriety and common Ac-" ceptation of the Words, in order to avoid that Senfe that may b. ing \* along with it the greatest Inconveniences. "The properEnd of any thing that is honelt and obligatory, mult also be " honest and obligatory; to pay Tribute is honeit, and also a Precept obliging \* the Confeience, as St. Paul exp. Ses it, Rom. xiii. and the End of Tri-\* bate is, to enable the fovereign Powers to protest the Good, and reitrain " the Wicked. Tacitus speaks appointely to this purpose, Nations can " have no Peace without Arms, no Arms without Pay, and no Pay with-" out Taxes." To which ag ees that of S. Auffins, " For this Caule we pay Tribute, that Soldiers may have Money to buy them necessaries," Contra Faust. 16 22 cap. 74. p. 229. tom. 6. edit. erase Basil, 1528.

The Low of CHRISF did only abolish the Low of Moles, in regard to those Things, which separated the Jews from the Genteles, but what Things were counted honest by the Law of Nature,
at the the totic Content of cividz'd Nation, it comprehends under the general decept to think on every thing that is honest and virtuous. S. Custo 235, 36-37.

\* Matti XXVI. 541

them to Inflice by Force and Arms, for he mentions this without Reproof, and truly without this be allowed and practifed, when Occasion requires, confidering the present State of Things, Peace, Property and Government must cease and be no more! Well, if we may, according to the Mind of CHRIST; come Dut against petty THIEVES and ROBBERS, with SWORDS and STAVES, either to defend Ourselves and our Property from them, or by forcible Measures, to being them to Justice, why not against THIEVES and ROBBERS, who are more numerous, formidable and important, and confequently like to do us greater Injury ! May we defend ourselves by Force against a lesser, and yet not against a greater Evil? May we, by Force, labour to bring lefter CRIMINALS to JUSTICE, and yet not greater, and is this reafonable? What folid Argument can be given, that we should not use our SWORDS against a foreign as well as a domestick THIEF? And indeed the Words of CHRIST are indefinite, not limited to the THIEVES of any Country, and therefore extend to all alike, for that Maxim is most just, that an indefinite Proposition, the Reason of the Thing so requiring, is equivalent to a Universal, and furely that is the present Case: We have at least as much Reason to oppose foreign as domestick Thieves, so that shis position is imply'd necessarily in the Words of CHRIST, namely, that we should come out against THIEVES and ROBBERS of every Nation, that are like to do us Injury, with SWORDS: a & STAVES, i. e. with MARTIAL WEAPONS!

Ĉ

GIVE me leave, my Brethren, to mention another Paffage of our Lord JESUS CHRIST, which I think pours more Light upon the Argument, and adds Weight to what has been already offered; and it is this, thinkest thou that I cannot pray to my Father, and he scull presently give me more than twelve Legions of Angels; \* It is as if CHRIST had faid, Peter I need not thy weak Efforts to defend my Life from the Hand of Violence; for were it confistent with the Purposes of my Father, the Prophesies of the Scriptures, and the Jalutary Defign of my coming into the World, that I should escape a violent Death, by the Messures of Force, Defence, and War; I could foon, by application to my Father, get a Detachment of above Seventy-two Thousand Angels, for my Protection; but the Scriptures must be fulfilled, I must die a publick Death for the Sins of Men, and therefore all Measures of Defence for me in this Situation are unneflary and to no Purpose!

Now they' the aforefaid Words of CHRIST fhew, that the Measures of Defence were improper and unnecessary for his Protection, in the extraordinary Situation he was in, for the Reason already mentioned, y : they strongly imply his Approbation of defensive WAR in ordinary Cases. For

1/t. HE represents the Angels as a MILITIA, a BODY of regular TROOPS, who are marshalled in exact Order, and hence he calls them LE-GIONS, in allusion to the Roman Troops, a LE-GION fignifying a Body of SOLDIERS in ARMS, containing 6000 or more; this shews that the ANGELS are MILITARY Powers, and

\* Matt. xxvi. 53.

and that it is not beneath them to be SOLDIERS, Hence they are called by Luke, the Evangelift, the beavenly HOST, + and eltewhere, the HOST of Heaven, ‡ agreeable to this Character, one of them *flew* in a Night 185,000 Affyrians. \* Now CHRIST is CAPTAIN of this beavenly HOST, as well as of the ARMIES of his People upon Earth. \*\*

THIS bleffed JESUS, appeared to brave Joshua the Jewish General, as a SOLDIER, with his SWORD drawn, with Defign to justify the WAR he was engaged in, and to encourage him to carry it on with Vigour ! ‡‡ That it was CHRIST who appeared to Josbua, in a buman Shape, is not only the Opinion of Mr. Henry, Bishop Patrick, Mr. Pool, Mahus, Junius, Druhus, Fagius, with many of the Fathers, but even most of the ancient Jews were of Opinion, that it was the Redeemer. Rabi Moses Gerundensi's fayeth, ' that Angel is the Angel-\* Redeemer, who is the Prefence or Face of GoD, ' spoken of Exodus xxxiii. 14. which signifies • God himself, as all Interpreters acknowledge, • concerning this, it is faid my Name is in him': ++ But we have a firmer Foundation to go upon in this Matter, than the Opinion of wise and learned Men, the following Realons prove the labouring Point, namely, 1st. Joshua gave him divine Honours, and he received them, which a created Angel would not have done. \*\*\* 2d. He is called Jebovab, +++ which is the incommunicable C 2

† Luke ii. 13. ‡ 1 Kings xxii. 19. 2 Chron. xviii. 18. \* Ifai.
xxxvii. 56. \*\* Jofh. v. 14. vi. 3. ‡‡ Jofh. v. 13, 14. †† Vide Pol.
Symp in Loc. ' Ide angelus (inquit) est angelus redemptor. qui est facies
Dei, Ex. xxxiii. 14. atq facies Dei significat ipsum Deum ut fatentur ornnes interpretes, de hoc dicitur, nomen meum in co est,' hec gerundensis.
\*\* Josh. v. 14. 14. Josh. vi. 2.

( 20 )

Name of God. 3d. He commanded Joshua to loofe the Shoe from off his Foot, because the Place whereon he stood was Holy, which Jossua complied with, \* in Token of Reverence and Respect, and as an Acknowledgement of a divine Prefence, a Circumstance exactly parallel to the Appearance of GOD to Moses, in the burning Bush! + Surely it is the peculiar Prerogative of God, to make a Place Holy by his Prefence.

THE bleffed JESUS, the Angel of the Covenant likewife appeared to Gideon, and gave him a Commission to go and fight against the Midianites, to refcue Ifrael from their Tyranny and Oppreffion, in these Words, And the Lord looked upor bim, and said, go in this thy Might, and theu shalt fave Israel, from the Hand of the Midianites: Have not I lent thee? ‡ That this Angel that appeared to Gidean, was the Meljiab in a human Shape, is not only the Opinion of Drufius, Tirinus, Peter Martyr, Bishop Patrick, Messieurs Pool, and Henery; but these Reasons confirm this Opinion, viz. 1st, He is called Jehevah, v. 14, 16. which is the incommunicable Name of GoD. 2d, He gave Gideon a Commission to fight, assured him of Success, and promised his Presence; bave not I sent thee? They shalt save Israel from the Hand of the Midiarites; furthy I will be with thee, and thou shalt smite the Midianites as one Man. ver. 16. He speaks in these things not as a Messenger, but as a Master and Lord. 3d. Gidion in memorial of this Vision, erected a Monument in Form of an Altar and called it Jebouab Shallum, the Lord Peace, ver. 24. fignifying that the

7 Jash. v. 15. † Evod. iii. s.

‡ Judg. vi.

the Almighty had spoken Peace to him. Bishop Patrick justly observes, that the eternal Word, the Lord of Angels appeared to the Fathers of old, upon some great Occasions in a human Shape, as a Prelude to what he intended in the fullness of Time.

2d. CHRIST in the Words aforefaid supposes, that had his Cafe been ordinary, he might lawfully, and would have used the ministration of an Army of Angels in defence of his Life, against unjust Violence! It it was wrong for him to to do, why does he represent the Angels as MILITARY TROOPS, and why does he speak of praying to his Father for their Affistance? And why did he formerly approve of WAR, in the Cafe of Jofbua, before-mentioned? Why did he then assume the Character of CAPTAIN, over the ARMY of Ifrael? Which appears from the'e Words, nay, but as CAPTAIN OF THE HOST OF THE LORD, am I now come!+ Well, is GOD the FATHER a MAN of WAR, the LORD of HOSTS! Was CHRIST CAPTAIN of an ARMY upon Farth, and is he still Captain of our Salvation? Does the HOLY SPIRIT lift up the STANDARD of WAR against 'an approaching Enemy? \* Are the ANGELS Soldiers, and did the most eminent WORTHIES of old, bear this MARTIAL CHARACTER, and are we too pious for the Employment? Oh, strange! Are we more Hely than all the ancient SAINTS of GOD, more Holy than ANGELS, yea, more Holy than the glorious GOD himfelf, the FATHER, the SON, and the HOLY GHOST, Oh! amazing horrible Vanity ! But I proceed: Now † Joth. v. 14. • Iiai. v. 19.

Now, forafmuch as I have in this and the preceding Sermon, in order to prove the lawfulnefs of defenfive WAR, which speaking properly and strictly, is only lawfull aduced Arguments from the Light of Nature, the Moral Law, the Jewish OEconomy, and the Gospel-Dispensation subsequent upon it, I would now conclude the argumentative Part of this Discourse, with an eminent Example of WAR before it.

In the Book of Genefis, we are informed, that when Abram heard his Brother was taken Captive, he armed his trained Servants, horn in his own Houfe, three bundred and eighteen, and purfued them unto Dan. And he divided himfelf against them, he and his Servants by Night, and smote them and pursued them to Hobah, ----bro't back all the Goods, his Brother Lot and his Goods, the Women also and the People. +

HERE observe, that so soon as Abram heard of his Brother's distress, he generously and nobly resolved to help him, tho' to the Hazard of his Life, but to make his Attempt fuccessful, he used prudent Precaution, and proper Means, he had before trained his Servants, not only instructing and disciplining them in Religion, but in the Art of War, both indeed were necessary, to make them good SOLDIERS, the latter to learn them to bandle their Arms well, and fight with skill; and the former to inspire them with Courage in Combat, and incline them to depend on GOD for Success.

Тноибн Abram was a Man of Peace, yet he knew not, (confidering the degenerate State of Man-

i.

Mankind) what Necessity he might be laid under, by the Injustice and Encroachments of unreasonable Men, to War and Arms; he therefore wifely prepared before hand for such an Event, by providing Arms, and TRAINING up those that were under his Care in the Use of them; being therefore ready for Action, in a juncture of Diffres; he immediately brings forth. his little, but well disciplin'd Army, to the Field of Battle : But because his Enemies were numerous, he entered into a Confederacy with his Friends, Aner, Afbcol, and Mamre, divides his Forces, that so he might attack the Enemy from several Quarters at once, and consequently frike them with the greater Terror, from an Apprehension of his Forces being numerous! and to encrease their Surprize, he chose the Gloom of the Night for Action: These Things shew that. Abram was no Stranger to the Stratagems of WAR, well, his Prudence and Bravery were crowned with defired Success!

Now there are three Things, my Brethren, that give, in my Apprehension, Energy and Force to the aforesaid Example, namely, Abram's Charaster, God's Approbation of his Conduct, in the above Instance, and the Time when it happened.

As to Abram's Character, it is very great indeed, he is called no lets than the Friend of GOD, \* the Father of them that believe, ‡ and we are farther informed, by the Apostle to the Galatians, that to him the Gospel was preached, † What greater Things can be faid of any Man?

Now

<sup>e</sup> 2 Chron. XX, 7.

‡ Rom. iv, 11.

Now that this great, this good, this wife Man was not wrong in the aforefaid Martial Preparation, and beroick Atchievement, is evident from the divine Approduction of his Conduct, both more generally and more particularly.

The Almighty GOD gives a high Encomium of is Family-Government, his domestick OEconomy in these Words, For I know him, that be will com: and bis Children and bis Houshold after bim, and ibey fall keep the Way of the Lord, to do Julice and Judgment : \* Now this Commendation was after the aforefaid martial Exploit, and therefore probably implies an Approbation of it, as well as of his TRAINING up of his Houshold, in the USE of ARMS, in order to it; for this was one part of his Family-Government and Management: It is no Wonder then, that the Plalmist praises GOD for TEACHING bis Hands. to WAR, and bis Fingers to FIGHT, i.e. for his bleffing the Ule of Means, for his Instruction in MILITARY EXERCISES: For indeed it is a necessary and valuat'e Accomplishment.

BUT more particularly, the ALMIGHTY manifefts his APPROBATION of Abram's FIGHT-ING with Chedorlaomer, King of Elam, and other Princes, by Melchezedek's congratulating him, on occasion of his VICTORY, and likewife by his bleffing him, and bleffing GOD for him on the fame Account.

WHO this Melchizedek, or King of Righteousness, (as the Word signifies) was in particular, is difficult for us to determine! But this we may conclude in general, that he was either CHRIST him-

Gen. xvill. 19.

himself, or an illustrious Type of him, a great Main, KING of SALEM, or KING of PEACE, (and yet an approver of a just WAR) a Priest of the most high GOD, of an Order far fuperior to Aaron, after which CHRIST himself is constituted a Priest: If it was CHRIST himself, (as divers learned Men conclude, for which they offer various Arguments) we have his Approbation immediately, if he was a TYPE of him, we have his Approbation mediately; and this he surely was at least, for CHRIST was made a Priest after his Order and Similitude. \*

MELCHIZEDEK, as a KING, treated Abram and his Soldiers with Bread and Wine, to refresh them, after their Fatigue, and to congratulate their Victory: And as a PRIEST of the most bigb GOD, he blefled Abraham from God, faying, bleffed be Abram of the most high GOD possession of Heaven and Earth; and he bleffed God for Abram's memorable Victory, in these Words, and bleffed be the most high GOD, which bath delivered thine Enemies into thine Hand Jebovab should doubtless have the Honour of all our Conquests : Melchizedek's bleffing Abram seems to fignify his Acknowledgement of Goo's Bleffing conferred upon him, in his late glorious Victory, as well as a Petition for its Continuance and Increase.

FARTHER, it may be observed, that Melchizedek received a Part of the SPOILS of Abram's VICTORY, which he gave to him by way of grateful Return for his Respect: And can we think that Melchizedek, after rehofe Similitude CHRIST is a Priest forever, would have received. the

· kleb. vi. 20. Heb. vii ..

the SPOILS of an unlawful or finful WAR? No, furely 1 For, if fo, what then fhould we think of CHRIST himfelf, who is like him? AGAIN, it ought to be confidered, that the

aforefaid Inftance of *Abram*'s WAR, was before the *fewish* civil *Policy* was form'd, or their *Ce*remonies inflituted : Well, sceing it could not belong to the Jewish POLICIES or CEREMO-NIES, and was an important Action that concerned the Goods and Lives of Men, it must be moral or immoral, if any Act is or can be fo. It must be either agreeable or contrary to the LAW of NATURE: Contrary it could not be, tor how then should it be approved of by God himtelf? And if it was agreeable to the Law of Nature then, it must be so now, and to the End of Time, for this Reason, because the Law of Nature not only came from God originally, but is grounded upon the Relation of Beings, to God and to each other, upon the Nature and Reafon of Things, which are unalterable, fo long as the Relation between God and Man fubfifts, and their Natures remain, the fame, \* and fo long as there is a Relation between Creatures, and any fitness or unfitnets, decency or undecency in Things or Actions, to long as there is any intrinsick Difterence between Good and Evil, fo long must the Moral Law continue, which is the Rule thereof : Thus feeing the Moral Law and the Law of Nature are the fame fubitantially, it neceflarily bllows, from the aforefaid famous INSTANCE, that

<sup>•</sup> That is, fo long as GOD continues to be GOD, and Man to be M.n. fo long as the Almighty remains Creator and Sovereign, and M.n. his Course folgets and dependent, for long the Moral Daties that iffue arous this bounder, much remain invariable.

that defensive WAR is perpetually good and lawful: Can it be unchristian, under a Dispensation of FAITH, to imitate the Father of the Faithful, the Friend of GOD, in Things of a moral Nature? In Things approved of by GOD the FATHER, and by GOD the SON, either immediately by an affirmed Body, or mediately by his illustrious TYPE? Who, as the Apostle observes, was made like unto the Son of GOD.

AND by the by, might it not be here transiently observed, that the Apostle Paul, mentioning Abram's SLAUGHTER of the Kings, and Melebizedek's bleffing him on that Occasion, in his Epistle to the Hebrews, probably implies his own Approbation of lawful WAR, under the Gospel OEconomy; for if he did not approve of it under the prefent Dispensation, why is he filent under a divine Afflatus, or Inspiration of GoD, when a proper Opportunity is offered to declare his Mind? But not a Word of this! See in what strong Terms he speaks about Abram's BATTLE for this Melchizedek, fayeth he, King of Salem, Priest of the most high GOD, such met Abram returning from the SLAUGHTER of the KINGS, and bleffed bim.\* The Apostle instead of reproving Melchizedek, for bleffing Abram on Occasion of the atoresaid Slaughter in WAR, gives him the highest Encomiums, without the least Mixture of Censure : Does not this certainly imply his Approbation of WAR as lawful then, sceing he was under immediate impulle? And forasimuch as he mentions no Alteration now, dees it not, for the Reason aforesaid, at least, D 2 probably

• Heb. vii. r.

probably imply his Approbation of WAR, as lawful in GOSPEL TIME 5.

But before I proceed to the Improvement of this Discou. e, I think it necessary to explain a Place of Scripture, from which an Objection may be form'd against defensive WAR, viz. 1 Chron. xxviii. But GOD faid unto me, thou shalt not build a House for my Name, because thou bast been a Man of WAR and bast shed Blood.

Now in order to understand the true Meaning of these Words, I would observe, that it cannot be with Reason imagined, that David was prohibited building the Temple, meerly because of his having been engaged in lawful WAR and having shed Blood justly, and agreeable to the Laws of Humanity, as if that was any moral Disqualification.

I. BECAUSE WAR was in some Cases lawful under that Dispensation, enjoined by, and approved of GoD, as all acknowledge.

II. KING L. wid had the express Approbation of GOD in divers of his Wars: See 1 Sam. xxiii. 2, 4. 2 Sam. V. 13, 22, 23, 24.

THE Reasons of the aforciaid Prohibition, are therefore these following namely.

1/d. BECAUSE he had no Leifure for that difficult Bulinels, which required a great deal of Time to accomplifh it, being otherwise necessarily employed: The Wars in which he was engaged, took up much of his Time, his Thoughts and Care, they likewise were the constant Employment of his Subjects.

Now feeing the Temple was to be very spacions, and of curious Workmanship, the Building of it of Confequence required much Time, and many Hands, which King David had not to spare, on account of his Wars; and therefore could not build the Temple to that Advantage which his Son Solomon did, having Reft on every fide, and a vast affluence of Wealth. — His Words to Hiram, King of Tyre, clearly. prove what has been said, Thou knowest, saith he, how that David my Father could not build a House unto the Name of the Lord his GOD, for the Wars that were about him on every fide, until the Lord had put them under the Soles of his Feet: But now the Lord my God, hath given me Rest on every fide, so that there is neither Adversary nor Evil occurrent. 1 Kings, V. 34.

2d. ANOTHER Reafon feems to be ceremonial. We are told, Nmb. xxxi. 19. that Mofes ordered the Warriors, that were returned from shedding the Blood of the Midianites, to abide without the Camp seven Days, and this was a standing Appointment of GOD, which they were constantly to observe in all such Cases, ver. 21. But the ceremonial Precepts of that Dispensation, expiring at the Messian's coming, cannot affect us, who, by the Gospel, are freed from that Yoke of Bondage.

3d. ANOTHER Reafon feems to be moral. While David was with King Achifb, he invaded the Geschurites, and the Gezrites, and the Amorites, and finote the Land, and left neither Man nor Woman alive, and the Reason affign'd for this Severity was, least any should bring Tydings of David's Management, to Gath. Now as this Bloodshed was attended with great Rigour, ( ;; 0 )

for with Diffimulation, as appears too evidently from the Dialogue of David with Achifb. See 1 Sam. chap. xxvii. and in the mean Time, fo far as appears from the facred Writings, it wanted a proper Authority, for tho' David was anointed, yet he was not actually invefted with the Royal Authority, but still acknowledged Saul to be his King and Lord: In this View the Bloodfhed appears unjust, and so might be a moral Reason of his being debarred the Honour of actual building the Temple.

ADD to this, that David fhed the Blood of many of the Amonites, and that with Circumstances of fingular Severity, after they were taken Captive, he made many of them to pass thro' Brick-kilns, and under Saws and Harrows of Iron, which was contrary to the Laws of War and Humanity. And was moreover guilty of shedding the Blood of Uriab unjustly, which perhaps the Prohibition had likewise a Respect to, for in the li. Pf. in confessing this Sin, he faith, I have done Evil in thy Sight, which is an Expression, in some Measure, parallel to that of his *shedding much Blood in* God's Sight, which is affigud as the Reason of the Prohibition.

Now it feems to me as most probable, that all these Reasons before-mentioned, both prudential, ceremonial and moral, concurred as Caufes of the Probibition aforefaid,

AND now Brethren, let me offer a Word of Improvement. Is *defensive* WAR lawful? Is GOD himfelf an eminent WARRIOR? Then let us labour to be effablished in the Belief of this important Truth, and conform ourfelves thereto in our Conduct. I

ł

I MAY justly call it important, my Brethren, seeing it is effential to Society: Without Government, Society cannot sublist; and without defensive WAR, Government cannot be long maintained: Without this, like secure unhappy LAISH, we are naked and flielterless; without this, thro' a fordid Negligence of proper Means, we tempt the righteous GOD to abandon us, as well as invite unreafonable Men to injure and moleft us, by Methods of Force and Violence; seeing that upon this Hypothefis, they may do it with impunity, and, our Circumstances confidered, with certain and confiderable Success; in a Word, without PREPA-RATION for DEFENCE, we are perpetually exposed, as an easy Prey to the Enemies of our KING and COUNTRY.

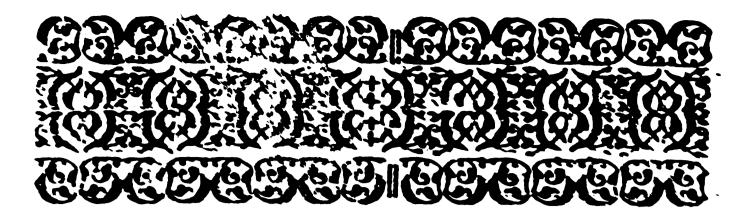
· ( 31 )

LET us therefore dear Sirs! blefs GOD, that it has pleafed his MAJESTY, to incline a Number of the Inhabitants of this CITY and PRQ-VINCE, to enter into an ASSOCIATION, for our mutual DEFENCE against our Enemies, that the Number of the ASSOCIATORS daily increases, and that Love and Harmony subsist among them, notwithstanding of the Diversity of their Sentiments, in some Religious Matters: Oh, the unspeakable Goodness of GOD! Ob! bow amiable is it, for Brethren to dwell together in Unity! This is like the precious, the fragrant Ointment, that ran down Aaron's Beard to the skirts of bis Garments: This is like the balmy refreshing fractifying DEW of Hermon, the Dew that descended upon the Mountains of Zyon: This is the Beauty, the Ornament, the Comfort, the Benefit of Societies, both civil and lacred

facted. Let us therefore be hereby induced to glorify GOD and exalt his Name, who is indeed a GOD of LOVE, and yet at the fame Time the Lord firong and mighty, the LORD MIGHTY in BATTLE.

AND to render the aforefaid Undertaking successful; as well as obtain enduring Happines, O let us repent of our Sins unfeignedly, and thoroughly reform our Lives, and pray to our GOD with unfainting Importunity, and inceffant Vehemence, for those valuable Mercies, and particularly, that a gracious Jebovab, would please, in his infinite and unmerited Goodnels, to Imile upon this necessary and noble Essar of the ASSO-CIATION, and be our Glory and Defence: That if ever we should be attacked by the Enemy (which may Heaven prevent) we may discomfit them, as Jolbua did Amalek, and have fresh Reafon with Moles on that Occasion, to set up a grateful MONUMENT, for the Victory obtained, to the Glory of it's Author, with the fame excelleut Motto and Inscription, namely, the Lord is our Banner, JEHOVAH NISSI. Amen, Amen.

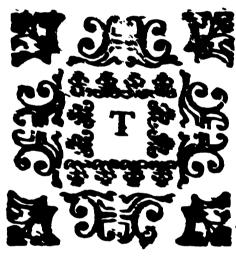
### The E N D.



## SERMON II.

#### EXCDUS xv. 3.

The LORD is a Man of WAR.



HAT the Lord JESUS CHRIST, the second Person of the adorable Trinity, approves of WAR, appears not only from what has been said in the preceding Sermon, but also from the following martial Characters, Weapons, and

As

Exploits, ascribed to him in the Holy Scriptures. In particular, he is called the Lyon of the Tribe of Judah, by the Apostle John, And one of the Elders faid unto me, behold the Lyon of the Tribe of Judah bath prevailed, or as the original Word may be rendered, computed: Nothing can be more plain, than that this Passage speaks of CHRIST. Now, why is he here called a Lyon? But because of some analogy, or resemblance between the Redeemer and a Lyon, in such Properties as are peculiar to that noble Creature, whereby he is diffinguished from others.

E

\* Rev. v. s. Enikefen a nike willorin : Vistory Supports Combat.

As when CHRIST is called a Lamb, doubtless his Meekness and Patience are thereby represented; fo when he is called a Lyon, it is but reasonable to conclude, that different Properties are to be understood by this Character, fuch as his Power and his Wrath: A Lyon is strong; and is not CHRIST the Power of GOD? Yea, the mighty GOD, as the Prophet Isaiab expression it.

THE Lyon is fierce and terrible! When he roars, the Beasts of the Forest tremble; and is not CHRIST represented by the Apostle John, as cloathed with terrible Majesty! He informs us, that he saw in the midst of the seven Candlesticks, i. c. the Churches, one like to the Son of Man, bis Head and bis Hairs were white as Snow, his Eyes like a Flame of Fire, bis Feet like unto fine Brass, as if they burned in a Furnace, and his Voice as the found of many Waters: Out of his Moute went a sharp two-edged Sword: And bis Countenance was as the Sun shineth in his Strength: Such was the Majesty and Terror of his Appearance, that when the Apostle saw him, he fell down as one dead. \* And hence we read elfewhere, of the Wrath of the Lamb, the great Day of bis Wrath, from which, the Kings of the Earth, the great Men, and rich Men, and the mighty, as well as Persons of a more obscure Figure, will Jeek to hide themselves in Dens, and Rocks of the Mountains,+ And at the General Judgment, he is represented as scated upon a great white Throne, and the Earth 1 and Heavens are said to flee from his Face. ‡

THOUGH CHRIST may for a while, bear with impenitent Sinners like a Lamb, yet if they perfift;

4

fift in the Abule of his Patience, by and by, it will expire towards them, then will he rife up like a Lyon, and destroy them!

CHRIST is represented by the evangelical Prophet, as a victorious WARRIOR, marching triumphant from Edom and Bozra, with dyed Garments, travelling in the greatness of his Strength, trampling under Foot his Enemies, in his Anger and Fury, and having their Blood /prinkled on his Garment.\* This doubtless fignifies the Vengeance, which the great Redeemer takes as a General, upon the Church's Enemies, and the Victory he obtains over them!

AGREEABLE hereto is the Representation, which the loving Apostle John gives of CHRIST, in the following Words, and I faw Heaven opened, and behold a white Horse, and he that sat on him was called fait ful and true, and in Righteoujness he dotti judge, and make WAR. His Eyes were as a flame of Fire, and on his Head were many Crowns.----And he was cloathed with a Vesture dipped in Blood.----And out of his Mouth goeth a sharp Sword, that with it be should smite the Nations.+

E 2

FAR-

\* Isai. lxiii.

† Rev. xix. 11, 12, 13. The following beautiful Stanza of Mr. Norris, represents well the Meaning of this Place of Scripture.
With ornamental Drops bedeck'd I stood,
"And wrote my Victry with my Enemy's Blood.
And what he says upon If i. lxiii. is likew's applicable.
"Triumphant and Visiorious he appears,
"And Honour in his Looks and Habit wears;
"How throng he treads! How starely doth he go?
"Pompous and Solemn in his Pace,
"Who is this mighty Hero, who?
"Tis I, who to my Promite faithful stand;
"I, who the Pow'rs of Death, Hell, and the Grave,
"Have foiled with this all-conquering Hand;

" I, who must ready am, and mighty too to fare.

( 36 )

FARTHER, to CHRIST is ascribed, by the Plalmist, an iron Rod, thou shalt break them, viz. the Enemies of his Kingdom, with a Rod of Iron, thou shalt dash them in Pieces like a Potters Veffel.\*

To him likewife a Sword, Arrows, and Bow, are ascribed in Scripture, gird thy Sword upon thy Thigh, O most mighty, with thy Glory and thy Majesty. + And I saw, and beheld a white Horse, and be that sat on him had a Bow, and a Crown was given unto him. ‡ And he went forth conquering and to conquer. Thine Arrows, fays the Pfalmist, are sharp in the Hearts of the King's Enenies. \*\*

Now may we not gather, from all the particulars mentioned, CHRIST's Apprehation of WAR? Is it reasonable to believe, that he would suffer such martial Epithets to be ascribed to him, if he did not approve it? And indeed, divers of the aforesaid Instances do intend a temporal Death and Destruction, tho' not exclusive of a Death more formidable.

BUT to proceed: You may remember, my Brethren, that the Method I proposed in the preceding Discourse, was,

I. To offer some more Arguments to prove the lawfulneis of defensive WAR. And

II. To shew what fort of a WARRIOR GOD is. The former of these has been treated of, the latter therefore remains as the Subject of our present Meditations.

Now the bleffed GOD is a wife, a powerful, a just, and a generous WARRIOR. And I. JE-

\* Pf. ii. 9. j Pf. xiv. 4 Rev. vi. 2

\*\* Pf. xiv

I. JEHOVAH is a soife and crudent WAR-RIOR, infinite in Knowledge and Judgement, he perfectly understands every Stratagem of WAR; he knows how to discipline his ARMY, and set his BATTLE in Array; he knows how to disconcert the politick Contrivances of his Enemies, and catch Ahithophels in their Crastines: For all things are naked and open before him, at one View he beholds all the Events, that have been, are, and shall be from the first moment of Time, to its final Period: There is no Darkness or shadow of Death where the Workers of Iniquity can bide themselves; for the Darkness is as the Light to GOD, he is acquainted with all the Ways of the Sons of Men and understands their thoughts afar off, \* even before they are form'd.

AND such is the prudence of this WARRIOR, that he takes proper care of the FRONT and REAR of his ARMY, and hence he promifes by the evangelical Prophet, to go before the HOST of Israel, in their return to their own Land, and to defend their REAR : For the LORD will go Before you, and the GOD of Israel will be your RERE-WARD. + Hence we may learn, that the GOD of BATTLE, goes as a GENERAL before the ARMIES of his People, engag'd in a just Caule; and in the mean time Guards by his Power, those that come behind, he not only leads their VAN, but bright up their KEAR. But II. JEHOVAH is a Powerful and Almighty WARRIOR. With GOD, fayeth Elibu, is terrible Majefly, he is the LORD Strong and Mighty, the

LORD MIGHIY in BAITLE : It is he that made

\* Plalms xiii. 9. † Ilai. iii. 12.

made the vast System of the Universe to start out of nothing into being by a Word and in a Moment! 'twas he that Measured the Waters, in the Hollow of his Hand, and meted out the Heacen with a Span, who weighed the Mountains in Scales, and the Hills in a baliance. It is he who fastned the Foundations of this lower Globe, and lay'd the corner Stone thereof, he, that shuts up the Sea, that unruly element, with Bars and Doors; and fays bitberto fhait thou come, but no farther, bere falt thy proud waves be flayed. He, who enter'd into the Springs of the Sca, and walks in the Scarch of the Depth : He, who opens the Gates of Death, the Doors of the Shadow of Death : He, who referves the Treasures of Snow, and Hail, against the Day of BATTLE and WARR : He tobo binds the Influences of PLEIADES, and loofes the Bands of Orion!\*

IT is He, who fitteth upon the CIRCLE of the earth, and the Inhabitants of it are as Grafhhoppess before him; He, that fireteheth out the Heavens as a Curtain. + This Almighty and Terrible WAR-RIOR, makes the earth to fear, and its Inhabitants to melt away, fo that the Men of Might cannot find their Hands! He makes EMPERORS as STUBBLE to his BOW, and KINGS as Chaff before the Whirlewind : He cuts of the Spirit of PRINCES, and is terrible to the KINGS of the Earth!  $\pm$ 

WHEN BELSHAZER, that proud and potent MONARCH, in the height of his Grandeur and Gaiery, in the midit of his NOBLES, his Cups, his Concubines, faw the band Writing on the Wall,

\* Jub 39. 1 Mile xle 22. 4 Philoxyle tal

Wall, immediately bis Countenance was thanged, and bis knees fmote one against another, and be CRIED aloud, \* notwithstanding of his boon Companions, and his strong Guards! Here were no claps of Thunder, no flashes of Lightning, no destroying Angel with a drawn Sword! And yet, behold the KING is frightned into a trembling panick, and shakes like a Leaf blown upon by a fierce Wind! Who can stand before the great GOD, when once he is Angry !

SUCH is his POWER, that he eafily prevails, over all the Enemies of his CROWN and KING-DOM, when he rifes up, be devours at once, and derides the impotent Attempts of his ungrateful Foes; He breaks them with a rod of Iron, and dafbes them in Pieces like a potters Vessel! +

THO' he bears with the Rebellious obstinacy of impenitent Transgreffors long, yet his abus'd PATIENCE will have a PERIOD, then he will speak as it were in PEALS of THUNDER, and FLASHES of LIGHTNING ! As he himself affures us by the Prophet Isaiab, in these Words; I bave for a long time beld my Peace, I bave been still : Now I will cry like a travelling Woman, I will destroy and devour at once. The LORD shall go forth as a MIGHTY Man, be shall stir up jealously like a MAN of WAR : He shall stir up roar; be shall prevail against bis Enemies! ‡

THIS WARRIOR, is invulnerable and immorg tal, which the Plaimilt nobly expresses, in the following beautiful Lines; thou bast lay'd the Foundations of the Earth, and the Heavens are the Work of thy Hands: They shall periss, but thou shalt

\* Dan. v.

† Pf. ii.

‡ Ilai. xlii. 13. 14.

**Shalt endure;** as a vesture Shalt thou change them, and they shall be changed, but thou art the same, and thy Years shall have no end. \*

Is there any Compare between this omnipotent WARRIOR, who is absolute LORD of the Univer/e, who is cloth'd with Majesty as with a Robe, with light as with a garment, and feeble Animals, whose Foundation is in the Dust, whose Breath is in their Nostrils, and who are crush'd before the Moth! Who says Jebovah, would set the Bryers and Thorns against me in BATTLE? I would go through them, I would burn them together. +

THIS LORD of HOSTS, this MAN of WAR, is as a confuming Fire to bis ENEMIES, the workers of Iniquity; and they, as dry Stubble before the fiercest Fiames! How Grand and Noble is the Discription, which the Prophet Nabum gives of Jebovab's Power and Resentment? The LROD fayeth he, is great in Power, and will not at all acquit the Wicked : The LORD bath his Way in the Whirlewind and in the Storm, and the Clouds are the Dust of his Feet : He rebuketh the Sca, and maketb it dry, and drietb up all the Rivers, Bashan languisheth and Carmel, and the Flower of Lebanon languissetb. The Mountains Quake at bim, and the Hills melt, and the Earth is burnt at his Prefence, yea, the World and all that dwell therein! Who can flund before his Indignation? And who can abide the Fierceness of his Anger? His Fury is pour'd out like Fire; and the Rocks are thrown down by bim. What Cafar proudly faid of himfelf, may be truly faid of this AL-MIGHTY WARRIOR; I came, I faw, I over-I.I. jācarrie. 1

\* Pf. cü. xxvi.

<sup>†</sup> Isi. xxvii. 4.

III. JEHOVAH is a just and righteous WAR-RIOR. He is just in all the WARS, in which he engages, both Spiritual and Temporal : He never proclaims WAR of any kind, without competent Cause; as Moses observes, be is a Rock bis ways are perfect, a GOD of truth and without Iniquity, just and right is be. The LORD, faith the Pfalmist, is Righteous in all bis Ways, and boly in all bis Works.

SOMETIMES Jebevab commences a SPIRITU-AL WAR against Sinners, but it is because they perfift in Impiety, and refuse to be reclaimed, by all the condescending endearing Measures of Mercy and Benignity, which he is pleased to use with them for that end : If they turn not, be will whet his S.VORD, bend his BOW and make it ready, yea be bath prepared the Instruments of Death, and ordain'd bis ARROWS against the Persecutors. ‡ In the Prophesie of Jeremiab, we have these Words, but bave walked after the Imagination of their own Heart, therefore faith the LORD of HOSTS, behold I will feed them with Wormwood, and give them water of Gall to drink, I will scatter them also among the Heathen. —— I will fend a Sword after them, till I bave confum'd them. If, faith the GREAT GOD, I whet my GLITTERING SWORD, and mine Hand take hold on Judgement, I will render vengeance to mine Enemies, and will Reward them that hate me. I will make mine ARROWS DRUNK with BLOOD ! +

SOMETIMES Jebovab, engages himself in Temporal WARS. 'Twas he that encourag'd pious F Joshua

+ Pl. vii, 11, 12, 13. † Deut. XXXII. 41. 42.

Josbua to FIGHT the Enemies of his People of old : \*\* And hence he is called the GOD of the ARMIES of Ifrael; ++ 'twas he that stir'd up the MEDES, to sight against the People of BABI-LON; ‡‡ who in Conjunction with the Persians, under the Command of Darius and Cyrus, were the ruin of the BABILONISH MONARCHY : It was the LORD of HOSTS, faith the Prophet, that Mustcred the HOST of the BATTLE : \* i. e model'd and marshal'd the Troops, and kept a Muster-Roll (as it were) of all the Names of the Soldiers. 'Twas he who stirred up the Spirit of the Affyrian Monarchs, namely PUL and TILGATH PILNESSER, against Ifrael, who carried them Captive to Halab and Habor. + 'Twas he that stirred up the Spirit of the Philiptines, and of the Arabians against Jeboram, who came up against Judab and conquered it. ‡ However unjust some temporal Potentates are in wedging WAR with their Neighbours, without sufficient Foundation, the great GOD never girds on his Martiai Harnels, nor draws his awful SWORD, without JUST, without GREAT CAUSE !

IV. JEHOVAH is a generous and merciful WARRIOR. He fets forth in his Word a plain DECLARATIC both of the Caule and Defign of his Controvery, with Sinners, as well as of the Means whereby they may escape the Weight of his angry ARM, the dint of his awful SWORD, his BOW his VENGEANCE, and be reinflated in his Favour and Protection. He speaks by Moles, in the following bold and sublime strains, they

\*\* Jofh. i. † 1 Sam. xvii. 45. ‡‡ If. xiii. 17. \* Ifai. xiii. 4. † 2 Chron. v. 25. ‡ 2 Chron. xxi. 16. (43)

they have provoked me to Anger with their Vanities, and I will provoke them to Anger with a foolifh Nation, for a Fire is kindled in my Anger, and fall burn to the lowest Hell, and skall confume the Earth with her Increase, and set on fire the Foundations of Mountains: I will heap Mischiefs upon them, I will spend mine Arraos upon them. ‡ JEHOVAH warns before he wounds, yea, he warns that he may not wound, he threatens, that he may not, by Sinners continued Impenitence, he constrained to smite.

THE gracious Defign of his Menaces, is to ALARM a GUILTY WORLD out of their iron Siumbers; to reduce a Bediam World to their Senfes, by holding before their Eyes, as it were, the dreadfulnefs of his incomprehensible, inexpressible, unavoidable, intolerable, and eternal VENGEANCE for Sin, that so by beholding their complicated crimion Iniquities, their iminent and pregnant Dangers, they may be compelled to flee to the Redeemer's Standard for Pardon and Protection !

ALTH: poor infatuated Sinners, who love prefent Eafe more than Safety, are apt to complain of t is boneft and candid Treatment, viz. the denouncing of God's Tbreats, as the 'it were cruel, yet it is the greatest Kindnefs to labour to alarm them, by this Method of Addrefs, and as it were forch them into Senfe: Hence it is, that the Almighty enjoins his Ambaffadors to cry aloud and not to fpare, to fbew to Judah their Transgreffions, and to the Houfe of Jacob their Sins.\* Agreeable to which was the Apoffle's Practice, knowing the Terror of the Lord, faith he, F 2

‡ Deut. xxxii.

+ Ifi, lyiii. I.

#### (44)

we perfuade Men. + Seeing unregenerate Tranfgreffors are devoid of the ingenuous Principle of transcendent Love to GOD, and never have had any Experience of his special internal Favour, but are governed chiefly by *felfifb Matives*: Hence it follows, that they are apt to be first and nost affected, by Arguments adapted to influence their *Fear*: And altho' a *flavifb Fear* is not a Principle of acceptible Obedience, yet it is that i wal presede thereto, in the Adult; we must first receive a Spirit of Bondage to Fear, before we receive the Spirit of Adoption, whereby we cry Abba, Fether.\*

SUCH is the Marcy of this glorious WARRIOR, that all Rebels who lay down their Arms, and accept of his Royal Proclamation, of free Forgivenels, which the Gospel-Trumpet sounds, during this joyous Jubile, he readily receives into the Bosom of his Love, and under the Protection of his Power: For Jesus has ascended up on bigb, and led Captivity Captive; he has \*eceived Gifts for Men, yca, for the Rebellious aljo, that the-Lord GOD might dwell among them. ‡ Ob! he is the Lord, the Lord, merciful and gracious, abundant in loving Kindness, Goodness, and Truth, forgiving Iniquity, Transression and Sin.\*\* Surely Jehovah is Goodnets .nd Love itfelf, in him are foundings of the tenderest Bowels of Fity and Benignity towards the Penitent, which will not be restrained on proper Occasions: He foon heard poor Ephraim's MOANS, and hastened to his Succour, \*+ as the Father of the Prodigai towards

† 2 Cor. v. 11. \*\* Exod. xxxiv. 6. \* Rom. viii. 15. \*† Jer. xxxi. 20. ‡ Pf. ixviii.

(43)

towards his once rebellious, but now peninent returning Son, whom he embraced, with the tenderest Endearment, and most compassionate Caresservers that I haven to the Insprovement of this Subject.

Is JEHOVAH a MAN of WAR? We may then from hence learn,

16. THAT the martial OFFICE is truly honourable, under a lawful Authority, and in a good Cause, seeing that the great GOD himself is a MAN OF WAR, the LORD OF HOSTS, the GOD OF THE ARMIES OF ISRAEL: Forasmuch as the bleffed GOD is the Fountain of Excellency and Hypour, it must needs be the highest Dignity C Nature is capable of, to be conformed to him.

. 2d. FROM hence we may likewife infer, the Safety of GOD's People, who have such a MAN of WAR upon their Side. But who are the People of GOD, and wherein confists their Safety? I ANSWER, fuch as have been made to fenfible of Sin, and Danger confequent upon it, and their Helplesness in themselves to obtain Relief, as well as utter Unworthiness of it, that they have been restless until they were enabled to flee for Refuge to the Hope set before them by the Gospel, and embrace the Mediator JESUS in all his OFFICES, and upon his own Terms, with Refolution, and without Reserve; and who in consequence hereof, experience a habitual governing Reverence of GOD, and transcendant Love to him in their Minds, as well as a peculiar complacential Respect to those that bear his moral IMAGE, and are hereby influenced to a volun-

tary,

tary, impartial, and persevering Obedience, to the divine Precepts in their Practice.

To all fuch, this Subject, how terrible foever in itfelf, fpeaks fweetnets and folace, the bright Side of the Cloud fhines and fmiles upon you, from this Cloud a chearing Light breaks forth in your Gofben, with all the Blaze of Day: While, *Ægyptians* grope in midnight Darknefs, and are furrounded with the most gloomy Terrors, the Beauty of a Believer's State, appears more amiable and orient in Contrast. Other's Mileries are in fome Senfe a foil to your Mercies, and make them sparkle and shine with distinguished Beauty and Lustre, like rich Jewels curiously cut and embossied in Gold. \* I tay, this Subject opens a Spring of Sweetness to every pious Soul.

For the omnipotent Warrior is your Shield and Buckler, be will cover you with his Feathers, and under his Wings you may fafely truit, be that dwells in the Secret of the most high, shall abide under the Shadow of the ALMIGHTY: Ibe munition of Rocks is your defence. How sweet are the Words of Moses, upon this Head, there is none, fayeth he, like to the GOD of Jeshurun, who rideth upon the Heaven in thy Help, and in his Excellency on the Sky. The eternal GOD is thy Refuge, and underneath are the everlasting Arms. ‡ You shall find in GOD, thre' CHRIST, a secure, a sweet Retreat, from every Storm, from every Tempest; and therefore you need not be flavishly afraid, whatever Dorkness or Confusion seems to sit upon the Face of the Church or Sigte; or however your and the Church's

\* Contraria justa je posita, claries illucesscunt. + Deut. xxxiii. 27.

Church's Enemies do rage and roar, you may netwithstanding, on a firm Foundation, speak in the Plalmilt's Language, of pious Security, of believing Triumpb, and say, I will not fear, the Mountains be tossed (as it were, like Tennis Balls) into the midst of the Sea, I will not fear, the Ten Thousand rise up against me, the most tormidable Revolutions, in the Kingdoms of Nature and Providence, shall not dash my Confidence, or mart my Solace, for my GOD chuses all my Changes for me, he manages the Reigns of Universal Empire, he turns the Helm of the Church and State !

IF GOD be for you, dear Brethren, who shall be against you? How trifling and contemptible is the combin'd Force of the whole Greatist, of Angels, of Men, of Devils; the LORD of ARMIES can speak them to nothing by a fingle Word, a fingle Beck; nor can they move a Hair's breadth without his Leave! Humbly then rejoice in your GOD, your Fortress and Salvation, amidst the most distressing Circumstances of Life! Refolve with the pious Prophet, to rejoice in the LORD, and joy in the GOD of your Salvation, even the the Fig-Tree does not bloffom, and there is no Fruit in the Vine, the' the Labour of the Olive tails, and the Folds yield no Meat, the the Flock he cut off from the Fold, and there is no Herd in the Stalls.\* For One GOD is more than all befides him, his all-jufficiency is an unfailing Ocean of Good.

AND the' the prefent Aspect of Things may look dark and disconsolatory, in respect of the Church,

\* Hab. ni. 17. 18.

Church, yet confider the is built upon a Rock, the Rock of Ages; and the Almighty WARRIOR has promiled, that the Gates of Hell thall not prevail against ber, nor any Weapon for med against Zion, be suffered to prosper.

In the mean Time, dear Brethren, ye should glorify GOD, for his unspeakable undeferved Goodness to you, with the most affectionate Gratitude, by the Sentiments of your Minds, and the Speeches of your Lips, and as an Evidence of your Sincerity therein. let the exemplary Piety and diftinguished Usefulness of your Lives crown the Scene: Endeavour to maintain, with Vigour and Steadiness, the Spiritual WAR, under the Conduct of the CAPTAIN of your Salvation, and adorn the Doctrine of GOD our Saviour in all Things. The Confideration of your Captain's Power, and of the Crown of Bleffedness before you, may Jupport your Hope, and animate your Industry, amidst all the Discouragements and Difficulties that attend your spiritual WAR with Sin and Satan. Let the Saints be joyful in Glory, saith the Psalmist, let the bigh Praises of GOD be in their Mouth, and a two-edged Sword in their Hand, to execute Vengeance upon the Heathen, and Punishments upon the People, i. c. to fight the LORD's BATTLES against the Enemies of his Kingdom, this Honour bave all his Saints praise ye the LORD.\*

3d. WE may learn from what has been faid, the Danger and Misery of the Encinies of GOD. But who are they? And what is their Danger? I answer, they are such, who have not expe( 49 )

experienced the aforefaid Characters of fincere Piety; fuch who habitually diflike the Law of GOD, because of it's Strictness; the People of GOD, because of their Holines; fuch as remain in a State of Security, or go on in a Course of secret or open Wickedness of any Kind, willingly and knowingly.

ALL fuch are in a State of extreme Milery and Danger, for the great GOD is your Adverlary; and truly a dreadful Adversary Jebovab is! If he is against you, who shall, who can be for you, so as to protect you from his Wrath? O Sinner agree with thine Adversary quickly, whill thou art in the Way with him, least at any Time the Adversary deliver thee to the Judge, and the Judge deliver thee to the Officer, and thou be cast into Prison, Verily, I say unto the, saith the Lord JESUS, thou shalt by no Means come out thence, till thou hast paid the uttermost Farthing.\*

O CONSIDER Sirs, that it is a fearful thing to fall into the Hands of the living GOD! I befeech you, in the Name of our Lord JESUS CHRIST, the King of the Church, the Captain of Salvation, to lay down your Arms of Rebellion against GOD, I mean, that you should forfake your Sins, bewail them, and turn from them to GOD in JESUS CHRIST, Jpeedily, Speedily, Speedily! as you shall answer it at your Peril before the terrible Bar of GOD, in a little Time!

ALAS, Friends! while you remain in your profent State, that great, that gloricus GOD, who is the LORD of HOSTS, who is an all-wife, G ( 50 )

all-powerful, and inflexibly righteous WARRIOR, is against you, all the adorable Perfections of his Nature, conspire to secure and aggravate your utter and eternal Ruin. Jebovah is wise in Heart. and mighty in Strength: Who bath bardened birafelf against God and prospered? The is, ar Deside expresses it, the great and dreadful GOD.

Consider this, ye that forget GOD, leave it tear you in Pieces when shere shall be none to deliver: Hast thou an Arm like GOD? Or canst ilou thunder with a Voice like him? Who, if he but touch the Mountains, they smoke, yea, the Hills tremble at his presence : He shaketh the Earth out of ber Place, and the Pillars thereof tremble, yea, and the Devils roar, when he is angry! He commandetb the Sun and it riseth not, and he sealed up the Stars: All inanimate Nature, unreluctant, but trembling, obeys his Beck: The Winds blow, the Lightnings fly, the Sea roars, and rifes Mountains high, at his Pleasure, or if he gives the Word, the bluftering Winds fleep, the forked Lightning forbears to play, and the angry Ocean subsides into a pleasant Calm! When Jebovab descended from the imperial Paradice, at the giving of the Law, he rode on a Cherub, and did fly, yea, be flew upon the Wings of the Wind, be bowed the Heavens, and came down, and darkness was under bis Feet, be made darkness bis secret Place, and bis Pavilion round about him were dark Waters and Clouds of the Skies; a Imoke went out of his Nostrils, and fire out of his Mouth devoured, Coals were kindled by it, the Earth shook, the Foundations of the Hills were moved, because he was wroth ! And Sinai trembled

bled for fear, under the Burden of a GUL and as it were, fought to hide itfelf under the Mantle of a imoaky Cloud.

HEAR, O Sinners! these dreadful Words of GOD, by the Prophet Joel, therefore will I kunto them as a Lyon; as a Leopard by the U I will observe them, I will meet them as a Beer that is bereaved of her Whelps, and will rent the Caul of their HEART!

Oh! SIRS, confider, that your present Retellion is unjust, ungrateful, and ruining in it's Confequences! For has not the GOD that made you, a Right to your Homage and Service ? And has he not vouchsafed inumerable Benefits upon you? And is this the Return you make for them? To rush upon the Boss of the Bcuklers of this omnipotent WARRIOR! And bid Defiance to Heaven! What can ye expect will be the Issue of this unjust and unequal Contest, but utter and eternal Ruin! Surely the adorable JESUS scall be revealed from Heaven, with bis mighty Angels, in flaming Fire, to take Vengeance upon those that know not GOD, and obey rot the Gospel of our Lord JESUS CHRIST, who shall be punished with everlassing Destruction, from the presence of the Lord, and from the Glory of his Power.

He that hears the Words of this Curfe, faith GOD, by Moses, and yet bleffeth himself in his Heart, saying, I shall have Peace the' I walk after the imagination of mine Heart, to add Drunkenness to Thirst, the Lord will not spare him, but then the Anger of the Lord and his Jealousy shall smoke against that Man, and all the Curses that are written this Book, shall be upon him, G 2 and

### ( 52 )

and the Lord shall blot out his Name from under Heaven.

O, SINNER! think feriously, that the Almighty hath an absolute Command over the whole Greation: At his Beck the Frogs assaulted Pharoab; the Stars fought against Silera; an Angel fought the whole Hoft of Affyria; the Watchers turned Nebuchadnezar to Grajs; tossed Belfsazer from the Throne, and opened the Gater f Babylon for Darius; He bolds the Winds in his Fifts, and brings the Snow, the Hail out of his Trafures, and fcatters the boary Frost like Assa. Riches profit not in the Day of his Wrath, and by strength shall no Flesh prevail.!

Oh, SIRS! make speedy, a solemn Paule, and confider, that while you are in this State and Course of Enmity and Rebellion, you are, in all respects, and every way encompassed with Danger and Milery; your Sins are all unpardoned, you are under the Condemnation and Curfe of the great and terrible GOD, be that believes not is condemned already, curfed is every one, taith the Apostle Paul to the Galatians, who continueth not, in all Things that are written in the Law, to do them : Y? are poor, miserable, blind and naked, without durable Riches, without spiritual Beauty, without solid Comfort, without Ornament, without Defence! If ye look behind you, there is a Life fpent in vain, in the Service of Sin and Satan, a Reflection upon which may justly cause Shame, Sorrow, and Fear ! If you look above you, there you may behold Heaven shut against you, an angry GOD frozening upon you, his Vengeance hanging over you, like a dark Cloud, pregnant

nant with We and Death, ready every Moment to be discharged upon you, to your utter Destruction! There you may behold the glittering Sword of Justice drawn, ready to be made drunk with your Blood.

Is you look below you, there by your Reason you may perceive the Earth groaning under such an unprofitable Burthen, and Hell gaping for such an obstituate Criminal.

IF you look before you, there alto a difinal Prespect opens! There you may behold Death and the final fudgement, to which you are every Moment hastening unprepared! Oh, Sinners! How can ye bear the Thoughts of meeting Death in your present Condition, as Bildad observes, your Confidence shall be rooted out of your Tabernacle, and it shall bring you to the King of Terrors! What will you do for Comfort, in a dying Hour? When all your earthly Enjoyments flee from your Embraces, and you must take a serious Look of the Grave, and leap into the Ocean of Eternity! And in the mean Time have no covenant GOD to go to. Oh, lamentable Case! \*

But poor Sinners! If ye look beyond the Gravflill a more dreaful Scene opens! Can ye thin without trevabling and borror, of the majeflick awful Advent of the Son of GOD, the grea Judge of Quick and Dead, from his Throne in Heaven to the Judgment-Seat! See him descending thro' the vaft expanse of Æther, into our Atmos

\* It was an awful Speech of a Pagan Frince, in his expiring Moments; Dubius morior, que vaslam nefue: I die doubtful, where I haiter I know not.

**u** 

Atmosphere, in a Robe of Majesty, of Beauty, and of Light ! with a shining Irain of inumerable Angels, and perfected Spirits! Hark. hark! the Archangel's Trucius founds, with a loud and terrible Blaff! See, fee, the Dead arising in great Multitudes out of the Earth and Sea, and haftning to the enlightened Iribunal! See the great white Throne, upon which the Judge lits, jrom whose Face, the Earth and Heavens flee away: See how the visible Heavens roll together like a fiery Scrole, and the Earth melts with forcent beat. See how the fulphurous Metter hid in its Bowels, being kindled by fiery Showers from Heaven, tears it's Surface, and runs in burning Rivulets! Hear the rattling Peals of Tounder; hear the Ocean's Murmurs! Hear the awful rumblings of Earthquakes, and feel how the whole Giobe trembles and shakes, and see how it burns! See all its Works of Art and Pride reduced to one funeral Pile, to one spacious Ruin! Hear the dreadful Skricks of damned Men and Women, that have received their final Doom! See Terror, Confusion and Anguish, sit on their doleful Alpect, look how hideous is their Form! See how they are dragged reluctant to the Vault of Hell, that Center of Horror, Distress, Despair and Pain! to be there forever inexpreffibly milerable, under the continual vials of divine Vengeance, and unceasing just Reflections of their own guilty Minds! And come thou impenitent Sinner and hear thy own final Sentence, Go, thou accurfed into everlasting Burnings, prepared for the Devil and bis Angels ! Oh, dreadful Words ! O therefore be persuaded, poor Sinners, to flee from

# ( 55 )

from the Wrath to come, to CHRIST; hafte ye to Zoar! hafte, escape for your Lives, least ye be confumed in the Flames of divine Wrath! Bebold now is the acceptable Time, behold now is the Day of Salvation. Now then we are Amhassadors for CHRIST, as the God did beseech you by us, we pray you, in CHRIST's stead, be ye reconciled to GOD: God is waiting to be gracious to you, and wanting to be exaited, that be may have Mercy upon you! And now Sirs, I call Heaven and Earth to witnets, that I have this Day set Life and Death before you, if you will not hear and comply, your Blood will be upon your own Heads.

BUT before I conclude this Discourse, fuffer me Gentlemen of the Association, to address you in a few Words, my dear Bretbren, tho' I am unworthy and unmeet to speak to you, yet my Regard for the important Enterprize you are engaged in, and to you, constrains me to fay, that the Association is the only temporal Method, in our present difficult and unhappy Circumstances, which could be fallen into for our mutual Defence and Safety: And therefore, go on, my dear Brethren, in the Name of the God of Armies: Let no Contempt, no Opposition, no Difficulty discourage you, it is furely the Caule of GOD and your Country, that you have engaged to promote; O endeavour to feek and ferve the LORD, with your whole Hearts: Beware of Pride, beware of finful Contention with each other. I rejoyce to hear of the Increase of your Number, and to see so much Love and Unity among you, notwithstanding of your different Denominations! This is truly

## ( 56 )

truly amiable, may Almighty GOD, for CHRIST'S fake, preferve and increase it. Let me accost you Sirs, in the Language of Paul to the Philipians, if there be therefore any Confolation in CHRIST, if any Comfort of Love, if any Fellowschip of the Spirit, if any Bowels and Mercies; fullfil ye my Joy, that ye be like-minded, having the same Love, being of one accord, of one Mind. Let nothing be done thro' Strife or vain Glory, but in lowliness of Mind, let each esteem other better than themselves.

To conclude, O, remember the Words of GOD himfelf to *folbua*; who after the Death of Moles, was to prefide over the People of Ilrael, and fight against their Enemies, in their Way to Canaan: Only be thou strong and very couragious, that thou mayest observe to do, according to all the Law which Moses my Servant commanded thee, turn not from it, to the Right Hand or to the Left, that thou mayest prosper whither soever thou gsest, and then thou shalt have good Success: Which may GOD grant to the important Enterprize of the Association, for Jesus Christ, his Sake. AMEN. AMEN.

### FINIS.