Thanksgiving-Sermon,

Preach'd on the First Day of May, 1707.

On Occasion of the

Happy Union

BETWEEN

ENGLAND

AND

SCOTLAND.

By CHR. TATLOR.

Connubio tali! Teucrum comitantibus Armis Punica se quantis attollet Gloria Rebus. Anna ad Sor. Virg. Æn. 1.4.

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HOSEA I. 11.

Then shall the Children of Judah and the Children of Israel be gathered together, and appoint themselves one Head, and they shall come up out of the Land; For Great shall be the Day of Jezreel.

denounced by the Prophet, against the two Kingdoms of Judah and Israel: and the Reafon of God's threatning these Judgments, is assigned in the latter part of the Second Verse; For the Land hath committed great Whoredoms, departing from the Lord: Where, by Whoredoms their Idolatry is signified, which may well be represented under the Notion of Spiritual Adultery. For this Sin, God threatens to divorce these Nations from him, as a Man does his Wife, when she is guilty of violating the Marriage-Contrast. And the Judgment which God threatned to bring upon them, was the Babylonish Captivity. For God having cast them off from his Favour and Protection, suffer'd them sirst to weaken each other by mutual Hostilities and Wars, and (being thus

weaken'd) he intended to bring the Assyrian upon

them to destroy them both.

Wherefore the Prophet was commanded to take an Harlot to Wife (whether this was a Prophetick Emblem, or done really, I shall not now determine) and was to have Three Children by her, successively: And according to the Birth of each, there was to be a gradual Increase of God's Judgments. This was signified by the Three Names given to these Three Children, which were Jezreel, Lo-Ruhamah, and Lo-Ammi, ver. 4, 6, 9.

Lord. By their own Weakness and Folly they were divided, and their Divisions brake out into dreadful Wars, till a great deal of Blood was shed on both Sides, and no Attempts were made towards a Coalition. And therefore God now commands them to be called the Scattered of the Lord, foretelling hereby his Intention to scatter them a-

mong the Provinces of the Assyrian Empire.

Those that love Division, may have enough of it, one time or other: Well may God scatter abroad, by his Judgments, a People that love Broils and Contentions; and teach them, when far enough a-sunder, that Charity and Love, that mutual Forbearance and Condescention, which they would not learn whilst they were together: And how natural is it for the Enemies of God's People, when they see them imbrace dividing Principles and Pratices, to widen those Breaches, and to heighten their Enmity one against another: That they may become a more easy Prey, when they shall find a proper Juncture to invade them.

How hath this been the Case between the Two Kingdoms of England and Scotland! Ephraim envy'd Judah, and Judah vexed Ephraim; and the common Enemy hath been fomenting these Feuds and Animosities, till they seemed to be just upon

the Point of coming to an Open Rupture.

(2.) A while after the Birth of this first Child, the Prophet's Wife brings forth another, and she is to be called Lo-Ruhamah; which signifies, not having obtained Mercy. God would not heal their Breaches, nor make up their Divisions, but was resolved to send the Caldean Army to carry them away into Captivity: See the latter part of the 6th Verse; But I will utterly take them away; i. e. into Captivity.

(3.) A little while after, another Child is born to the Prophet, and named Lo-Ammi, signifying, not a People. By which Name is denoted God's casting them off, and laying them open to the Rava-

ges of their Enemies.

See here, to what Ruin and Misery, Divisions and Animosities amongst God's People, may reduce them; How justly may God scatter those that hate, persecute, and indeavour to destroy each other! How justly may he with-hold Mercy from those who have no Bowels of Mercy; and when by their Sins, especially their Uncharitableness, they declare that they have no Fear of God, nor Love to one another, God may well be ashamed to own such as his People, any longer, and may in Judgment let loose their Enemies upon them, to destroy them.

How

How long hath this been the Case between the Two Nations, for which God hath suffer'd our common Enemies oftentimes to make dreadful Havock among us, and our Divisions were like to have brought the French Scourge upon us, had not our gracious God inspired our Governours with milder Councils.

Wherefore the Prophet (having thus denounced God's Judgments against both the Nations of Judah and Israel) in the Verse before the Text, shews that in the midst of Wrath God would remember And therefore he foretells them, that God would not utterly forsake his People, but he would increase them, in the Land of their Captivity; and having sufficiently humbled them there for their Sins, he would repeal all the Curses that were denounced against them, and change all the three Names which he had before given them. So that that People, that were not to obtain Mercy, should again obtain Mercý; and they which were not God's People, should again become the Sons of the Living God; and instead of being Jezreel, the Scattered of the Lord, they should now become Fezreel, the Seed of the Lord; the word Jezreel bearing both these Significations.

And this brings me to the Words of the Text,

Then shall the Children of Judah, &c. Which Words, as they are spoken Primarily of the Return of Israel from the Babylonish Captivity, so in the Secondary or Mystical Sense of them, they may be applied to the Kingdom of the Messiah, in which both Jews and Gentiles were to be gather'd together

together under one Head, viz. Jesus Christ, the great Shepherd of the Sheep, John 10. 16. Rom.

9. 25, 26.

In the Words there are four Things considerable, each of which contains a Promise of great Mercies and Benefits to this People; I shall speak to them in their Order, and apply them as I go

along, to the present Occasion.

I. Then shall the Children of Judah and the Children of Israel be gathered together] They shall be joined together, and become one Nation, one People: Thus 'tis explained, Jer. 3.18. In those Days the House of Judah shall walk with the House of Israel, and they shall come together out of the Land of the North: they shall walk together as those that are agreed, and made hearty Friends, Isa. 11. 13. The Envy also of Ephraim shall depart, and the Adversaries of Judah shall be cut off; Ephraim shall not envy Judah, and Judah shall not vex Ephraim. The Seeds of Contention shall be totally extirpated out of their Minds: The Principles of Division, and the Lusts that caused an Estrangement among them, shall be taken away; and those Enemies that kept up Strife shall be cut off, and there shall be an intire Incorporating Union and Friendship, they shall love as Brethren, as if there had never been any Contentions between them.

And whereas upon the first Division of those Two Nations, Jeroboam set up the Calves in Dan and Bethel, to prevent Israel's going up to worship at Jerusalem, lest thereby they might be brought to Incorporate again. These Occasions of Divisi-

on shall be taken away, and the People of Israel (casting their Idols to the Moles and to the Batts) shall join with Judah in the pure Worship of the true God, according to his own Institution, and no more differ about those things which were designed, from the Beginning, to be perpetual Occa-

sions of Division and Contention.

To the People of Israel the Calves of Dan and Bethel were indifferent; to the People of Judah they appeared Idolatrous and sinful, but now they were to unite in the Worship of God, according to his own Appointment, as well as in the same Civil Government and Interest. O! what a glorious and happy Day was this? And O how happy would our present Union be, if the Event of it might be the same! If Protestants of all Denominations, having Liberty to worship God according to their Consciences, would but agree to love one another as Brethren, and no more injure each other upon Religious Accounts; yea, if (the very Names of Distinction being taken away) we might for the future look upon such as indeavour to divide us, as our common Adversaries.

This would be a great Day indeed, if this Union of the Two Kingdoms would terminate in such an hearty Love and Charity: Then shall we walk together as those that are agreed, in the great Points relating to Religious and Civil Affairs, and resolve to bear with, and indulge one another in leffer Matters: May God, who hath the Hearts of all Men in his Hands, create in us all such a Christian Temper as this. And in order thereunto,

let

let us all reflect with Sorrow and Shame, upon the Miseries which our former Divisions have caus'd, how great a Scandal they have been to the Enemies of the Christian Religion, what Stumblingblocks they have laid in the Way of those that are weak, and how we have (by Turns) been made use of to serve the vile and pernicious Purposes, of those that sought to overthrow both our Sacred and Civil Liberties. In fine, how our Hands have been weakned in the Defence of our Religion and our Constitution, against those who indeavoured the Subversion of them both.

And when we thus reflect upon our past Follies, 'tis to be hop'd, we may be inclin'd to lay aside those narrow, peevish Principles, by which Religion hath been confined to a Party, to the Exclusion of all that are not of that Party, from the Church of Christ, from the Communion of Saints, from Gospel-Privileges and Sacraments, and from all Claim to the Acceptance of God, or the Service of their Country. As if such as differ'd in a few trivial Points, were to be cut off, not only from the common Salvation of Christ, but from the common Benefits of Civility and Humanity among Men.

And when God shall have begun to give our Minds such a Temper, he will then let us see, that such Principles could never be calculated for a Church that was to be propagated thro' all Nations, and which was to receive into its Bosom Men of all Ages and Climates, Dispositions and Complexions, Genius's and Educations, provided they were but true Believers.

Nay, he will let us see, that such narrow Principles can never make any State or Government

Great or Powerful, Just or Happy.

For how can a State be great, that cannot incourage and protect all its Subjects that are faithful and serviceable to it? How can it be Just, if those who administer it, must cherish a Party, and oppress and destroy the rest, meerly for some supposed Errour in Opinion, when they are as observant of the Laws, and Constitutions, as any of their Fellow-Subjects can be? How can it be Happy, when the Right-hand shall be continually lifted up to beat and wound the Left. Then the whole Body Politick must be in Pain, and will naturally sympathize with the afflicted Part.

In fine, How can it be Powerful, when by such Methods, great Numbers of faithful and useful Subjects shall be render'd indifferent in supporting it whenever a Crisis comes? And what a poor Figure would that Prince make in the Eye of the World, who, when he might Reign in the Hearts of all his People, shall, to gratify a few, run the risk of cutting off from him ten Tribes in twelve, as was the Case in which the Text is more immedi-

ately concern'd.

(2.) They shall appoint themselves one Head.] As this hath a Reference to the Return of this People from the Babylonish Captivity, it relates to Zerubbabel, Zech. 9.6, 7, 8, 9. As it refers to the Union of Jews and Gentiles in one Church, it relates to the Messiah, Ezek. 34.23. And in both Respects it shews the Agreement and Unanimity of the People,

People, who being to appoint themselves one Head, so readily resolve who this shall be. This

must needs be the Lord's Doing.

As to the People of Britain, they have been long under one Head, tho under different Laws and Governments, but our frequent Distractions, since we have been only under one Head, hath convinced us, that a closer Union was necessary, to the Happiness of Both Kingdoms. And therefore at the late Revolution, as the People again appointed themselves one Head, viz. King William and Queen Mary, (of Glorious Memory) so they agreed unanimously in setling the Succession upon our Gracious Sovereign the Queen. But Her Majesty wisely foreseeing the Dangers to which we were exposed, by being two distinct Nations (tho under one Head) resolved to attempt an Incorporating Union, that so we might be one Body under one Head, one Sheepfold under one Shepherd, that so thereby those Dangers might happily be prevented.

How much does the Queen deserve from all Her People, for Her Care of them in this Instance? Hereby She shews, that as She designs to rule us, whilst She lives, with Sweetness, Lenity, and Justice; so She designs to leave us in the quiet, peaceful Possession of our Religion and Liberty, whenever God shall receive Her to himself; which may He for our Sakes long defer! And what a Mercy is it, that the far greater Part of the People, both in North and South-Britain, do so readily acquiesce in the Queen's wife Administration: For B 2

whatever Jealousies some ill Men indeavour'd to fow in the Minds of the People of Scotland, upon the present Union, yet the Generality of that People are unanimous, in paying a willing Obedience to Her Majesty; She is lov'd, obey'd and honoured by them All, excepting a Few, who too plainly shew they mean a French Government, and a Popish Successor. But blessed be God, their Designs are more and more likely to prove Abortive, thro the Accomplishment of this happy Union. For now both Parts of Britain have appointed themselves one and the same Protestant Succession; the Want of which, till just now, threatned us with a Deluge of Blood, and all the Calamities of a War in our own Bowels. And thus are we at present, and like to be in all succeeding Generations, one Nation, under one Head, by the unanimous Consent of the whole United Kingdom.

'Tis for the Iniquities of a Land that many are the Princes thereof; but by a Man of Understanding the State thereof is prolonged, Prov. 28. 2. 'Tis a great Judgment upon a Kingdom, to have several Pretenders to its Government: These draw the People into different Factions and Interests, 'till at last a Civil War breaks out, like a devouring Fire, only with this Difference, that when a City is on Fire, all Hands are at work to extinguish it, but in a Civil War all Hands are usually employ'd, in propagating the Flames, till they burn to the very Foundations. But when the Laws and Constitutions of a Kingdom have fixed the Succession, the Hopes of Pretenders are taken away, every one

knows

knows whom to obey upon all Accidents and E-mergencies. And by this the State thereof is

prolonged.

How valuable a Blessing this is, (viz. to have it determined who is the Prince that shall rule over us) may be gather'd from the Desolations that are now wasting so many Countries round about us: See what Miseries the want of this brings upon Spain, some Parts of Italy, Hungary and Poland. And that which gives an Emphasis to this Blessing among us, is, that God seems to favour us in this Appointment of one Head over us, by those great and glorious Successes that He gave us Abroad, and by that Peace and Tranquility which we enjoy'd at Home, whilst these Councils of Peace and Union were carrying on among us: Whereas the least Disaster would have gone very near to have broken the wisest and the most steady Measures of this Kind. O let the Conduct of the Divine Providence herein, draw forth our highest Praises and Adorations upon this glorious Day! For when we consider the Compass, the Niceness, and Difficulty of this Affair; how often it hath formerly been attempted in vain, and how so many happy Accidents did now concur in it, and so many different Instruments were inspired by God to agree in carrying it on, and how all the Contrivances of our Enemies to prevent it, have been bassled and disappointed; let us own, that this is the Lord's Doing, and that 'tis marvellous in our Eyes. The Perfecting this Union under so many Obstructions, is a Blessing that will render the present Reign more

more renowned than those very Victories, which (for their Number and Importance) have rais'd it so far above any that hath gone before it.

(3.) And they shall come up out of the Land.]
i. e. they shall come up out of the Land of their Captivity, which denotes the Restoration and Establishment of their Civil and Religious Liberties, after they had been long deprived of them.

Now was the Iron Toke quite taken off the Neck of this People, and their Captivity was turned by the Hand of the mighty God of Jacob. My Brethren, How long were all of Us in this Kingdom led Captives, and kept under severe Oppression, and they that led us Captives, held us fast, and refused to let us go, Jer. 50.33. They held us fast by Oaths, Subscriptions, Declarations, Protestations, Tests, Oppressive Laws, Arbitrary Fines and Imprisonments, by cutting off some of our best Patriots, by standing Forces, by Playing one of the Kingdoms against the other, making use of each (by turns) to oppress and enslave the other, whilst a formidable Body of Troops was always ready in Scotland to invade the Liberties of England, and the Riches of England was made use of to destroy both Church and State in Scotland. But now, blessed be God, He hath delivered us out of this Captivity. And what a vast Accession of Strength to the Protestant Religion, and our Civil Liberties, does the Union of the Two Nations bring with it; for the conjoined Strength of these Two Brave, Vertuous, and Free Nations, is for the future

to defend and establish them Both, and to convey them safe down to Posterity.

What a glorious Prospect have we this Day before us! Both Parliaments are united into One; Both zealous, and well qualified to be Healers of their Breaches, and Restorers of Paths to dwell in: For which the Generations to come shall call them blessed. To see the Majority of the People of Both Kingdoms joining Hands, and promising to love as Brethren, and to agree as Christians, in maintaining the Resormed Protestant Religion, and as true Britains, in avowing and owning the Cause of Civil Liberty.

Liberty! That facred Plant (which flourishes no where as in our British Soil) is now fenc'd and hedg'd about with the most inviolable Laws and Constitutions; it is now cultivated by a greater Number of wise, faithful, watchful, valiant Patriots than ever: And, which is the Glory of all, hath now so great and powerful a Queen, standing like an Angel with a flaming Sword, to defend it from being rooted up, or pluck'd down by its Enemies: Long may the Queen live to guard this Tree of Life.; long may the United Parliament of Britain cultivate it, and render it more fruitful and flourishing: Long may the People of Great Britain, sit under its Shadow with Delight, feeding upon its pleasant Fruits, and none to make them afraid: And may its Leaves be for the healing of the Nations round about us.

Thus

Thus may we date our compleat. Return from the Land of our Captivity, on this very Day: King William brake off our Bands and Fetters; but the Queen hath the Glory of conducting us into the promis'd Land--- The One brought us out of Babylon; the Other hath seated us again in the Land of Canaan. Then when your Charters were taken away, when an Army of French and Irish Papists lay under your Walls; then when your Treasures were seized in an Unparliamentary Way, when the Channels, of the Laws were stop'd up or poiion'd, when you were expos'd to Pillories, Whippings, Gibbets, and made Offendors for a Word, or for asserting your own just Rights; when your Houses were filled with licentious Dragoons, and your Land polluted with the Idolatries and Superstitions of Mystical Babylon; then were you in the Land of your Captivity; tho it was your own Country; and this made it the more grievous: But blessed be God, you are now come up out of that Land: Glory be to the Right Hand of the Almighty, that hath performed this for us!

(4.) The last thing in the Text, is, For (or, And) great shall be the Day of Jezreel. I told you in the Beginning, that the word Jezreel hath two Significations; it fignifies, the Scattered of the Lord; and, the Seed of the Lord: When these Two Nations of Judah and Israel were Idolatrous, divided, and dashing one against the other, then they were Jezreel, the Scattered of the Lord: But when they were united, and had abandon'd their Idola-

Idolatry, by which their Divisions were kept up; and when they unanimously set to the building the Temple and City of Jerusalem, then they were Jezreel, the Seed of the Lord; and so the two other Names, Lo-Ruhamah, and Lo-Ammi, were to be abolished: see the preceding Verse. And now the Prophet being in a kind of Rapture at the Foresight of this Union, cries out, Great shall be the Day of Jezreel! Great shall be the Day, when God shall again own Judah and Israel for his Children.

How applicable is this to our present Union? For upon the Prospect of the great Advantages which are likely to accrue to Great Britain hereby, surely great shall be the Day of United Britain: It will be great in the Blessings of God upon us, and in the constant Presence of God with us; and in the Duration of those Blessings, for they shall continue till we provoke God by our Sins to withdraw these his Blessings from us. Wherefore if the People of Britain shall now heartily unite in the true Protestant Interest and Worship; and unanimously agree to serve their God, according to the real Dictates of their Consciences; if they shall reform their Manners, and cleanse themselves from those Evils which God hath had so long a Controversy with them for. If they shall unite in their Affections, and cordially seek the Good of one another, banishing all dividing Principles, Lusts and Practises: If they shall be stedfastly loyal to the Queen; and resolve to

support the Protestant Religion, and the Civil Government: If they shall faithfully adhere to the Protestant Succession; Then may we all say, Great shall be the Day of Britain.

Then will God, by his Presence in the midst of us, make us greater among the Nations than ever we have been. He will make the Prince whom he sets over us, greater than any former King or Queen of Britain; he will encrease our Strength by Sea and Land, augment our Trade and Riches, and our Influence in all the Affairs of Europe.

And then this very Day will be greater in History, than any other Anniversary established hitherto. We have had many remarkable Days, which have been consecrated to the Service of God, and kept up for a long time among us; But these have oftentimes been abused to perpetuate our Animosities. But this Day, whenever it returns, will be observed as a Day that put an End to our Divisions; on which we became one People; and so the Seed of God again: For Union is the Stile and Title of this Day; and Brotherly Love and Charity ought to be our constant Argument upon this Occasion.

And, as to the *Honour* that will redound to *Her Majesty*, this *Day* shall be the *brightest* in all her Annals. The Day of Her *Inauguration* was a great Day, but half of that was Eclipsed, by the Death

Death of Her glorious Predecessor. The Days of solemn Triumph, which we have joyfully observed in Her Reign, (especially those for the Vi-Etories of Blenheim and Ramellies) were great Days too; but they were the Price of Blood (tho God favour'd us beyond our Expectations.) But what is there to cloud the Lustre of this Day! Upon it two once contending Nations are made one; not by Conquest and Desolation, but by an amicable Treaty and Agreement, to which the Heads of our Tribes joyfully consented: They are made one under one Head, whom God hath highly favoured by his Providence, and who has an Heart and Soul greater and larger than the Empire She commands: At whose Feet, He that made Nations tremble is suing for Peace; whilst Her powerful Hand holds the Ballance of Europe, supported by the Arm of the mighty God of Jacob. The most distant States and Princes are now waiting Her Commands: And the Hearts and Hands of all Her People are lifted up to Heaven, praying continually for Her long and prosperous Reign; only a few, a very few, (and they growing fewer every Day) repining at all these Blessings, and yet despairing of bringing their Contrivances to Effect.

We have indeed obtained great Victories over France in former Times. And have so far subdued that Nation, as to have had one of her Princes our Captive; whilst our own was proclaimed Lord of all Her Dominions, in Her Capital

Arms of France to this Day. But how hath all been lost! Truly, for want of that very Union which is this Day brought to pass: For when we had reduced France to its lowest Ebb, by renewing her ancient Alliances with the Scots, and perswading them to invade us at home, we have been necessitated to draw off our victorious Troops, to defend our own Borders. And thus they have not only got Time to breath, but Opportunities to recover all their Own, and a great part of Ours into their Hands. But by this Union that Back-door is for ever barr'd, not only against the French, but all other Invaders what-soever.

Wherefore let us bless God, that He hath brought this great Affair to so happy a Conclusion; and let us beg of Him, so to influence the Spirits of all the People of this Isle, that we may join our Endeavours to procure the obvious Advantages of this Union. Let us pray that He would remove our unreasonable Jealousies. Fears and Suspicions, that so whilst we have nothing to apprehend from each other, our Thoughts may be employ'd how to promote the Common Good, and the Ease and Happiness of Her Majesty's Government; that we may study how to become better Men, and better Christians; that God may dwell among us, and permit us to enjoy those Blessings that He seems preparing for us: Then shall we be happy in our God, happy in. our Queen, and She in us; Happy in our Trade, Alliances, Expeditions, Treaties, &c. Then shall we be every way the Happy Island. And other Nations, that have tasted the bitter Fruits of Tyranny and Oppression, of Violence and Persecution, will desire no greater Blessing, than to have such a Government, such a Prince, such a God, as we have among us.

I shall close this Discourse with the Advice of the Apostle to the Romans, Chap. 16. ver. 17. Now I beseech you, Brethren, mark those that cause Divisions and Offences, i. e. Look well to them; beware of them. For if according to our Saviour, A Kingdom divided against it self cannot stand, then those that indeavour to break and divide us again, cannot but be esteemed most implacable Enemies of Britain, Enemies to the Protestant Interest, and to our Government; yea, Enemies to their Neighbours, to themselves, and to their own Posterity, in all succeeding Ages.

What a black Mark does the Holy Spirit fix upon feroboam for making and keeping up (by his Idolatries) the Division between fudah and Israel! He is scarcely ever mention d in Scripture, but with this Brand of Infamy, Jeroboam the Son of Nebat, that made Israel to sin: I pray God, none may ever be found among us, to whom this Character shall belong. And as we ought to mark those that cause Divisions, so let us honour all those, according to their Merits, who have had

Mat. 5. 9.

Thus shall we be like God, who is not the Author of Confusion but of Peace, and God will cause the Blessing of the Peace-makers to descend upon us: We shall be called the Children of God. And so great shall be the Day of Jezreel.

I shall only add the Words of that Inspired Song of Praise recorded by the Prophet Isaiah, upon the Occasion of this Union between the two Nations of Judah and Israel, Isa. 12. For he having foretold, ver. 13. of the foregoing Chapter, That Ephraim should not envy Judah, &c. And that they should come up together out of the Land of their Captivity, as the Text describes it; he adds the Words of this Song, which must needs be per-

In that Day thou shalt say, O Lord, I will praise thee: sho thou wast angry with me, thine Anger is turned away, and thou comfortedst me.

tinent to the present Occasion.

Behold, God is my Salvation: I will trust, and not be afraid; for the Lord Jehovah is my Strength and my Song, he also is become my Salvation.

Therefore with Joy shall ye draw Water out of the Wells of Salvation.

And in that Day shall ye say, Praise the Lord, call upon his Name, declare his Doings among the People, make mention that his Name is exalted.

Sing

Sing unto the Lord; for he hath done excellent things: this is known in all the Earth.

Cry out and shout, thou Inhabitant of Zion: for great is the Holy One of Israel in the midst of thee.

FINIS.