Ezna S. Coly,

Dr. Wigglesworth's

DEPOSITION DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

## DISCOURSE

Of the Divine Inspiration of the Scriptures of the Old Testament.

### EVIDENCES

OF THE

# Divine Inspiration

OF THE

Scriptures of the Old Testament,

From the

Testimony of Jesus Christ and his Apostles in the New:

Briefly confidered at the Publick Lecture in Harvard-College, June 24th 1755.

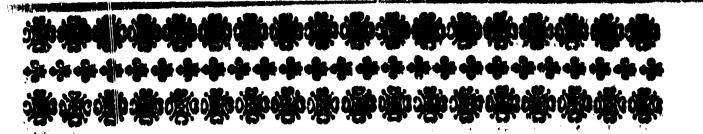
By Edward Wigglesworth, D. D.

And Hollisian Professor of Divinity.

Made Publick at the general Desire of the College.

BOSTON: NEW-ENGLAND,

Printed by D. Fowle for L. Henchman in Combill. 1700.



### 2 TIM. III. 16.

All Scripture is given by Inspiration of GOD----.

dered these Words in more than thirty Discourses on them; and yet, perhaps, it will not be amiss to discourse on them once more, with a particular View to one or two Questions, which I had no special Occasion to consider then.

They are the Scriptures of the Old Testament especially, concerning which the Apostle here Affirms, that they were all given by Inspiration of GOD; for these were the only Holy Scriptures, which Timothy could have known from a Child, as the Apostle, in the Verse before my Text, says He did the Scriptures, concerning which He speaks.

The Questions therefore which I propose to consider (by the help of GOD) at this Time shall be, Whether a Christian, who believes the divine InSpiration of the Scriptures of the New Testament,

needs

needs to make a Difficulty about the divine Inspiration of the Scriptures of the Old Testament? And whether he can have any just Reason to suspect, that any Book or Books have been admitted into the Cannon of the Old Festament, which were of mere kuman Composition? Or that any Books written by Inspiration of GOD have been kept out of the Canon?

These are very interesting Enquiries. And whether you are sensible, or not, of any special Reason for my now making them, yet I hope you will give a very close Attention to what may be said upon them; that you may not be like Children tossed to and fro, and carried about with

every Wind of Doctring.

Now I think you will allabe able to answer the Enquiries for yourselves, If I prove from the Testimony of our Saviour Jesus Chrisquand his Apostles in the New Testament, that the Scriptures of the Old Testament were all given by Inspiration of GOD; and if I prove, from some other Considerations, that such other Books, as some have thought to deserve a Place in the Old Testament Canon, were mere human Compositions, that the Wisdom appearing in them was not from above by immediate Inspiration.

My first Business then will be to prove, from the Testimony of our Saviour Jesus Christ and his Apostles in the New Testoment, that the Scriptures of the Old Testament were all given by Inspiration of GOD. Tis true, there are many other Arguments by which the Divine Mission and Authority of the Authors of those Books, which constitute the Canon of the Old Testament, might

### of the Old Testament.

be evinced. The Signs and Wonders wrought by Moses in Egypt at the red Sea and in the Wilderness prove that GOD was with him of a Truth.---The Fulfilment of the Predictions of the Prophets shew, that the Inspiration of the Almighty gave them Understanding. And as for those Books of the Old Testament, which are not said to have been written by Moses, or the Prophets strictly so called, it is no light Argument to us, that the Jews certainly knew them to have been given by Inspiration of GOD, (whoever were the the Penman of them,) because they 'used such Care and Integrity, in compil-' ing their Canon, that they would not take into it all the Writings even of the Prophets them-' selves, (such as the Book of Shemaiah the Pro-' phet, and of Iddo the Seer concerning Genea-' logies) but only such as they knew to be writ-' ten by them as Prophets, that is, by Divine Inspiration: For we are not to suppose, that the ' Prophets were inspired in every Thing they wrote, any more than in all they spake. And ' the Prophets themselves (no doubt) made a ' Distinction between what they had written by ' the Spirit of GOD, and that in which they had ' not his immediate and infallible Direction and

Now, since the Writings of the Prophets, which were received by the Jews into the Canon of the Scriptures, are (for the most Part) taken up in Upbraiding and sharply Rebuking them for their Sins, and denouncing the Judgments of GOD against them; no Reason can be ima-

' Affistance.'

aine

gined, why they should refuse to admit other Writings of the Prophets (in which it was hardly possible there should be any Thing more ungrateful to them) into the Scripture Canon, but only because they knew those Books were not written by Divine Inspiration; and this exact and religious Care of the Jews not to admit any Thing into the Number of inspired Writings, but what was unquestionably of Divine Original, is a very considerable Argument that they knew certainly, that those Books of the Old Testament, which are not said to have been written by Prophets, we re nevertheless given by Inspiration of GOD.

But I shall (according to my first Proposal) wholly wave these Things, and whatever else of the like Nature might be urged, and confine myself only to the Testimony of Jesus Christ and his Apostles in the New Testament; because this may be reduced to a narrower Compass than any other Argument I can pitch upon; and will be no less Convincing and Satisfactory than the best that can be offered to Christians, for whom alone, and not for Insidels, this Discourse is designed.

Now in order to prove the Divine Authority and Inspiration of the Scriptures of the Old Testament from the Testimony of Jesus Christ and bis Apostles, recorded in the New, I shall charge my self with two Things.

1. To show, that Jesus Christ and his Apost STLES have assured us, that those Books, which in their Days were called the Scriptures, by Way of Eminence, were given by Inspiration of God.

And,

And,

2. To prove, that the Books of the Old Testament, as we now have them, are the same with those which were commonly called the Scriptures in the Days of Jesus Christ and his Apostles; And that they have not undergone any material Corruption or Alteration since.

1. I am to show, that Jesus Christ and his Apostles have affured us, that those Books, which in their Days were called the Scriptures, by Way of Eminence, were given by Inspiration of GOD:

- And here I may say.

  1. That we are assured of this by Jesus Christ himself, whose Sayings every sincere Christian believes to be all faithful and true; worthy of all Credit and Acceptation. I shall mention only three Passages in which Christ gave his Approbation and testified the divine Authority of those Books, which in his Day were distinguished among the Jews by the Name of the Scriptures. The first is Luk. xxiv. 27. in his Conference with the two Disciples going to Emmaus, when, beginning at Moses and all the Prophets, He expounded unto them in all the Scriptures, the Things concerning Himself .--- Upon which I would observe.
  - 1. That in the Judgment of Christ, to whom GOD gave the Spirit without Measure, there were some Things in all those Books, which the Jews then called the Scriptures, that either Prophetically, or Typically, or some Way or other, concerned Himself----From whence it will fairly follow.

2. That He thought all those Books to have been written by Divine Inspiration --- For since the latest of them was written sour Hundred Years before He assumed human Nature, it was impossible they should any of them have a Reference to Him, unless the Inspiration of the Almighty (whose Prerogative it is to show the Things which are to come hereafter) had guided the Authors of them.

The second Passage is in the same Chapter ver. 44, 45, 46. When, shewing himself unto the Eleven, who were gathered together, He said unto them, these are the Words which I spake unto you, while I was yet with you, that all Things must be fulfilled which were written in the Law of Moses and in the Prophets, and in the Psalms concerning Me. Then opened He their Understandings, that they might understand the Scriptures; and said unto them, thus it is written and thus it behoved Christ to Suffer, and to rise from the Dead on the third Day; &c.--- Upon these Words I would observe.

1. That our Lord expressly Assirms, That the Writings of Moses, of the Prophets, and the Psalms, (which was the celebrated Division of the sacred Books at that Day among the sews) all of them contained Things which must be fulfilled.—— For which Necessity, no Reason can be given, but only, that these Thing were the determinate Counsels of the Lord, who changeth not, and who had revealed them to his Servants, the Writers of these Books.——

And

And if any should imagine, that all the Books of the Old-Testament are not included in this Division it is added---- Then opened He their Understanding that they might understand the Scriptures; and said unto them, thus it is written and thus it behoved, &c. Upon which you may observe.

2. That our Saviour here does in effect Affirm the same Thing concerning what was written in the Scriptures in general, which He had before, Matth. v. 18. Affirmed of the Law in particular, Viz; That one fot or Tittle should in no wife pass from it, till all was fulfilled. --- Thus it is written, and thus it behoved, what was written in the Scriptures must necessarily be accomplished; which certainly infers their Divine Inspiration. For who hath known the Mind of the Lord at any Time? Or who can foretel the Purposes of the Governour of the World, but they to whom He is pleased Himself to Reveal them?

If it should be objected here, that our Saviour, in the two Passages which have been mentioned, only confirmed the Authority of those Things in the Scriptures of the Old-Testament which Prophetically or Typically respected Him-self; And that though every Thing of this Nature in those Books, might be written by Inspiration; yet there might be a Mixture in them of other Things of a very different Original; (If this I say should be objected) yet it is to be observed.

That Christ expressly affirms, that there were Things concerning Himself and therefore Things given by Inspiration in all the Scriptures. So that thus much at least is both supposed in the Objection, and will certainly sollow from the Texts which have been cited, that in Christ's Account, all the Books of the Old Testament, were written at least in Part, by

Divine Inspiration .---

But there is a third Passage of our Saviour, which plainly extends, not only to all the Books then received by the Jews for Inspired Writings, but also to all Things contained in them.--- For He gives the Jews this Advice, Joh. v. 39. Search the Scriptures, for in them ye think ye have eternal Life, and these are they which testify of Me. ---- When He bids them fearch the Scriptures, He refers them to the facred Canon which was in their Hands: And when he adds, that they thought they had in them eternal Life, He in effect gives them to understand that in so Thinking they were in the Right, or otherwise he would have undeceived them .--- Nor did our Lord here refer them to some Portions of the Scripture exclusively of others; but takes in all. And who can suppose, that if he had sound them wretchedly mistaken in this Fundamental Principle, in taking a Sett of Books for divinely Inspired, which were not so; or were so but in Part; He who was so much displeased at their teaching for Doctrines the Commandments of Men, would have let them alone in a Mistake, so much more Pernicious; and suffered them to

run on Deceiving, and being deceived? And much less can we suppose it consistent with his Office as the great Prophet of the Church, not only to suffer them to continue in so dangerous a Mistake without undeceiving them; "but also " to take so visible and direct a Method to " Countenance and Confirm them in it. For " tho' what we call an Argument ad Hominem, " may sometimes be used on Occasion of a spe-" culative Error, without applying our selves "directly to confute it; yet to advise the Prac-" tice of Men (as our Saviour does here) in " Consequence of an Error, is what no Rules " of Reason or Piety can justify on any Occasion." And therefore we ought in Conscience, and in Justice to our Saviour to suppose, he thought the Jews were not mistaken, in taking the Scriptures committed to them to be Oracles of GOD. And if He thought this was no Mistake, then we may rest assured that it was not; sor GOD gave not the Spirit by Measure to Him.

And now having shewn, that Jesus Christ Himself sufficiently approved and confirmed the Authority of those Books, which in his Time were commonly called the Scriptures, there is no need

that I should go on to observe,

2. How full and express his Apostles are also to the same Purpose. --- However I shall just

mention a few Passages from them.

The first Rom. iii. 12. What Advantage then bath the Jew? much every Way; chiefly, because that unto them were committed the Oracles of GOD .--- Now if the Jews had been unfaithful

in this Important sacred Trust, and had either suppressed or corrupted any Part of the Oracles of GOD committed to them, or had inserted uninspired Writings among them, they would have deprived themselves of a great Part of that Advantage the Apostle speaks of; and it is impossible to suppose, that a Person animated with the Apostles Zeal would have neglected so great an Occasion, to rebuke and expose an Instance of Persidiousness, in its own Nature so abominable, and of such satal Consequence to Religion

and of such fatal Consequence to Religion.

A second Passage, which in express Terms, and not merely by rational Deductions, shews that the Canon of the Jews was approved by the Spirit of GOD in the Apostles, are the Words of my Text, all Scripture is given by Inspiration of GOD; which Words (as hath already been observed ) have a special Reference to the Books which were then commonly known among the Jews by that Name. These, and these only, being the Holy Scriptures, which the Apostle tells Timothy, in the preceeding Verse, He had known from a Child. Now concerning these he affirms, that they were all given by Inspiration of GOD.7--Nay, so fully was the Apostle Paul possessed of this, that speaking of what came almost directly from the Mouth of GOD Himself, he cries out, Gal. iv. 30. What saith the Scripture? Cast out the bond Woman and her Son. And again, Gal. iii. 8. The Scripture forefeeing that GOD would justify the Heathen thro Faith, preached before the Gospel unto Abraham, saying, in thee skall all Nations be blessed. that

or GOD spake thus, are all one. The Voice of GOD, and of the Scripture, in the Apostle's

Language, signify the same Thing.

I might proceed to observe, how that most of the Books of the Old Testament are one where or other alluded to, or cited in the New, as Books of Divine Authority. But I have said more than enough already to make it app ar, that if the New Testament was given by Inspiration of GOD, (as every Christian professes to believe) then those Books, which were known to the Jews in our Saviour's and his Apostle's Times, by the Name of the Scriptures, were so too. 'Nay, in one 'Thing (as a Learned Man observes) those Books have an Advantage above the Books of the New 'Testament itself; that the Canon of them was 'consistent itself; that the Canon of them was 'consistent in a Consideration that except to give up

which is a Consideration that ought to give us

' abundant Satisfaction.'

But perhaps it will be objected, that how well soever we may be satisfied, that those Books were given by Inspiration of GOD, which were commonly called the Scriptures, in the Days of Jesus Christ and His Apostles; yet this can be no Security to us, that the Books of the Old Testament, as we now have them, are the same; or if they be the same in Substance, yet that they have not suffered Corruptions and Alterations of the last Importance. And unless we could be secure of this, we can never know what to trust to in them. In answer to this therefore, I proceed to the second Thing, which was,

2. To

2. To prove, that the Books of the Old Testament, as we now have them, are the same with those, which were commonly called the Scriptures, in the Days of Jesus Christ and his Apostles; And that they have not undergone any material Corruption or Alteration since.

The 'ruth of these Things is so very obvious, to one who hath well considered all Circumstances, that they hardly need any Argument to sup-

port them.

For the first Proselytes to Christianity were from among the Jews themselves to the Number of many Thousands. These were as familiarly acquained with the Books then called the Holy Scriptures, as the other Jews were, who still continued zealous of the Law of Moses. And fince these Books were owned and acknowledged, quoted and referred to, and all People exhorted and encouraged to search and study them as the Word of GOD, both by Jesus Christ, and also by His Apostles; and especially since much Use was made of them to prove against the unbelieving Jews, that Jesus was the Messiah promised unto the Fathers by the Prophets, and that no other was to be expected, we must needs from hence conclude, that the Doctrines of those Books, as they were then extant, were esteemed by the Christian Jews as Part of the Doctrine of Jesus; and that those Laws and Commands which were there found, were kept and observed by all Christians, the Followers of Jesus, except where it appeared that Jesus had freed them from the Obligation of them; and that

the Christian must be as solicitous, as the unchristianized Jews could be, to preserve those Books uncorrupt and pure, from whence they setcht a great Part of the Arguments, by which they endeavoured to defend their own Principles, and to perswade their unbelieving Brethren to embrace them also.

Now these Books being at once in the Hands of the unchristianized and of the christian Jews; (I might add Gentiles also) being reverenced and esteemed by both, as Oracles of GOD; and by both appealed to on all Occasions to defend and justify the Points in which they differed; and the Difference in those Points, on the side of the unbelieving Jews, being carried to great Outrage and Extremity, to furious Persecution, and frequent shedding of Blood; it became (through the Providence of GOD, who often brings Good out of Evil ) an effectual security against any future material Corruption, or alteration of the Books then called the Holy Scriptures, rendering it in the very Nature of the Thing Impossible:

For if any of those Books had then, or at any Time since, been suppressed, or any new uninspired Book had been added to their Number; if any Addition, or Detraction, or material Alteration, had been made in any Passages of any of them; it must have been done, either by the joint Consent both of Jews and Christians, or by one or other of the Parties alone.

Now I think no Body can be so weak and foolish, as to dream it possible, that all of both

Parties

Parties should combine in such a detestable Undertaking; since the Jews were filled with such Rage and Malice against their christian Brethren, as, on all Occasions, and in all Places, to stir up the Rulers and the People against them; to prosecute them to Bonds, Imprisonment, and Death itself.——Or supposing both Parties had been so void of the Fear of GOD, as to be disposed to such an hellish Enterprize, and the Jews could have laid aside their Animosity, till a more proper Season of expressing it; yet, what Corruptions could possibly kave been agreed upon between them?——

The Christians, upon such a Supposition, must have been for corrupting those Passages, from which the Jews argued, that their Messas was to appear in worldly Pornp and Splendor, to fight their Battels, and subdue their Enemies for them, and to raise their State to an higher Pitch of Glory and Renown, than it had ever been advanced to before. --- Again, on the other Hand, the Jews must have been for expunging or altering all those Passages, from which the primitive Christians argued, that the Messias was to be a Man of Sorrows and acquainted with Grief, and to endure all that Contradiction of Sinners, which their Master Jesus underwent: So that it was utterly impossible, that the two contend-Parties should be at any Agreement between th. Aselves, what to corrupt or alter.

Again, it was no less impossible for either of the Parties separately to make any material Alteration in those Books, which both appealed to, to decide the Controversy, without being discovered and exposed by their Adversaries.——
For befure the bitter Zeal of the unbelieving fews would prompt them to keep a strict Eye upon the Christians.——And again, the Wickedness and Violence of their Adversaries was a sufficient Warning to the Christians, to be no less watchful over them.

Moreover, as it appears impossible in the Nature of the Thing, so it is evident in Fact, that no material Alteration hath been made by either Party; because the Passages, which either of the Parties would have been under the most Temptation to alter, all of them remain exactly the same to this very Day, both in the Jewish and the Circles Copies

and the Caristian Copies.

And now, having proved from the Testimony of Jesus Christ and his Apostles in the New Testament, that those Books which were called the Holy Scriptures, in the Days of our Saviour and his Apostles, were all given by Inspiration of GOD: And having from other Considerations shown, that the Books of the Old Testament, as we now have them, are the same, which were then called the Holy Scriptures, having suffered no material Alteration or Corruption fince: I perswade my self you will all agree, that a Christian who believes the Divine Inspiration of the Scriptures of the New Testament, need not make any Demur or Difficulty about the Divine Inspiration of the Scriptures of the Old Testament; And that he can have no just Reason to suspect, that any Book or

Books

Books have been admitted into the Canon of the Old Testament, which were of meer hu-

mane Composition.

But may it not still be feared, that some ancient Books which deserve, and ought to have had a Place, in the Canon of the Old Testament, have been kept out of it.---- Certain it is, that the Romanists have added some Apocryphal Books to the Scripture Canon. And perhaps a few Protestant Divines, who are as far from being popishly affected, as any of their Brethren, may have entertained too high an Opinion of some of those Books. And therefore I shall proceed to say,--

That thesewere not given by Inspiration of GOD, but were mere humane Composures; and liable to the same Defects and Mistakes with other Writings of human Original. For the clearing of

this Point, I shall endeavour two Things.

1. To prove that the Books, commonly called the Apocrypha, were not given by Inspiration of GOD. And

2. To shew the Vanity of the Pretences, by which the Romanists would perswade us to think more highly of them, than we ought to think.

1. I am to prove, that the Books, commonly called the Apocrypha, were not given by Inspiration

of GOD.

And indeed the very Name by which they are called intimates, that they are to lie bid, when Proof is to be made of any Thing in Religion; because that, not being written under the infallible Guidance of the Spirit of GOD, they are not of sufficient Authority to put an End of the troversies.

For the Proof of which I shall mention only two Arguments among the many which have been used.--- viz.

1. Because they were never received, nor acknowledged, by the fews, as Inspired Writings.— And,

2. Because every Book of them hath Falshoods,

either in Doctrine or History.

1. It appears that the Books, commonly called the Apochrypha, were not given by Inspiration of GOD, because they were never received, nor acknowledged, by the Jews, as inspired Writings. That these Books were not received as Inspired Writings by the Jews, we have the Testimony of their Countryman Josephus, \* who tells us, that it was only those Books which we commonly call the Scriptures of the Old Testament, which the Jews thought themselves bound to believe. And that though they had a Veneration for the Apocryphal Writings, yet it was incomparably thort of what they ascribed to the other, for want of the Successional Line and Descent of the Prophets, to make them as Authontick and Sacred as the other were; to which they gave as much Credit as to their own Eyes: And never durst make any Attempt upon them, either to add, or to diminish, or so much as but to transform or disguise them.--- In like Manner all the rest of the Jews still do, and always did, unanimously reject these Apocryphal Books as no Part of their Holy Scriptures. And I think

<sup>\*</sup> Adv. Api. Lib. 1.

think the Romanists themselves don't presume to say, that thes Books were ever received as Ca-

nonical by the Jews.

Now we know, that to the Jews were committed the Oracles of GOD. And we are well assured also, that they were faithful to the Trust reposed in them: that, according to the Testimony of Josephus above-mentioned, they durst not add, diminish, or so much as in the least transform or disguise any of these Oracles. I say we are well assured of this, because (as I have shown in the former Part of this Discourse) our Saviour and his Apostles abundantly approved and confirmed the Canon of the Old-Testament as it was received by the Jews in their Time. Now if the Jews faithfully preserved the Oracles of GOD, down to the Time of our Saviour, and yet received not the Apocrypha into their Canon; it thence plainly follows, that the Apocryphal Writings were not Oracles of GOD, nor given by Divine Inspiration.

Again,

2. The Jame Thing is further evident, because all the Apocryphal Books contain some Falshoods,

either in Doctrine, or in History.

Thus for Instance, the Book of Tobit brings in the Angel Raphael with a Lye in his Mouth, Tob. v. 12. saying that he was Azariah the Son of Ananias, which is far from the Spirit of GOD, or the Nature of Holy Angels, who cannot sin. He prescribes also the Magical Foolery, chap. vi. ver. 16, 17. of chasing away the Devil with the Heart and Liver of a Fish. And he assumes that unto

unto himself and six other Angels, chap. xii. ver. 16. which is the peculiar Work of CHRIST,

to present the Prayers of the Saints.

The Book of Judith, Jud. ix. 2, 3, 4. highly extols that barbarous inhuman Action of Simeon and Levi, which their Father Jacob, in his Prophetic dying Words to his Sons, condemns and curses. Gen. xlix. 7. It represents her praying to GOD for a Blessing on her Lyes; and speaks of a City and a Fact, neither of them commemorated by any other Writer of the Jewish Affairs, and therefore at least of very doubtful Credit.

Baruch saith he wrote his Book in Babylon, Bar. i. 1, 2. at a Time when it appears from the Prophecy of Jeremiah, that he was with the Prophet in Jerusalem; and that he was afterwards carried with him by Johanan into Egypt. chap. vi. ver. 3. This Book also makes Jeremiah prophesy, that the Jews should continue in Babylon for seven Generations; whereas in Truth he prophesied only of seventy Years Captivity, and no more was fulfilled.

But I should weary both myself and you, if I should go through all the Apocryphal Books, with such particular Remarks upon them. I shall conclude this Head therefore with an Observation or two upon the Book of Wisdom, which hath perhaps as little exceptionable, and as many

valuable Things in it, as any among them.

The Author of this Book pretends himself to be Solomon, chap. ix. ver. 7, 8. whereas he alludes (as is generally supposed) chap. iv. ver. 2. to the Grecian Games, which were not instituted

till after the Days of Solomon. However, we need no other Evidence that he was not an Infpired Writer, but his unjust and cruel Sentence against Bastards, in the End of his third Chapter; a Sentence at least as shocking as any Damnatory Article in the Athanasian Greed.

In short, there are so many, and such gross Errors and Falshoods in these Books (as I could easily go on to shew, if the Time would permit,) that it is impossible any Argument whatever should give us just Reason to think them of Divine Original. For no Argument can ever drive us into any greater Absurdity to escape its Force, than it would be to ascribe such notorious Instances of Frailty and Fallibility, as most of these Books abound with, to the Holy and Insallible Spirit of GOD.

But we have no Reason to be solicitous on this Head, for (so far as I can conjecture from what I have ever yet seen) we are not likely to be pursued and pressed with such Arguments for the Divine Inspiration of these Books, as can much affect any but those, who are pre-disposed by some other Considerations to receive them kindly, and to think the best of them.——For what though it be true, as the Papists urge, that the Apocryphal Writings are sometimes quoted by the Christian Fathers? so also Passages are taken from Menander and Epimenides by the Apostle Paul; and the latter is called a Prophet too; And yet no Body ever thought the Writings of these Heathen Poets Canonized by such Quotations.——

And.

And what though the Fathers some times call the Apocryphal Books Canonical? since they often called every Thing else so, which in their Day was wont to be read in Churches; as were the Sufferings of the Martyrs and divers other Things, which neither they, nor any Body else ever thought to be of Divine Authority or Inspriration .--- And what though these Books were brought into the Scripture Canon, and confirmed by the Popes Authority, in the beginning of the fifth Century? We shall hard-ly pay any great Deference to that, till we find his Infallibility better proved, than we have ever seen it yet.

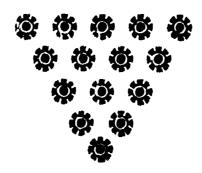
But so much may suffice for the Vanity of the Pretences by which the Romanists would obtrude upon us a Sett of uninspired Books for Divine Oracles; which was the last Thing

I proposed to consider.

And now let us turn from disputing to adoring and praising GOD, for his Wildom Power and Grace displayed in bringing the greatest Good out of one of the worst of Evils; in making the bitter Zeal with which contending Parties about Religion are so generally inflamed, a most effectual Security against any dangerous Corruption or Alteration of the Holy Scriptures. And let us bless his Name for affording us sufficient Lights to determine what was given by Inspiration of GOD, and what not, at so vast a distance of Time from us, as the last of the Books of the Old Testament were written.

These Things are the Lord's Doings, and they may well be Marvellous in our Eyes; Great and Marvellous are thy Works, Lord GOD Almighty: Just and true are thy Ways, thou King of Saints, Who shall not fear thee, O Lord, and glorify thy Name?

#### F I N I S.





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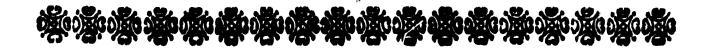
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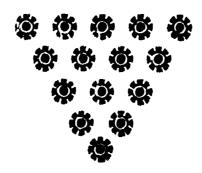
But so much may suffice for the Vanity of the Pretences by which the Romanists would obtrude upon us a Sett of uninspired Books for Divine Oracles; which was the last Thing

I proposed to consider.

And now let us turn from disputing to adoring and praising GOD, for his Wildom Power and Grace displayed in bringing the greatest Good out of one of the worst of Evils; in making the bitter Zeal with which contending Parties about Religion are so generally inflamed, a most effectual Security against any dangerous Corruption or Alteration of the Holy Scriptures. And let us bless his Name for affording us sufficient Lights to determine what was given by Inspiration of GOD, and what not, at so vast a distance of Time from us, as the last of the Books of the Old Testament were written.

These Things are the Lord's Doings, and they may well be Marvellous in our Eyes; Great and Marvellous are thy Works, Lord GOD Almighty: Just and true are thy Ways, thou King of Saints, Who shall not fear thee, O Lord, and glorify thy Name?

#### F I N I S.





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