Nature, Causes, and Designs

O F

GOD's JUDGMENTS.

Set forth in a

SERMON

PREACHED AT

WARE, in HERTFORD SHIRE,

On Friday, February 6, 1756,

BEING THE

FASTDAY.

By W, W E B S T E R, D. D. V I C A R.

L O N D O N:

Printed for J. BROTHERTON, at the Bible, at the Royal-Exchange. 1756.

[Price Six Pence.]

WILLIAM PLUMER, Efq.
Of BLAKESWARE,

AND

CHARLES GORE, Esq.

Knights of the Shire for the County of Hertford.

GENTLEMEN,

Know not how fuch a Custom could ever obtain among Persons of any Judgment, but it has been usual, when a Writer intends to Dedicate his Work to any One, to shew his Patron, before-hand, what handsome Things he has said of Him, and to ask his Leave for publishing Them. Tho' this Method has had the Sanction of long Practice, it never was authorized by Common Sense. For, if A 2

DEDICATION.

the Writer intends to do any Sort of Tustice to the Character of his Patron, one of the most amiable Parts of any Gentleman's Character is, Modesty; and the larger Share he has of that Quality, the more he will be disinclin'd to acknowledge, even in private, His Title to any other Perfection. But, when any Gentleman's Conduct is propos'd as a Pattern for the rest to Copy after, it carries too much of the Appearance of a Reproach, for a Perfon of good Breeding and good Nature to countenance, by giving his Consent to it. This, Gentlemen, is one of my principal Reasons for not acquainting you with my Defign. I do intend to propose your Examples to publick Imitation; and I heartily wish, that you were true Representatives of all the Gentlemen in the County. That

DEDICATION.

is, I wish that, at a Time when Religion and Virtue stand so much in Need of the Influence of Persons of your Fortunes, all the Rich Men in the County would be as regular and orderly in their Families; as constantly attend the publick Worship, and behave there with the same Decency and Reverence; that all of them were as sober and virtuous; as benevolent in their Disposition, and as affable in their Deportment. I mean to cast no Reslections upon any Gentleman; but none of them can take it as any Reflection, if I observe, that this is not the general State of our own, or of any other County in the Kingdom. If it were, we should not have so much Occasion for a Publick Fast, to deprecate the Anger of the Almighty for our National Wickedness. But this, how-

DEDICATION.

however seasonable, is a Subject too disagreeable to you for me to dwell any longer upon.

But, Gentlemen, you must bear with me, while I just mention another Thing that relates to myself only. As I have this publick Opportunity, I cannot be so Self-denying, as not to do myself the Honour of letting the World know, that Two Gentlemen of your Characters, and so well acquainted with mine, are Two of the kindest Friends that I have, or ever had (except the late excellent and amiable Mr. Hale); and to give myself the Pleasure publickly to express the great Esteem and Gratitude with which I am, and ever shall be, while I retain my Senses,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most Obedient,

Humble Servant,

W. Webster.

THE

PREFACE.

Make no Apology for the Publication of this Sermon. Our common Danger is a sufficient Excuse for an Attempt to do Something towards our common Safety. If I bespeak the Candour of the Publick, it shall be only for the many Defects of the Performance. It has pleased the Divine Goodness lately to visit me with a Fit of the Palfy; and the severe Discipline, necessary on such an Occasion, has impaired the small Remains of Strength and Vivacity, which a long Life of Fatigue and Vexation had left me. But if, for this Reason, my Performance be defective in other

PREFACE.

other Respects, I hope it has received some Advantage in respect to Piety, and Sincerity, which is the natural Effect of Assistant. As to the Justness and Seasonableness of the Sentiments and Observations, I venture to answer for them. Such as the Sermon is, I recommend it to the kind Acceptance and attentive Perusal of the Reader, and to the Divine Benediction for Success. It cannot, I am sure, do so much Good as I sincerely could wish, but if it does any, I shall be more than Recompenced for my Trouble in Writing it.

ISAIAH

Is AIAH XXVi. 9.

When thy Judgments are in the Earth, the Inhabitants of the World will learn Righteousness.

T is implied in the Nature of Judgments, that they are Calamities. And that the Prophet here speaks of publick Calamities, is evident from the Expressions which he makes Use of; he says, when God's Judgments are in the World, the Inhabitants of the Earth will learn Righteousness. If ever God's Judgments were in the World, if ever the Inhabitants of the Earth had Reason to learn Righteousness, they have now Reasons as strong and cogent as can well be imagined. The Call upon Mankind to repent, is loud and strong. God grant that our Repentance may be as sincere and hearty. The Piety of his Majesty has appointed a General Fast, on Occasion of as publick and severe Visitations as ever his Anger inflicted upon a sinful World. Calamities inflicted, not upon a particular Neighhourhood, nor upon a particular Nation only,

only, but upon almost all Parts of the World; Calamities of various Kinds; and some of them of so shocking a Nature, that Humanity cannot read the Accounts of them without Tears of Compassion for our suffering Fellow-Creatures; so very awakening, that no serious Christian can read it without trembling for his own Safety; so exceedingly anyful, that none but an hardened Infidel can be unaffected by it. Nay, I will suppose a Man to be as hardened in Infidelity as possible; if you do but suppose him to retain any Share of rational Thought, he cannot avoid having some Concern for himself; for, let the Cause of these various Calamities be what it will, the same Cause which has produced them in so many Parts of the World, and in Neighbouring Countries, may produce them in our own Country, and amongst ourselves *.

That

^{*} For the Truth of this Observation, I appeal to themselves and their own Conduct a few Years ago, when a slight Earthquake was selt at London. A private Swiss Centinel pretended to foretel, that at such a Time there would be another, and that a dreadful one; which put them all into such a Panick, that they sled from the City in the utmost Consusion. Now, they certainly were in the Right in thinking that possibly such an Event might happen, but they were not quite so consistent with themselves in believing that it would happen, upon the Prophecy of an obscure Man of no Character or Credit, when they result to believe the Prophecies of Moses and the Prophets, of Christ and his Aposiles, upon the Credit of Miracles. Neither was such a Panick, upon so slight an Occasion, worthy of the boasted Courage of an Insidel Philosopher and Hero. But, this Inconsistency

That I may the better answer his Majesty's pious Intention in calling us together, I shall shew,

- I. That all these publick Calamities are God's Judgments.
- II. That God's Intention in inflicting them is, that the Inhabitants of the Earth may learn Righteousness.
- III. I shall bring these general Arguments home to ourselves, and give some Instructions how we are to humble ourselves before God, so as to avert those Judgments which have befallen other Parts of the World, and are likely to befal us.
- I. I am to shew that all publick Calamities are God's Judgments, not inflicted by his Permission only, but by his Agency, Direction or Commission. This seems to be a needless Undertaking, because it has been the received Sense of all Nations and Communities, in all Ages, and Countries of the World. This

Inconsistency of Behaviour shews, that a well grounded Belief of Religion is the only Foundation for true Magnanimity and Greatness of Mind; and that nothing else can bear up a Man's Spirits in Times of great Danger. This was what lately gave the English Protestants at Liston such Presence of Mind and Composure, when every Thing seemed to threaten them with the near Approach of the Day of Judgment.

has

has been the Foundation of their Addresses to the Deity in Times of publick Distress. This has been the Practice, not only in the Cases of national Calamities, but of every lesser Community. When they have been visited with Calamities of any Sort, that have spread themselves, or were likely to spread themselves, thro' a Neighbourhood, the People have immediately looked up to God as the original Author of them. But, as I apprehend, a great many useful Observations may be made upon the Subject of God's Judgments, and his Manner of inflicting them, and therefore I shall crave your patient Attention while I onlarge a little upon it

tion while I enlarge a little upon it.

The omnipotent God, the Origin of all Power, if he has a Mind to destroy, or distress any Body of Men, could as easily do it by willing it to be done, as at first He spoke the World into Being, without the Use of any Means at all. But, this has not been His Method of Governing the World. He has created every Thing for his own Glory and Use. All the Elements have been employed as his Instruments in punishing Mankind for their Wickedness. If we believe the Scriptures, they are express as to every Particular. The Psalmist assures us, that Winds and Storms obey his Word. That He sends seasonable Showers to make the Earth fruitful, and that, by withholding them, He maketh a Land barren for the Wickedness of them that dwell therein.

therein. By the Infection of the Air the Pestilence walketh in Darkness, and the Sickness destroyeth at Noon Day. That lofty Writer, Job, gives such a magnificent Account of God's Power in the Direction of the Elements, that every attentive Reader must be in the Condition of the affecting Writer; Ch. xxxvii. 1. says he, at this also my Heart trembleth, and is moved out of his Place. I shall transcribe a few out of a great Variety of Passages. Ver. 2. "Hear attentively the Noise of his "Voice, and the Sound that goeth out of "his Mouth. Ver. 3. He directeth it under "the whole Heaven, and his Lightning unto "the Ends of the Earth. Ver. 4. After it "a Voice roareth: He thundereth with the "Voice of his Excellency; and, Ver. 5. "God thundereth marvelously with his Voice; "great Things doth He which we cannot "comprehend. Ver. 6. For, He saith to "the Snow, be thou on the Earth, likewise "to the small Rain, and to the great Rain " of his Strength. "Again, Ver. 9. Out of the South

"Again, Ver. 9. Out of the South cometh the Whirlwind; and Cold out of the North. Ver. 10. By the Breath of God Frost is given; and the Breadth of the Waters is straitened. And at the 12th Ver. He tells us, that, it is turned round about by His Counsels; that they may do what soever He commandeth them upon the Face of the World in the Earth. Ver. 13. He causeth

causeth it to come, whether for Correction of His Land, or for Mercy."

Thus far, to a sober Believer, the Account must needs be satisfactory. But, if we mean to do Instice to this Argument, it must be carried still farther. We must not consider these Instruments as Agents, whose Agency is overruled and directed by God; for, properly speaking, they have no more to do in the Operations which are the Means of inflicting Calamities upon Mankind, than the Rod in the Hands of a Parent can be faid to correct the Child. The Rod is only a passive Instrument of Correction, the Hand of the Parent, which uses it, is the only Agent in the Case. All the Elements are as incapable of Action as the innocent Rod: They can no more give Motion to themselves, or act upon any Thing else, than they could at first have given E_{x-} istence to themselves. Philosophers have introduced an improper Language, which is grown into such an established Fashion, that many well meaning Persons have received it for Divinity. They have talked of the Laws of Nature, and the Laws of Matter and Motion, as if they were some active Principle separate from the God of Nature; and into these the Infidels would fain resolve the dreadful Appearances, which have lately laid waste so many opulent Cities, and done so much Mischief in many Parts of the Earth. Now, in the first Place, I might safely defy the whole Herd of Infidels

Infidels to account for all these Appearances, by what they call the Laws of Nature, any more than they can account for Attraction, Gravitation, Vegetation, or Nutrition, even supposing Matter to have any fuch inherent Principle of Action as they would fain give it, in order to avoid the Acknowledgement of a God who governs the World. But, it happens unfortunately for their Scheme, that all their Operations directly prove a God in the same Manner that Miracles do, because they could not posfibly be produced without Him. Nature, in their Mouths, is a mere Cant Word, and, is no more capable of performing any Operation than Chance was able to create the World. All the Elements are material Substances; and all Matter, as such, is a dead, unactive Thing, absolutely incapable of doing any Thing. I would speak of the Power of the Deity with the utmost Reverence, but there can be no Irreverence in saying that Omnipotence, itself, cannot make Matter capable of Action, because He has already made it unactive in its Nature, and no Power is capable of making Contradictions to be irue. The established Laws of Nature, usually so called, are nothing more than God's usual Method of acting upon Matter. At such a Time of the Year, in fuch a Part of the World, He usually produces those Effects which are attributed to Heat; in another Part He usually produces all those Effects which are attributed to Cold; but

but all these are the Effects of God's Power operating upon the Elements; and, whenever it becomes necessary to the Purposes of his Providence, He can alter the Climates, and Seasons. That is, He can produce those Effects at one Time of the Year, or in one Part of the World, which in the ordinary Course of his Providence He has produced in another. This has lately been exemplified, in too convincing a Manner. For God has produced those dreadful Effects in the coldest Climates which have usually been effected in bot Ones; and from under the Waters have issued the same Emotions which have usually been generated in the Bowels of the Earth. This brings to my Mind the Observation of a very sensible pious Person upon this Occasion, viz. that if we could see into the Caverns of the Deep, or the Bowels of the Earth, we should see something very extraordinary; meaning, no Doubt, something that produced these extraordinary Effects; No, nothing. There is something very extraordinary, indeed, but it is something that no Eye can see, no finite Understanding can comprehend. He would see nothing but dead, inactive Matter; but there, and every where else, is the invisible, ever active, all powerful Creator, who puts in Motion every Particle of all the Elements, when, and in what Manner He pleases, and thus makes them the Instruments of his Vengance. The same Reasoning holds with Regard to Comets, and all other Bodies

Bodies whatsoever. In Support of my Sentiments I shall quote the Authority of a most eminent Christian Philosopher, and one of the best Writers of the Age *. "His (God Almighty's) Power is always working near us, " round us, within us, in every Part of us. " And this we may be affured of, if Demon-" stration is to be relied on. In those fright-"ful Things, Storms and Tempests, those "which look likest the Want of Government " in the World, Earthquakes, Volcano's, &c. "This Truth lets us see the God of Nature, "wisely, knowingly, for the best Purposes, " pushing, ordering every Particle and every "Atom. Wisdom and Knowledge perside " even there; and all will be well. He hath " not given the Reins of the World out of "his Hands; nor planted the Laws by which " it is to be governed, in Brute Matter. To " say, He hath lodged in Matter certain "Powers, whereby Events are to be effected " and directed, is but one Degree removed " from Epicurean Necessity; and, to say, He "only superintends the Execution of these, "tho' it may seem more pious, is scarce bet-"ter Phliosophy. For, besides the Impos-" sibility of planting Powers in Matter in-" consistent with the Nature and Effence of "it, a Being who, by the Excellency of his "Nature is necessarily every where present,

^{*} An Enquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul. Printed for A. Millar in the Strand. Vol. I. P. 99.

" All-knowing and Almighty, doth not want " to be relieved of any Part of the Task. Such " Philosophy suits only Lucian's Deities." There is another Passage at P. 140, so much to my Purpose, that I must take Leave to transcribe it. "We ought not to ascribe the Operations of his Power and Wisdom to any "Cause besides himself, which we do when we ascribe to Matter, Virtues and Activities "which we know not how it got. This "tends to lessen our Respect to Him, or "make us imagine that He may be absent "while this Vicegerent of his Power performs all; till we incline to think that "these Activities may be proper, and ef-'s sential to Maiter; which hath been a greater Hindrance to our Dependence on the " Deity, and Regard for Him, than any other " Notion that ever prevailed in the World, " &c. Our Error in this Case seems to be a "Fear of oppressing the Deity with the " Multiplicity, or Diversity of Things to be "done; or that these Things are too mean for "Him to be concerned in; but true Philo-" sophy acquaints us better with the Nature " of an infinitely perfect Being." I have been the longer upon this Head, in order to obviate the Cavils of industrious Infidelity, and to correct the Mistakes of honest Minds, who may not have had the Opportunity of thoroughly considering this Matter. I must now mention the other known Means which the

the Great Governor of the World has made use of when He has thought sit to inslict temporal Calamities upon sinful Nations, tho' I shall have neither Time, nor Occasion, to

inlarge so much upon them.

II. From dead, unactive Matter, we rife, in the Gradation, to Animal Life, to the numerous Tribes of Insects which God has employed in the Execution of his Wrath. These have spontaneous Motion, and may be considered as Agents; but they are as ignorant of the Mischief which they do when they consume the Fruits of the Earth, as the inanimated Rod is ignorant of the Pain which it is made the Instrument of giving. For Want of Intellectual Faculties they are incapable of any Intention to hurt any particular Nation. They run to and fro in the Eurth, and wherever they come, they devour and destroy, in Consequence of their *Nature*; but, they no more come by Accident, than by any concerted Scheme of their own. Their ignorant Agency is directed by the Wisdom of the over-ruling Governor of the World. For which Reason they are stilled in Scripture God's Hosts, and God's Armies; and God is said to send them, to command them to go; to chastise a wicked and rebellious People. The Scripture History gives such frequent and particular Accounts of this Method of God's Procedure in the Punishment of Nations, that it would be tediou . C 2

dious Impertinence to take up your Time with Quotations. I shall therefore go on to the

III. Sort of Instruments, which are Men. These Instruments, are not only Agents, but, having IntelleElual Faculties, they act by Design. They both know and intend the Mischiefs they do. But, one main Thing they are altogether ignorant of, viz. that they are overled and directed by God; and, while they are gratifying their own vicious Passions, they are at the same Time carrying on the Purposes of his Providence. God has the Hearts of all Men at his Disposal, and, as our excellent Liturgy expresses it, Turns them as it seemeth best to his heavenly Wisdom. Thus in private Life God makes Use of the Wickedness of Men in the Punishment of one another; and so with regard to wicked Princes we are affured, from Facts recorded in Scripture, that He serves Himself of their Ambition and Cruelty to chastise other Nations. But, as they are only Instruments of Punishment in the Hands of God, when they have antiwered his Purposes, he has usually destroy'd them. Thus the Egyptians were made the Instruments of punishing the Israelites, and we know their Fate. They were destroyed themselves for their Cruelty. God was pleased to make the same Use of the Babylonians; and, afterwards, for the same Reasons, made Use of the Medes to bring about their Destruction. As these are two very remarkable Cases,

Cases, it may be proper to turn to them. The Prophesy of the Destruction of the Egyptians by the Babylonians is written in the 46th Chapter of Jeremiah, and is extremely well worth your Reading; but, it is written in a Style so terribly Majestick, that it is impossible for you to read it without trembling. But the 10th and 25th Verses inform us, that their Destruction was from the Lord God Almighty. Ver. 10. This is the Day of the Lord God of Hosts, a Day of Vengeance, that He may avenge Him of his Adversaries. And at Verse 25. The Lord God of Hosts, the God of Israel, saith, Behold I will punish the Multitude of No, and Pharaoh, and Egypt, and I will deliver them into the Hands of those who seek their Lives. With the same Dignity and Majesty of Style Isaids sets forth the Destruction of Babylon by God, in the 47th Chapter; and affigns the Reason why the Jews were delivered into their Hands as Captives, and why the Babylonians were punished. Ver. 4. As for our Redeemer, the Lord of Hosts is his Name, the Holy One of Israel. 5. Set thou silent, and get thee into Darkness, O Daughter of the Chaldeans, for thou Shalt no more be called the Lady of Kingdoms. 6. I was Wrath with my People; I have polluted my Inheritance, and given them into thine Hand; thou didst shew them no Mercy, &c. Ver. 11. Therefore shall Evil come upon thee. On this Occasion we may justly take up the rapturous

rapturous Exclamation of the Apostle; How unsearchable are the Methods of Divine Provi-

dence, and his Ways past finding out!

IV. All the Instruments of the Divine Vengeance, which I have hitherto mentioned, are upon Earth; the last are in Heaven; where they constantly attend before the Throne of God, ready to execute his Orders: These are as much more powerful, as they are more excellent in their Nature; and act, not as Men do, from themselves, but by a special Commission from God. They know why the Judgments which they inflict are sent. That the holy Angels have been employed in the Punishment of sinful Men, is as certain, as that the Word of God is true; and we have abundant Reason to believe, that they are still employed for the same angry Purposes, as well as to protect and comfort good Men. But, as they are invisible in their Nature, their Operations are so too. If God wanted Instruments, and thought fit to employ them, He has likewise all the Powers of Darkness at his Command. It is my Opinion, that wherever Christianity prevails, they have no Power over human Bodies, or over any of the Elements, and that God never gives them any Commission to afflict Christians in the Manner that He commissioned the Devil to afflict Job. The Argument lies in a little Compass, and is unanswerable. All material Bodies being unactive in their Nature, whenever we see them in Motion, we are certain

certain that they are actuated by some immaterial Being. This must be either God, or a Creature. But it is the highest Absurdity to suppose that the Creator would grant any Power to a Creature, independent of Himself. It is impossible that He should do it. For, that would be making the Creature to be God. But whatever the natural Powers of good or bad Spirits may be; this, however, we know most assuredly, that neither of them are ever suffered to inslict Calamities upon Mankind without a Commission from God.

Here it may not be improper to pause a little, and reflect upon the amazing Perfections of the Deity. If Job's Heart moved out of its Place when he considered God's Power over the Elements, how must ours fail us for Fear when we consider him as directing and governing, not only all the Elements, and every Creature upon our Earth, but all the heavenly Bodies, all the heavenly Hoft, all the evil Spirits, all the Creatures of more Worlds than our Imaginations can conceive; when we consider Him as present with them all at all Times; preserving them in Being; sustaining them in the Use of all their several Powers and Faculties; co-operating with them; and over-ruling them whenever, and in what Manner, he pleases. And yet, such an incomprehensible, such an amazing Being there must be, or else nothing, no not any of our Insidels ever could have existed, or could Subsist

fublift one Moment. What a solid Foundation is this of Comfort to a good Man, and of Confusion to the Wicked, in a Time of Dis-

tress or of Danger! But to proceed.

From the whole of what has been said, I think, it appears very plainly that we of this Nation can have no Security against the Judgments of God, either from the Situation of our Country, or the Nature of our Climate; but that our only Security must lie in making a Friend of the Almighty. We are an Island! it is true, which has a natural Advantage in it, in Respect to foreign Invasions; our Climate is temperate; our Country produces inore of the Necessaries of Life than any other Country in the known World; and these, properly improved, are the Riches of a Nation, as our Fleets are our great Bulwark; but, what are all these, what are all other Advantages, against incensed Omnipotence? God's infinite Knowledge and Wisdom can find out proper Ways of punishing us, and His infinite Holiness makes Him so jealous of the Honour of his Laws, that He will not suffer any national Violation of them to go unpunished, even in this World. Would we, therefore, be safe from the Dangers that threaten us? We must, from God's Judgments that are in the World, learn Righteousness. This naturally leads me to the second Head of my Discourse. I have laid before you the several known Methods of God's inflicting

publick Calamities. We are next to consider the Design of them.

II. The Design of God's Judgments is Twofold.

The first Design of publick Calamities is, the Punishment of publick Vices, and thereby the publick Vindication of the Honour of God's Laws. The next World will be the proper. Time and Place for an exact Distribution of Rewards and Punishments, to every particular Person according to his Works; but in the mean while God will shew, that He governs the World, and that He is a Righteous Governor, by making a Distinction between wicked, and pious and virtuous Nations; which can only be done in their national Capacity. This has always been the Sense of all Mankind who believed a God. This is agreeable to the whole Tenor of Scripture, and to the History of God's publick Dispensations, as we find it in the Bible. Insomuch, that I do not recollect, that there is upon that sacred Record a single Instance of a wicked People who have not been visited with some publick Calamity, as a Punishment of their Wickedness, tho' the wickedest Nations may be long spared, either as the greatest Punishment that God can inflict upon them by suffering them to fill up the Measure of their Iniquity, and so become ripe for total Destruction; or, because God intends to make use of them as Scourges

Scourges to correct other Nations. Both these Cases, we are assured from God's Word, have been verified in Variety of Instances; and, I verily believe, will be once more verified in a certain ambitious, subtle, deceitful, and powerful Prince now living, and living a good deal too near us for our Quiet and Security. It is the same with Regard to pious and virtuous Nations. God does not suffer them to be totally destroyed, as a Nation, by any wicked Prince, tho' He may inflict Judgments upon them by way of Correction, in order to reform them. It is with Respect to Nations, as it is in the Case of private Persons. A Child, for Instance, may stand in Need of Correction, and it may be consistent with the truest paternal Indulgence to chastise it, when it would be an Act of the most unnatural Cruelty to abandon it while there are reasonable Hopes of reclaiming it by proper Discipline. Thus it may be with Respect to any wicked Nation; it may be an Act of great Mercy in God to visit it with publick. Calamities, and very severe ones too, when gentler Methods will not do; but, He never visits them like hardened, abandoned Rebels, with utter Ruin, till they have totally forfaken Him. The Case of Judah under the Reign of good Josiah may seem to disprove the Truth of my Observation; but, when considered, it confirms it. He did, indeed, a great dea! towards the Reformation of a most wicked People. By his Regal Authority He destroyed the idolatrous

idolatrous Priests and Altars; by his absolute Power He caused the Passover to be observed and made the People outwardly to renew the Covenant; but the Minds and Morals of the Nation in general were so thoroughly debauched by his Predecessor, Manasseb, that he could not cure them of their inward Proneness to Idolatry, and of their habitual vicious Inclinations. They rather complied with him in his Reformation out of Fear, than from any Affection to it; and the innocent Blood shed by the idolatrous Father, of which the Bulk of the Poeple probably approved, was unpardonable; and so they fell under an irreversible Sentence of Destruction: Yet to shew how acceptable national Piety is to God, this Attempi to bring about a Reformation induced the Almighty to defer the Execution of the Sentence during all Josiah's Time. But to return to the Position which I laid down at the Beginning of this Head, viz. that all publick Calamities are Judgments inflicted by God as a Punishment for publick Wickedness, and intended as publick Tokens of His Anger, tho' in all' Communities innocent Members suffer with the Guilty; and my Text is a direct Proof of the Truth of my Position. For, if Judgments, like the common Dispensations of Providence, fell equally upon all Nations, without any Discrimination, how should they carry any Lesson of Instruction to the Inhabitants of the Earth, from whence to learn Righteousness; but, when they are

are considered as Tokens of the divine Displeasure they are a Warning to others, and a Call to Repentance. This is the other Intention of

God's Judgments.

Secondly, They are not only inflicted as Punishments upon those who suffer them, but that other Nations may read their own Fate, if they publickly incur the Displeasure of the Almighty, or having publickly offended Him, do not make Haste to reconcile themselves to Him, by a publick Reformation. It does not follow from hence, that those Nations who feel the heavy Wrath of God in his Judgments, are Sinners above all Nations, because they have suffered such Things; God only knows upon whom to send his Judgments, so as may best answer the Ends of his Providence; and our blessed Saviour has taken Care to prevent any such uncharitable Construction; but, at the same Time He has taught us the true Use that ought to be made of fuch publick Judgments, by affuring us, that unless we repent we skall all likewise be visited. This brings me to my third Head, by way of Conclusion, which is,

III. To bring the Doctrine, and the prefent afflicted State of other Nations, home to ourselves, and give you some Instructions concerning the Use we ought to make of it in this melancholy Juncture. In one Respect the Nation has acted a most Christian Part, by shewing so seasonable a Compassion to our suffering Neighbours and Friends. It was a

most

most noble Example, worthy the Generosity of the British Nation; such as must excite the Admiration of our Enemies, the Love of those who feel the Benefit of it, and, we humbly hope, dispose the Almighty to shew Mercy to the Merciful. But, having shewn our Christian Charity to others, let us not forget to shew our Piety, by taking Warning from the dreadful Judgments that are in the World, and endeavour to avert them from ourselves, by a timely and fincere Repentance. They have not only reached our Neighbours, but, as his Majesty observes in his Proclamation, They have been felt in some Degree (and I may add, in various Shapes) in several Parts of these Dominions. Without taking upon us to enquire into the sinful Condition of those who have felt the Weight of the divine Vengeance, it is enough for us to know, that all national Calamities are divine Visitations; that all national Vices, sooner or later, will be publickly visited by God; and that what his Majesty says of this Nation is true, viz. That our manifold Sins and Wickedness have most justly deserved heavy and severe Punishments from the Hand of Heaven; are not then all these Considerations sufficient to awaken our Fears, and make us bethink ourselves how we may appeale the Divine Wrath? If, as his Majesty goes on to observe, the Almighty, out of his great Mercy, hath not only been our Defence in Times of Danger, but bath proteEted

tected and preserved us from imminent Destruction at this Time; unless we make the right Use of his Forbearance and long Suffering, our Visitation, when it comes, will come with the greater Severity. We have, besides the Protection and Defence of Heaven in Times of Danger, enjoyed a long Series of the greatest Blessings, of all Sorts; and if we go on to add Ingratitude, the legitimate Offspring of Pride, to our other Sins, the Load of our Guilt, and the Weight of our Punishment, will be the heavier. We feem to have been, like the Fews of old, the chosen, the favourite People of God; and, if we follow their Example, in the Abuse of such uncommon Favours, we may read the Consequence in the Destruction of that ungratefully rebellious People. Let Favour be the wn to the Wicked (faith the Prophet in the Words following my Text) yet will he not learn Righteousness. But, hear the solemn Declaration that follows; Lord, when thy Hand is lifted up, they will not see, but they SHALL see, and be ashamed.

By this Time, I presume, you are disposed to hear a Word of Advice concerning the right Manner of observing this Time of Fasting and Humiliation. We are under the Displeasure of the Almighty; we have abundant Reason to expect some publick Tokens of it; and can we entertain such unworthy and blasphemous Thoughts of the Deity, as to hope

to appeale his Anger with Abstinence from a Meal's Meat, or with any Thing less than an Amendment of those Vices which have provoked Him to threaten us? Any Man of common Sense would think it an Indignity offered to his Understanding to have such Folly and Weakness ascribed to him, as to imagine him capable of forgiving the greatest Affronts and Injuries, only for one formal Acknowledgment of our Faults, without studying to make Satisfaction by a better Behaviour? To expect his Friendship upon one cold Application to Him, when we take no Care to render ourselves worthy of his Kindness, by the Tenor of our Behaviour to him? If, upon this Occasion you come to Church, out of Curiofity to hear what the Preacher has to fay, or in the Hurry of your Fright upon the Prospect of an impending Danger, and immediately afterwards return to your Vices, and live as it were without God in the World, by never, or seldom, making any Application to him by private Prayer, and an Attendance upon publick Worship, this occasional Appearance will be a mere Mockery, and an Insult upon Providence. If we mean in good Earnest to make our Peace with God, and contribute our Share towards averting these Judgments, which we deserve and fear; which we fear, because we are conscious that we deserve them; we must all go Home and search our Hearts, and examine our Lives with Sincerity,

Sincerity, that we may have a thorough Knowledge of the Number, the Nature, and Heinousness of our Sins; and then labour with the utmost Industry to rectify our vicious Inclinations, and to subdue our stubborn bad Habits. This is our Duty as private Christians; this the Nation expects from us as Members of the Community. National Wickedness is made up of personal Sins, spread throughout the Kingdom, till they become General; so that every private. Member of the Community, by his Vices, helps to make us a wicked People, and to bring down God's Judgments upon us; and every Member that is a good Christian helps to avert them. Let every one of us humble our proud and wicked Hearts before our offended God, and provide for our own and the Nations Safety, by contributing whatever we can towards a national Reformation.

Upon the last publick Fast I drew out, from the Scriptures, a fair Account of the Sins for which God visited other Nation's of old, and by comparing them with the then State of this Nation, shewed what Reason we had to expect the like Visitations. I shall not repeat the same black Catalogue. I shall only observe, that if other private Parts of the Kingdom be no better than this, the present State of it is worse than it was. But, tho, as I have observed, private, personal Sins, when spread throughout the Nation so as to become

general,

general, may constitute national Wickedness, yet Sins of a more publick Nature do more particularly coutribute towards it. Some of these, therefore, demand particular Notice on this Occasion.

First, I shall mention Perjury, of several Kinds. Subornation of Perjury is a very growing Vice, insomuch that no Man's Property, or Liberty, or even Life, can be said to be safe from the pernicious Effects of it. And it is a Vice as provoking to the Deity, as it is de-

structive of Jocial Happiness.

Secondly, An Oath upon great Occasions is absolutely necessary; but, where they are multiplied to such a Degree as they are at prefent, it must unavoidably bring in a Flood of Perjury; for, when Men swear to do any thing which they do not know whether they shall be able to perform, or without considering the Nature of the Oath, they are as much perjured, as if they intended to break it, or neglected afterwards to perform it. I need not say what Sort of Oaths I mean. I hope those who impose them, as well as those who take them, will consider, that thus publickly trifling with God as a Witness, and an Avenger, of Falsehood, is a publick Indignity that must greatly swell the Account of our national Wickedness. Besides, if this Multiplication of unneces-Jary Oaths, were not an almost necessary Introduction to much *Perjury*, it is taking the Name of

of God in vain by publick Authority, which all Persons, especially all Legislators, ought studi-

oully to prevent.

There is another Sort of Perjury, not unfrequently practifed, which very few dare to own, and I wish none dared to commit; I mean, they who take the Oaths to the Government against

their Inclination and their Conscience.

The Neglect of publick Worship, and the Breach of the Sabbath, especially by Persons of Fashion, are become genteel Vices. People of any Consequence in civil Life would be ashamed to be seen at Church, especially at the Sacraments; and, if they want to go a Journey, no Day so convenient and agreeable as the Sunday. These are publick Vices in a double Sense; as they are of a publick Nature, and committed by Persons of the most conspicuous Character *. If the Honour of God's Authority, as the Creator and Governor of the World, be not nearly concerned in the Violation of such public Ordinances as these, it will be an idle Thing ever to mention the Authority of God, or the Honour of his Laws; or, indeed, to fay any Thing about God, as the Creator and Governor of the World.

Voluptuousness is another publick Vice. If any Vice can be national, this is; because it

^{*} If any one has a Mind to see the Nature and Heinousness of these Vices set forth at large, they may please to peruse my Scripture History of the Sabbath, and my Book upon Prayer and the Sacrament.

has spread itself thro' all Ranks. Pleasure is become the great Business of Life. If any Vice can be of pernicious Consequence to the Welfare of a trading Nation, this is the Vice. If any Vice can be offensive to the Almighty, no Vice can be more so than this Spirit of Voluptuousness, because it is utterly inconsistent with any Religious Frame and Disposition of Mind. It is no less a Vice than Idolatry; and a worse Sort of Idolatry than was ever practiced by the Jews, or the Papists: Together with their Idols, the Former paid divine Honour to the true God; together with the Idolatrous Objects of their Worship, the latter do not forget to worship God. But our Voluptuaries worship nothing but their Pleasures. They worship their Pleasures, as we are commanded to worship God only, with all their Souls, and with all their Strength. Their whole Heart, with all its Affections, are engaged to this Idol. And can we think that the Jealousy of God's Wrath will pass over such a publick Departure from Him without doing Himself publick Justice.

If the Goddess of Pleasure has any considerable Rival in this Nation, it is Mammon. This God has his Numbers of Votaries; and they are all true to the Interest of their Master. The great Bent of their Minds, and the main Drift of all their Schemes, seems to be, to get as much of this World for themselves and Families, as possibly they can. If they

E 2

can serve their Maker and Redeemer, by promoting the Interest of Christianity, consistently with their Duty to their supreme God, Mammon, it is all very well; but, if the true God and the Idol be Competitors for their Service, I can pretty well tell which of the Candidates will have their Vote and Interest. To be very serious (for it is a very serious and a very melancholy Affair) suffer me to ask a few short Questions; we have been supplicating the Assistance of Heaven in our Distress, but what Reason have we to expect it? What Reason have we to expect that God will concern Himself about our Safety, when we have concerned ourselves so little about his Honour, and the Interest of his Religion? Or how can we be said to have had his Honour, and the Interest of his Religion at Heart, when proper Encouragement and Assistance have not been given to those who were able and willing to promote them? Let the Great and the Wealthy lay their Hand upon their Heart, and, if they can say that in general proper Encouragement and Assistance have been given to such Persons, I will with Shame lay my Hand npon my Mouth, and never offer to complain any more of the Times. And now, upon the most impartial View of the State of the Nation, I am fully confirmed in the Truth of his Majesty's Observation, viz. That we deserve the Vengeance of Heaven; and feel it we most undoubtedly shall, unless we prevent it by a national

a national Reformation; which, I think, is morally impossible to be effected without the Assistance of a very sharp and lasting Visitation.

I shall conclude with a Consideration recommended to us from the Throne, and therefore worthy our Attention, but of such Importance in its Nature, that it must needs recommend itself to the Attention of every serious Person; upon the Success of his Majesty's Councils, his Fleets and Armies, depends the Preservation of our Religion, our Freedom, our Trade, our every. Thing that is dear to us. By the Sincerity of our Repentance for our past Sins, by the Piety and Virtue of our future Behaviour, and by the Ardency of our Prayers, we may do something (and this is all that we can do) towards averting the Judgments of God; the Earthquakes, the Inundations, the Storms and Tempests, that are in the World; but there are other Dangers as imminent, there are other Judgments no less. dreadful in their Consequences, towards averting of which we may, and must (if we mean to do our Duty) do something more. We are in Danger from a near, from a restless, from a potent and determined Enemy; and therefore if we sincerely desire to be successful against his unwearied Attempts to ruin us, to our Piety and Virtue we must add our united Zeal to ftrengthen the Hands of his Majesty, instead of fomenting private Animosities, and party Divisions, which cannot but weaken them.

As to those who have taken Oaths to the Government, and yet endeavour all they can privately to obstruct the Measures taken for our Safety, by propagating Discontent; I know that there are such Monsters, or else I could not believe it; however, they act confistently with their political Scheme, tho' they act the most irreligious and knavish Part that can be conceived; the most irreligious, because they are Guilty of the most deliberate and habitual Perjury; the most knavish, because they live in Hypocrisy and a Breach of Trust, by seeming and promising, in the most folemn Manner, to be Friends, while they are determined Enemies; and, if they wish well to the Church of England, and their Civil Liberties (as they would be thought to do) they act a most weak Part too; for, a Popish Prince and a Protestant Constitution are an absolute Inconsistency. But, as for those who do not mean to overturn the Government, and yet refuse to aid the Measures of his Majesty, I must look upon them as downright Idiots, or Madmen: I am willing, therefore, to hope that every one of us in our private Station will act at this critical Juncture, with a Zeal and Unanimity becoming a Cause so just, so honourable, and important to us as Christians, as Protestants, as freeborn Englishmen. Amen.