# S ERMON 

Preached before the

## SyNOD of NEW-YORK,

Convened at

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September 30, 1756.

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Publifed by the Desire of the Synod.
Zecha. xiv. 6, 7. And it hall come to pafs, in that Day, that the Light fhall not be clear, nor dark; but it fhall be one Day which fhall be known to the Lord; not Day, nor Night: But it fhall come to pafs, that at Evening Time, it fhall be Light.

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N E W-\Upsilon O R K:
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1 ISAIAH xxi. ir, 12.
The Burden of Dumah. He calleth to me out of Serr; Watchnean, What of the Night? Watchnnan, What of the Night? The Watchman faid, The Morning cometh, and alfo the Night, if ye will enquire; enquire, ye; return; come.

IT may doubtlefs, at firt View, appear Atrange my Brethren, that I have chofen this objeure Paffage of facred Writ for your Entertainment; when it might be expected, that the Dignity and Duties; the Comforts and $\tau$ rials of the minifterial Office fhould be explained, or the beft Method of fecuring good Difcipline and found Doctrine in the Church, laid open. Thefe Subjects, I confets, are highly proper to be infifted on, and fhould generally be the Topics of our Difcourfe, on fuch Occafions as thefe. But, fome dark Apprehenfions, as to the Times into which we are fallen, turned my Mind to this Subject: And as it will lead our Thoughts to the prefent Dangers and Trials; to the farther ProfpeEts and Hopes relating to the Church of Christ, it will, I imagine, when properly explained and applied, be thought not unfuitable for thofe, who are affembled to confult its Welfare and Profperity. What I fhall attempt, is,
I. To explain the Words, and illuffrate the Prophefy, by fuch bithorical Events, as Secms to point out whe Eulfilnent of, it, in its primary View.
II. Apply it to the State of the Cburcb in general, and to the Times into which wee are fallen, in particular.

This enigmatical Prophefy, feems in its primary View; to denote fome further Calamity on the Idumeans, after the Jews fhould be delivered from the Darknefs they were then under; that while the Morning arofe to the one, the Nigbt fhould be continued to the other. It is called the Burden of Dumar, becaufe it brings fad and dark Tydings, what would prove an heavy Burden, hard to be born. Dumar here, by a Contraction not unufial in the facred Writings, feems evidently to be put for Edom; and fo for the Country Idumea, where the Edomites dwelt. This appears plain, by Serr's being mentioned as the Place from whence the Voice came, which was that mountainous Part of Idumea, that lay next to the Land of Canafn. The Septuagint therefore well tranlate it, To' Horamatees Idumaias, i. e. the Vifion of Idumea. In this prophetic Scene, there is one from that Country introduced, as addrefling the Prophet in great Earneftnefs, about the State of the Nigbt, or that State of Affliction and Oppreflion, which both the Jews and Idumeans were under. He calleth (or there is one that calleth, or crieth) to me out of Seir. The Word mult be taken collectively, not denoting a particular Perfon, q. d. there is a Cry, or the Voice of thofe that cry from that Country; this appears from the Anfwer of the Prophet, If ye will enquires. Ec. 'Tis obferved that the original Word Karah, has an Emphafis in it, and denotes the Cry of Men in Anguilh and Diftrefs, impatiently waiting to fee the End of their Calamity, and the Dazen of the Morning of their Deliverance. This fhews a Beauty in the fcenical. Reprefentation; as the Prophet is on the Watch-Tower among the Jews, at a great Diftance from Mount. Seir, the Voice inuft be loud, in order to be heard. The Queftion follows, "Watchman, "What of the Nigbt, or from, or concerning the Nigbt?", The Conjecture of Cocceius, and fome other learned Commentators, that the Voice is directed to GOD the Father, under the Character of a Watchman, becaufe he is ftilect
the Keeper of Israel; or to the Son, who is reprefented as the Shepberd of bis People, I think groundlefs. It is not fuppofable, that the Idumeans had any fuch diftinct Notion of the Fatber or the Son, as to addrefs one or the otber by this Title.---To apply it to the Propbet bimpelf, feems much more natural ; the Prophets being well known by the Character of Watcbmen, as pointing out the Defign and Duties of their Office: And thus they are frequently ftiled in facred Writ,* I bave set Watcbmen on thy Walls, O Jerusalem, "I bave made thee, fays GOD to Ezekiel, a "Watcbman to the Houfe of Israel." $\dagger$ The CbaraEEer is taken from thofe that are fet to guard a City, or on a WatcbTower to defcry approaching Danger, and give the Signal : And they ought to be Men of Courage, that will not be frighted at the Shaking of a Leaf; faitbful, who will not betray theirTruft; vigilant, that will not fuffer the Enemy to come by Surprize while they are anleep; quick /igbted, to fpy the Danger; conftant and unrwearied in their Attendance on the Duties of their Station; and being continually awake, it might be expected could readily give the Hour of the Night. 'Tis ealy to fee how applicable this is, not only to the Prophets, but to all the Minijters of the Gofpel, who are fet as Watchmen, on the Walls of God's ferufalem; whofe Duty and Bufinefs it is, to watch over the Heritage of the Lord ; to give featonable, plain and faithful Warning to Saints and Sinners. The various remarkable Difpenfations of God to his Cburch, were revealed to the Prophets; they foretold the defolating Fudgments that were brought not only on the feres, but the neighbouring Na tions; knew fomething of the Time, Manner and Duration of the dark Nigbt they had to pafs through ; and fo might properly be enquired of as to this Matter---Watcb. zuan, What of the Night? What have you difcovered as to theState of theNight? How far is it advanced ?. What re-: mains? Do you difcern any Signs of the Morning ? Any Signs

Signs that the prefent Scene of Darknefs will foon be over? The Queftion is undoubtedly not about a natural but metaphorical Night,--that State of Calamity and Diftrefs the feces and Idumeans were under by the Aflyrians or Babyionians; or, that dark Difpenfation of the Law, the End of which was then expected, and earneftly defired. The Repetition of it, reprefents the Panic they were in; their Diftrefs, or rather their Impatience, for an Anfwer.

It may perhaps feem ftrange at firft View, that the Idumeans fhould make this Inquiry. What had they to do with the Prophets or the divine Oracles? ?§ Who were Aliens from the Common-Wealth of Ifrael, and Strangers from the Covenant of Promife.---But, the Difficulty will vanifh, if we confider that the Scheme of this Prophefy is cmblematical and figurative. The Idumeans are introduced here by the Prophet, as breathing after Deliverance under their Calamities, and making fuch anxious Inquiries as it is natural to fuppofe a People in their Situation would; and hearing that Deliverance was expected by the ferwilh Netion, it was natural for them to defire to know the Time and Manner of it, in Hopes they alfo might Share in its Fa-vour.---To this may be added---That the eaftern Nations had a. Veneration for the Prophets of the God of Ifrael, whofe Fame was fpread among them. And if we apply it to the then dark State of the Cburch, an Enquiry refpecting a more glorious Difpenfation, in which themfelves, and all the gentile World were concerned, comes from them: with fingular Propriety. Some fuppofe the Queftion put by way of Derifion, but I think without Foundation; had: that been the Cafe, the Prophet would have given them a very different Anfwer. They feem to have a Degree of, Earneftness about the. Matter, and yet do not enquire with that Faith, and fuch religious. Vieres as they ought. This. is evident from the Prophets reply.. The Morning cometh, and alfo the Night, if ye reill enquire; enquire, ye; return; come. (i, e.) The Morning will be as dangerous as the Night, fay. fome. Others tranflate, it, the Morning cometh, and yet

[^0]it is Night. i: e. Tho' there be a Deliverance from prefent Calamities, yet it will be but partial; Light comes, but Darknefs will be intermixed with it; or according to our Tranflation, The Morning cometh, but the Night will foon fucceed. It may mean, That tho' the Morning is coming to the People of God, it would ftill be Nigbt with the Idumeans. 'Tis eafy to fee, that as Night is put for a State of Affiction, Day is a proper Emblem of Foy and Comfort. If ye will enquire; enquire, ye; return; come. The old Engli/b Tranflation under Henry the VIIIth, has it thus, "If.ye will "enquire indeed, and afk Quefions in Earneft, enquire of God; "firft afk bis Mercy, and then comie again, and you faall bave "a more favourable Anfwer," which feems not far from the true Meaning.

As the Queftion, tho' not put with that Serioufnefs and Sincerity as it ought, implied a Defire to know the Purpofe of God relating to their prefent dark and difmal Situation; the Anfwer feems to be to this Purpofe, viz: Since you Idumeans, in your diftreffed Condition, feem to come to yourfelves, exprefs a Defire of returning to God, and knowing his Will concerning you, he in earneft in the Matter, enquire with Hearts fuitably affected, with the Difpenfations of divine Providence," with fincere Defires to know and comply with your Duty. Return to the God of Ifrael, come into the Bofom and Communion of the Church; fince you are defcended from Abrabam, fhew yourfelves to be his Cbildren indeed; come with Sincerity and Faith, to me and the other Propbets, to know the Mind and.Will of GOD, and be fuitably prepared to meet him, when he fhall come forth againft you. The Sum of what I have faid. is this: The neigbbouring Nations, groaning under the fame Oppreffion from the Afyrian and Babylonifb Princes, as the Feres were, tho' the peculiar People of God, and favourred with his true Propbets; the Idumeans are introduced, enquiring after the Duration, and End of this common Calamity, in too carelefs a Manner, with too little Reverence or religious Senfe of the Divine Difpenfation.. They have tor Anfwer, That the Morning was coming, i. e. Light and

Liberty to the Fews; but that the Night ftill awaited them; i. e. their prefent Afflictions and fpiritual Darknefs, would rontinue, while they maintain'd their prefent Temper of Mind towards God, and remained Sirangers to the CommonWealth of I/rael. He therefore exhorts them to return to God, and enquire with a religious Difpofition, and right Views about this Matter.

This Interpretation may be illuftrated by biforicalEvents; either by refering it to the common Calamities that befel the Fews and Idumeans, with other neighbouring. Nations, under Senacherib King of Afyria; or to that which afterward befel them under the Kings of Babylon. If to the former, the Morning that arofe to the Geres, muft be the miraculous Deliverance granted them, by the terrible DeItruction of the AJjrian Army by an Angel. $\ddagger$ The like Deliverance not being granted to the Idumeans, with them it remained Night. But, I rather fuppofe it may refer to the Babylonifb Captivity, which involved the Jeres and $\$ d$ umeans in one common Night of Calamity and Diftrefs, after which long Night, wherein the Church feemed as it were buried, a glorious Morning arofe to the feews, from the Deliverance granted by Cyrus; while the Iddumeans continued in Darknefs a a a pears by Malachi, who lived after the Return of the Feres from the Babylonifs Captivity; and defcribes the Idumeans as impoverifhed, unable to return and rebuild their wafte Places; being under the peculiar Difpleafure of Heaven.§ We come now,
II. To another Viees in which this prophetic Defcription may be taken, and with Propriety applied to fome remarkable Periods in the Cburch.

As the Propbets were fet as Watchmen, on the Walls of God's Jerufalem, to publifh his Defigns of Mercy and Judgment to the Cburch and the World; fuch as were concerned to know the Times and Seafons of God's favouring his Zion, would naturally enquire at their Moutbs, and as the Idumeans. fprang originally from the fame Family
with the 7 ews, and bordered upon them, they had doubtlefs fome acquaintance with their facred Writings. Some Prophefies had a particular Reference to them. It was foretold, that Edom fbould be a Poffeffion, and Seir a Poffeffion of their Enemies* It is natural therefore to fuppole, that the more thoughtful among them, were looking for this Period, and being oppreffed with Difficulties, were excited to enquire after the Time when they fhould be delivered from their ppiritual Darkne/s, and united to the People of God. This Prophefy of Edom's being a Poffeffion of their Enemies, was in Part accomplifhed under the Afmonean Family, when the Edomites were fubdued by the Feres, many of them brought to embrace their Religion, and their Country became their Poffefion. To this Time, the Prophet may have a View, when 'tis fuppofed they would not neglect the facred Writings, but get fome Acquaintance with thofe Prophefies, wherein glorious Things were fpoken of Zion, when the prefent dark and gloomy Difpenfation fhould be at an end, and the Gentiles partake of the fame Privileges with the ferws. This muft excite in all who had any due Efteem for Spiritual Bleffings, a Defire to be informed when the happy Era would arrive. In this View, the 2uefion, the Anfwer of the Watchman, his Admonition, to return and continue their Enquiries with more Serioufnefs and better Views, all appear natural and proper.

By the Night, we may underftand the obfcure Difpenfation they were then under, which was ufhered in with Blacknefs, Darknefs, and a tbick Tempeft. It is therefore called a Miniftration of Death, and Condennation, and proved fo to the carnal Ferws, who refted in the Law gravers on Stones, not looking to bim who was the End of it for Rigbteoufnefs to all that believe.

That Miniftration was indeed glorious, as it refered to, and pointed out the Glories of the Gofpel; but how divinely ghorious foever it was in itfelf, yet in Refpect to the tranfcending
tranfcending Glory of that Difpenfation of Light and Grace, which it fhadowed forth, it might be faid to have no Glory ; the Luftre of it was fwallowed up by the furpaffing Glory of the Gofpel, as the dim Light of the Moon and twinkling Stars, vanifhes before the rifing Sun. This Difpenfation was not only gloomy and dark, when compared to the fuperior Light of the Cbriftian Revelation, but was in a peculiar Manner fo, by Reafon of the Blindnefs, Prejudices and Unbelief, of thofe to whom it was given; which is fitly reprefented by the Vail Mofes put on his Face while he delivered them the Law, to cover its $d a z$ zling Brigbtnefs, which they could not behold. This Vail, the Apofle exprefsly tells us, was on their Hearts*, So that they could not look to the End of that which was to be abolifbed. They were as unable to behold the Mind of Mofes in that Economy, as they were his Face; when he turned to theLord he took off theVail.; which implies, that that Difpenfation, as it came from God, and was revealed to him, was full of Grace, and fhone with a divine Luftre; but when he converfed with the People he had it on, for the internal Glories of his Miniftration which were delivered in Types and Figures of good Things to come, were rendered obfcure and dark, by the Blindnefs and Prejudices of their carnal Hearts. When they fhall turn to the Lord, at the bleffed Period of their general Converfion, this Vail fhall be taken away, and they fhall clearly fee how the glorious Grace of the Gofpel was revealed under all the Types and Sbadores of the Larw. But, by Reafon of the Darknefs of their Minds, and the obfcure Manner in which Chrift, and the Bleflings of his Kingdom, were then typified, the Cburcb continued in a dark and benighted State. There was indeed a Mixture of Light with that Darknefs; the Prophets were like fo many Jining Stars in the Cburch, and they had many fure Words of Propbefy, to which they might give Heed; but it was only as to a Light fining in a dark Place, till: the Day-flar appeared, and the glorious Sun of Righteoufness arofe.

And 'tis worthy Obfervation, that the Night was peculiarly gloomy, towards the Clofe of this Difpenfation, when the Darknefs was much increafed, by almoft continual Perfecutions and Oppreffions, from the Kings of Syria, without; while the internal Glories of it were greatly obfcured, and almoft wholly loft, by thofe dangerous Corruptions in Doerrine, Difcipline and Wor/hip, which then over-fpread the Ferwifh Cburch, and thofe fcandalous Divifions into which it fell.

Ir was alfo eminently Night, with the gentile World, who being funk into deplorable Darknefs, were given up to the moft abominable Idolatry and vile Affections: But as an Expectation of the Coming of the Meflab, the promifed Deliverer, began now to prevail and become general, 'tis not ftrange, that fome among the Gentiles, as well as the Fews, are reprefented, crying to the Watchman, What of the Night? When will the Darknefs of the prefent Difpentation be over, and a Deliverer come out of Zion, to turn away Iniquity from Jacob? When will thofe Times of Ignorance which God has hitherto winked at in the gentile World, be at an End, and Light arife to thofe that now fit in the Region of the Sbadow of Death? How much of this dark Seafon is paft ? What yet remains? When will the Day break by the Appearance of that glorious Perfon, who is to be a Light to the Gentiles, and a Glory to God's People Ifrael ? It might be fuppofed, that the Watchmern who were enquiring and Searching diligently, what Manner of Time the Spirit in them did Jignify, when it teftified before Hand, the Sufferings of Cbrift, and the Glory that hould follow, could give an Anfwer to fuch a Queftion, as the Time and Manner of his Appearance were fo clearly pointed out. They might fee, that the Scepter was about to depart from fudah, according to facob's Prophefy*. That Daniel's 70 Weeks, or 490 Years, were near expiring. And as it muft be during the Standing of the fecond Temple, to which he was fuddenly to come, and fill with his Glory, according to Malachi $\|$, it could not be long delayed. By
there Hints, the Watchmen might know the Night was far Spent, and anfwer as in the Text, The Morning comets, the long expected Day is at Hand. In this View of the Words, the Watchman's Answer, that the Morning cometh, may point out the 'Light and Joy brought to the World' by the Appearance of the' Son of God. The Day began to dawn under the Miniftry of Fobs the Baptist. He was indeed a burning and a Sining Light, compared with the other Prophets; but was not the 'true Light, tho' like the Morning Star he uttered in the Day. But, when the Sun of Rigbteoujnefs, arofe with Healing under bis Wings, he diffused Light, Life, and Joy, throw' a dark, dead, and chearlefs World. The Shadows of the former Difpenfation, and the thick Clouds of beathenifb Ignorance and NuBerfition, fed before him, as the Darknefs of the Night

- before the riffing Sun. It was prophefied of him, that his going forth, Gould be prepared as the Morning.* As the natural Sun in the Morning spreads $\dot{y} \theta y$ and Gladnefs, thro' the wide Creation, fo did Christ thro' a loft and ruined World, The Angel brings the News of his Birth, as Tidings of great joy to all People. The Gofpel preached in his Name, was a ravishing Sound to all that heard and received it: Like the Morning Light, it Spread far and wide; grew brighter and brighter, towards a perfect Day. It had free Course, and was glorified, triumphing over all the Oppofition of Earth and Hell.

Wrath what divine Luftre and Beauty did the Church Mine, in this Morning of her Days, when the pure Doctrines of the Gospel, were taught without that corrupt Mixture, which the Pride and Ignorance of Men have fine introduce She was as a City Set on a Hill, and Multitudes both few s and Gentiles rejoiced in her Light. She feemed to answer the Defcription given of her, by ST. JoHN, in his prophetic Vifion ; $\$$ where the is reprefented, as clothed with the Sun, having the Moon under bor Feet, and a Crown of 12 Stars on her Head, a beautiful Image, expreffing, in a lively Manner, the Glory, Honour, and Dignity of the

Church.


Cburch. There appeared in her Members, in this corly Age, fuch genuine Piety, and fervent Devotion; fuch lively Hope, and ftrong Faith; fuch warm and unfeigned Love to one another; Iuch Meekness, and undiffembled Humility; fuch Heavenly-mindednefs and Deadnefs to the World; fuch univerfal Holiness, and Purity of Life; as made them ßine like Lights in the World. Religion then appeared emiable and alluring, as exemplified in the Lives of Profeffors; which tended greatly to the propagating the Gofpel. The Brightnefs of this Morning was foon obfcured. Many Errors of pernicious Influence crept into the Cburch, even while under the Conduct of infpired Men : But after the Apofles Deceare, Men of corrupt Minds, began with more Freedom, to propagate their dangerous Doctrines, and licentious Practices, bringing fwift Deftruction on themselves, and their Followers. Towards the Clofe of the firf, and during the fecond, and tbird Centuries, the Cburch was greatly infefted with Perfons, ${ }_{1}$, who advanced the moft abfurd and dangerous Opinions, tending to the Deftruction of all natural and revealed Religion;--the Nicolaitans, various Sects of the Gnofics, Corintbians, Valentinians, Marcionites, and Memichaans, with a Train of other Heretics, who appeared in-the early Ages of the Church; venting many impious. Notions about God and Chrif; tbe Origin of Good and Evil; the facred Writings; and tbe Way of Salwation by Cbrit ; to the great Reproach and Hindrance of the Gof-pel.--Some making God the Autbor of Sin; others denying the Unity of the Godbead, fome the Divinityo and many the Humanity of CHRIST; while others even blafphemouny pretended to be the Saviour of the World themfelves. What added to the Scandal of their Errors, the vileft Debaucberies, - the moft abominable Crimes were countenanced and practifed, under the Clonk of Religion; which the Enemies of Chriftianity, were malicinus enough to impute, however unjuftly, to all its Profefors. While the Church was thus darkened, corrupted, and exceedingly fcandalifed by Herefies zoitbin; fhe was almoft continually, harraffed with violent Opprefions and cruel, Perfecutions, under the
beathen Emparcrs from without; which continued with but little Intervals of Peace and Reft, during the three firlt Centuries. Tho there was, in thofe early Ares of Chinitianity, much fpiritual Light, and plentiful Comminications of Divine Gra'e; yet during the ten general Pirfecutions, which fo quickly fucceeded one another, it might well be called Nigbt; when compared to that State of extcrual Peace and Profperity, which the Church fhall enjoy in'the lattor Days, \&rc. with Refpect to the glorious Diffufion of Gofpel Lisbt, which may then be expeeted.

At the Clofe of the third, and Beginning of the fourth Century, the Cbitrch was reduced to the laft Extremity, by a Number of cruel Perlecutors, who feemed to combine together, for the utter Deftruction of the Chriftian Name and Caufe. Galerius, Diocletian, Maximin, and Maxentius, acted as if they vird with one another, in the unheard of Cruelties, and monftrous Barbarities, exercifed towards the innocint Difciples of Christ : But the Churches Extremity, is God's Opportunity; 'He begins to make bare bis Arm; vifibly to efpoufe the Caufe of his diftreffed People; and to recompence Vengeance to thofe that afflizted them. Galeriuts, being feized with an incurable and intolerable Dileafe, expires in the Midft of moft bitter Angtufh and Torment. Diocletian, forced to refign his Authority, oppreffed with a Load of Guilt, groans and fighs away his miferable Life. Maximin, after being defeated by Licinius, attempts to put an End to his own Life; but dies a lingering Death, amidft the moft amazing Torments, acknowledging his Guilt, in having perfecuted the Cbrifiaws. In this dark Period, God alfo raifes up that great Deliverer and Defender of his Church, Conftantine; who, A.D. 312 , gains a compleat Victory over that cruel Tyrant and grand PerSecutor, Maxentius; which gave reft to the Church in the $W_{e} f$ : And the Death of Licinius, which happened foon after, who was firt a Favourer, but afterwards a cruel Perfecutor of the Chriftians, feemed to put an End to all their Troubles: They enjoyed free Liberty every where.-.. Conftantine afcribes the Glory of all his Vietories, to the

God and Fotler of our Lord, Jeses Cririst. A Abl as a Token of Gratitude, gives pubiic Countenance to the Cbriftan Religion; fecures it by Edivis and Lazes; erefis Schoois; builds and endows Clutuches; beftows many $l_{\text {in- }}$ munities and Privileges on the Clergy, and diftinguifies there with many public Mark's of Honour and Refpeç. 1 hus the Darknef's which had overfpread the Cburch, began to fcatter, and the Morniing to appear. The Gofpel inad frie Courfe and was glorified ; there was opened an cfficiucl Door, which no Man was allowed to fhut. A delightful Scene feemed now to open on the Cliarch, and looked like the Beginning of a bright and glorious Day. Many had raifed Expectations, that the happy Period was now come, when the Kingdons of this W orld, would bccome the King doms of our Lord, and his Clrift: But alas! how different did the Event prove. This Morning was foon overcaft, and fucceeded by a dark and dimal Night. The Honours, Dignities and Riches conferred on the Clergy, and the Church, introduced Luxury, Pride and Ignorance, with a long Train of dangerous Confequences. About this Time, the Arion Herefy fprung up, and fyreading itfelf over a great Part of the Cbriftiain Cbutich, proved deltructive to the Faitb once delivered to the Saints; threw the Clumits into great Confufions, and produced very fore Perfecutions: The Emperors favouring fometimes the Arian, and fometimes the ortbodox Party; which brought infinite Scandal on the Chriftian Name, and caufed the Enemy to blafpheme.

Soon after Chriftianity had fpread over a great Part of the Roman Empire, under Protection of the Government; the moft terrible Defolation, was brought on the Weftern Empire, by the northern barbarous Nations, viz. the Goths, Vandals, Almains, Sarmatians, PiEfs and Scots; who feemed to confpire together for its utter Ruin, and for a long Time continued wafting, burning, and deftroying all before them. About A.D. 410 , Alaricus the Goth, facked and plundered Rome; about Fifty-five Years after which, it was again plundered, and burnt by Genfericus, the
the Tencial. Soon after, it met with the fame Fate from Richomerus 4.72 ; twice by Totila; and again by Attile, King of the Huns, who was above all the Reft, a fore Scourge, in the Hand of Providence, to the degenerate Chriftians of that Day.

While the Empire was in this dreadful Confufion, by thofe barbarous Nations, grofs Ignorance began to overspread the Cbriftian. World; for, by the Ravages they committed, Schools were difinpated, Minifters banifhed, and Learning buried. Thofe who were then on the Stage, being foon wafted with the Sword and Age; the rifing Generation grew up in lamentable Ignorance. The moft indeed of the Rulers of thofe barbarous Nations embraced Chriftianity; but being very Ignorant, became an eafy Prey to the Pride and Policy of the corrupt and degenerate Clergy of the Day. This Opportunity the Bi/bop of Rome improved, to fet himfelf up as the Head of the Cburch; the Succeffor of St. Peter; Christ's: Vicar on Eartb; and found it but too eafy a Matter to impofe on thofe weak Princes, and an ignorant People, and thus to introduce thofe grofs Corruptions, Superfitions, and falfe Dodrines, which have fince proved fo fatal to the Church. Thus Antichrif began to be revealed, and gradually grew up to that Heigbt of Wickednefs, which he afterwards difcovered; exalting kimfelf above all that is called God. The Darknefs of this Night, brought on the Church, by Ignorance, Superftition, and the abominable Corruptions of Popery, were greatly increafed by the Rife of that falfe Prophet and grand Impoftor Mabonet, who made his Appearance, A. D. 606; and notwithftanding the People of Mecca, attempted to cruf the Impofore in the Bud, yet, A. D. 615, it began to fipread; for having by an apoftate Few, and Neftorian Monk, compofed his Alcoran, and deluded his Followers, with a Notion of his being raifed up by God, to inftitute a nerer Religion: , he teaches them, that it is to be propagated by the Sword, and that it is meritorious to die for it....By thisimeans, he foon brought all Arabia into his Power; and his Followers (who, from their pretended Defcent
from Sarab, Mbribam's Wife, were called Saracens) foon over-run the greateft Part of Afia, and began to fpread themfelves exceeding faft in Europe, till their memorable Defeat by Cbarles Martel, A. D. 734.

The: Miferies brought on the Chrizian Church; by the Spread of this-Impoftore, were exceeding great. The glorious Light of the Gofpel, which began to be obfcured, with the Errors and Corruptions of the Cburch of Rome, feemed as if it would have been wholly extinguifhed. By, this they, brought fuch Ignorance and Lirror, Deceit; Vio-: lence and Slavery, where ever they came, that it feemedr as if the bottomlefs Pit had been opened, and Satan at the Head of the Powers of Darknefs, come forth, accor-: ding to the prophetic Defcription of the Rife of this Im-poftore, Rev. ix. 2. And be opened the bottomless Pit, and there arofe a Sinoke out of the Pit, as the Smoke of a great Furnace, and the Sun and Air were darkened by Reajon of the Smoke of the Pit, and out of the Smoke Locufts came, which fitly enough defcribes the Miiery and Woe, ftupid Ignorance and Superfition, which every where attended the Progrefs of the Mabometan Religion. The coming up of the Locufts, and Deftruction they make where ever they go, emptatically reprefents the amazing and deftructive Progrefs of the Saracens.

This dark and difmal Night, brought on the Church by the Rife of Popery, on the one Hand, and the Mabometan Impofore on the other, continued for a long. Time with but a little glimmering of Gofpel Light, among a few that kept the Faith: Religion and Learning feemed likely to be banifhed from the World. But at the Clofe of the 15 th, and Beginning of the 16 th Centuries, the Day began to dawn, by a glorious Reformation, which had been attempted, and ftruggled for, by Wickliff, in England; the Waldenfes and Albigenfes, in France; and Fobn Hufs, in Germany, long before: But was now carried on by Lutber, under the Protection of the Elecior of Saxony, with furprizing Succefs; in many Parrs of Germany; ; who was joined by Melancron, and other noble Reformers; whilft
whilt Calvin, at Geneva, Zwingizus and Farellus, with a Train of faithful Witneffes for the Truth, who appeared about this Time, were ftrenuoufly fupporting, and vigorouny carrying on, (tho' with fome fmall Difference, in leffer Matters') the fame glorious Caufe. The Light of the Gofpel feemed for a Seafon to fhine brighter and brighter, Ipread far and wide in Spite of all the Methods the Popifh Party made ufe of, by Bulls, Decrees of Councils, and the moft unheard of Cruelties, to fop and fupprefs it. The Pope's Authority began very faft to decline. The Nations of England, Scotland, and Ireland, the northern Kingdoms of Denmark and Sweden, with great Numbers in France, Hungary and Bobemia, all received the Reformation, and difclaimed any Subjection to the Kingdom of the Berft.

These Things appeared like the Beginning of a.joyful Day, and many were ready to think, the glorious Things fpoken of Zion, in the latter Days, were now at Hand. There appeared in many of the firft Reformers, fuch a Love to the Truth, and Zeal for practical Godlinefs, as gave a fair Profpect of a thorough Refirmation; from all the Corruptions in Doctrine, Diccipline and Wor/hip, which had crept into the Cburch: But the Event fell far fhort of the raifed Hopes of Zions Friends. In many Places it was carried on chiefly by the civil Magiftrate, who went no farther than to anfwer their political Schemes, and in moft it was too much a formal, nominal Thing, conducted by the Wifdom of this World. So that it foon came to a Stand, and has been for many Years paft on the Decline, as to the Principles and Practice of real Religion, and this fad Declenfion is growing faft on the prefent Generation.

Some may be ready perhaps by this Time, to put to Me the Queftion in the Text, Watclman, wobat of the Night? Whereabouts are We? Is it Night, or Day? What are the Signs of the Times, in which we are fallen?.. What may we look for? To which I anfwer, I am very far from pretending to a Spirit of Prophefy, or any fuch Infight into the prophetic Writings, as precifely to fix the
the Dates of thofe Times and Seafons, about which learned and pious. Men have fo widely differed; I may venture however, to affirm, fome Things that appear evident and plain, and modeftly offer my Thoughts about others, more. doubiful and uncertain.

It is, I think, very evident, that the Night brought on the Church, by the Delufions and Superfition of Mabomet, and the Pope, ftill continues. Notwithftanding the frequent Appearances of the Morning, the Darknefs ftill remains, and at prefent feems to increafe. Popery did indeed receive a great Wound at the Reformation, and the Pope confidered as a temporal Prince, has, as to his fecular Power, been ever fince, very much on the Decline, very little Regard being paid him to what formerly was; but this in many, arifes more from Contempt of the Gospel, and all revealed Religion, than a Dinike to the Corruptions. of Popery, or Regard to the Truth; and however, he be declined in fecular I'ower, the Popifh Religion, ftill greatly prevails. The greareft Part of Cbrifendom are profeffedly of that Communion, and acknoteledge Subjection to the Pope, as their fpiritual Head; and the corrupt Doctrines of that Church, have of late Years very much prevailed in Proteftant Countries.

The Turks, who, when they defeated the Saracens; adopted their Religion and Manners, which they have ever fince been propagating, by their victorious Arms, (tho' they have been fomething weakened by their late Wars with the Germans) are yet in Poffeffion of a confiderable Part of Afia, Europe, and Africa, where the Chriftian Religion formerly flourifhed. The Mabometans have ever been profeffed Enemies to Chriftianity, and endeavour to root it out wherever they come, and are at prefent, the greateft Obfacle in the Way of fpreading the Gofpel. And how great a Part of the World is yet involved in beatheni/b Darkuefs and Idolatry? When with thefe Things, we confider the fad Declenfions, Corruptions and Divifions of the Reformed Cburches, we are conftrained to pronounce it

Night. The Light of the Gofpel does indeed Chine, but 'tis like twinkling Stars in the Midft of Darknefs, and Error.

Should it now be enquired, What of this Night? How far is it advanced? And how much is yet to come? I anfiver, it appears to me, that we are in the Clofe of this dark Night, and that the Morning cometh. Could we determine when this Night began, it would be ealy to fix on the Time of it's End ; the Duration of it being plainly pointed out in prophetic Writings. The Beaft to whom the Dragon (the Roman Emperor) gave his Seat, Authority, and Power, was to continue Speaking great Tbings and Blafphemies, 42 Months, Rev. xiii. 2 and 5 ; which is juft equal to the Time, Times, and balf Time; while the Woman, i. e. the Cburch is drove into the Wildernefs, and there nouribed, Rev. xii. 14. During this Period, the Witneffes are to Prophefy in Sackcloth, or the faithful Meffengers of $\mathrm{C}_{\text {hrist, }}$, are to Labour under Difcouragements and Oppofition, which was to continue 1260 Days, Rev. xi. 3. Thefe feveral Numbers in prophetic Stile, taking a Das for a Year, make the fame Period 1260 Years. So long the perfecuting Power of the Beaft will continue; and while it does, the Cburch will be in a wilderne/s State, and the faithful Minifters of Christ will Prophefy in Sackcloth, This perfecuted, oppreffed, benighted State of the Cburch, will be fucceeded by thofe glorious Times, when Saton will be confined to the bottomlefs Pit, that be may no longer deceive the Nations, and when there 乃ball be notbing to offend in all God's boly Mount. But when this dark State of the Church fhall End, or where to fix it's Beginning, is a Matter of Uncertainty, as it feems to have come gradually on. St. Paul, indeed tell us, That the wicked one, webofe coming was to be after the Workings of Satan, with all Power, Signs, and lying Wonders ßould be revealed, when Be that then let or bindered, was taken out of the Way. By him, that Let, the ancient, as well as modern Expofitors. undertand, the Roman Emperor, who, as long as he held his Seat and Power, prevented the Pope of Rome from deceiving the Nations, with his lying Wonders. The ancient Cbrifitians

Chriftians, therefore ufed to pray for the Continuance of the Roman Empire, that the coming of Anticbrift might be delayed. If the Downfal of the Roman Empire, may be reckoned from Rome's being facked, and taken by the Irruptions of the Northern Nations, when almoft the whole Empire, was over run and divided among them; when the ten Horns, or Kingdoms arofe, and gave their Power and Strength to the Beaft ; $\|$ the Deftruction of Antichrift, and the End of this Nigbt of Popi/b Darknefs, is near at Hand; when be 乃all be deftroyed, by the Breath of Christ's Mouth, and the Brigbtnefs of bis Coming. But, tho' this Night is evidently far fpent, and the Day draws nigh, yet it appears to me not improbable, that the darkeft Part of the Nigbs yet remains, and that the glorious Times, the Church will enjoy in the latter Day, will be preceded with a Seafon of the foreit Calamity and Diftrefs. It is the Opinion of many learned Divines, that there will be a general Slaughter of the Witnefles, who have thro' all the dark Ages of Popery, born a faithful Teftimony to the Trutb and Ways of Cbrift, a little before the feventh Angel founds his Trumpet, for the utter Deftruction of Antichrijt's Kingdom, juft wher they are about finifhing their Teftimony, and confequently that this Event is future. But as fome eminent Divines, and One, for whofe Judgment I have the higheft Veneration, are of a different Opinion, and think it is already paft, I fhall offer what I have to fay on this Head, with all Humsility, and much Diffidence of my own Sentiments, about fo dark an Event: The Account we have of it is, Rev. xi. 7--1 3. And when they Joall bave finibed their Teftimony, the Beaft that afcends out of the bottomiess Pit, foall make War againfl ibem, and Sall overcone them, and kill them; and their dead Bodies fhall lie in the Street of the great City, wobich Jpiritually is called Sodom and Egypt, where alljo our Lord was crucified. And they of the People, and Kindreds and Tongues, and Nations, Jall See their dead Bodics tbree Diys and an Half, and Soll not. Juffer their dead Bodies
to be put in Graves. And they that diwell upon the Earth, foall rejoice oucr then, and make merry, and Joall Send Gifts one to anotber; becouse theje two Prophets tormented them that dwelt on the Earth. And after three Days and an Half, the Spirit of Life from God entered into them: And they food upon their Feet, and great Fear fell upon them, which faw thein. And they beerd a great Voice from Heaven, faying unto then, "Comie up bither": And they afcended up to Heavear in a.Cloud, and their Enemies bebold them.

The Sum of which Paffage feems to be this, viz. That when thefe faithful Witneffes who have fo long prophefied in Sackclotb, are about concluding their Teftimony, there will be a fevere Perfecution raifed by the antichrifian Party; whereby all the faithful Minifters of the Gofpel, will appear to be filenced or Main, and that in the moft public, open, and ignominious Manner, fo that their Enemies fhall triumph as tho' the Day were their own; but this will continue only for a fhort Time, three Days and an Half; which, if it does not mean tbree Years and an Half, taking according to prophetic Stile, a Day for a Year; yet it doubtlefs means, that this Time of their Suffering will be but fhort, compared to the Time of their prophefying in Sackcloth; it will be but as a Day to a Year, as that is a Time, Times and balf a Time, 1260 Years. After this they Thall not only be reftored to their former Liberty, but exalted to fuch a State of Dignity and Security, as they never before enjoyed, and that in the Prefence, and to the Confufion of their Enemies; and the Reafons which have made it appear to me not improbable that the Church has this diftreffing Scene yet to pals thro', are fuch as thefe:
$\mathrm{I} f$, It is to be at the Conclufion of their prophefying in Sackcloth, when they have juft finifhed their Teftimony. When they foall bave finifhed their Teftimony. Thus we trannate it, which indeed feems the moft natural, genuine Conftruction of botan telefōf, cumz perfecerint, when they have about compleated or finibed off their Teftimony, as the original Word properly fignifies; at the Clofe of 1260 Days, when the Period of Antichrifl's Reign
will be juft at an End. But, as yet, this Period evidently continues, the faithful Minifters of Chrift may, on many Accounts, be faid, itill to prophefy in Sackcloth, as the Mabometnon and Anticbriffien Darknefs yet remains, and they are carrying on their Work under great Difcouragements.

2d, History affords no paft Events to which the Alying and Refurrection of the Witneffes, can well be applied. Some learned Men have, I know, endeavoured to find the Accomplifhment of it, in fundry Perfecutions, bro't on the faithful Witneffes for the Truth, none of which feem fully to anfwer the prophetic Defcription given of that Event. The Waldenfes (Followers of Peter Walds, a Merchant of Lyons, in France) A.D. 1160 , were perfecuted with great Severity: 'Tis computed, that not lefs. than 80,000 fealed their Teftimony to the Trutbs of God, with their Blood. Above a Million of the Albigenfes (fo called from their native Country in Languedoc) fell a Sacrifice in the fame glorious Caufe; but thefe were of too early a Date to anfwer the Defcription; of too long Continuance, and confined to a particular Country; whereas the laying of the Witneffes will be a general Thing; and it is worthy of Remark, that this was in a Country where the Witneffes have, almoft ever fince, prophefied in Sackcloth, as all acquainted with the Hifory of Fronce, well know. If they were flain in that Place, it is hard to fay, when they rofe, or were exalted. Much lefs can we find this Event accomplifhed, in the fhort Perfecutions by 2 ueen Mary, in England, or under the Duke of Savoy, in Pied-. mont, which were confined to fo fmall a Part of the Church, however exactly they may feem to anfwer as to Duration. Many fevere Perfecutions have been carried on by the Papifts, againft the Proteftants, in Hungary, Bobemia, many Parts of Germany, and repeatedly in France; but all thefe were only partial laying of the Witnefles. They were never fo univerfally cut off, as the Prophefy feems to reprefent.

3d, It would be difficult to mow, that there ever has been that Rejurrection, and glorious Emaltation of the Witneffes, which is to follow immediately after their lying dead three Days and an Half. What like this has happencd upon any of the Perferutions that have yet been on the proteftant Churches? They are not only to be reftored to Life, but to afcend upinto Heaven, i. e. to be exalted to an higher State of Dignity and Power, than they have ever yet enjoyed; and this is to be in a public, open Manner, in the Prefence, and to the Confufion of their Enemies. They are to put off their Sackcloth, and put it on no more. The Reproach of their former fuffering State, will be wiped away: But the faithful Witneffes of Chrift don't feem ever yet to have enjoyed any fuch State of Honour, Power, Infuence and Security, as is here reprefented. Something indeed, like this, feemed to have happened at the Reformation, when many of the firft Reformers were protected and encouraged in their Work, againft the Attempts of their Popi/h Adverfaries; but when we confider the Oppofition they met with, the frequent Perfecutions in many Parts of the Proteflant Countries, the great Difcouragements one Way or another, under which the faithful Witneffes of Chrift have laboured ; we cannot but conclude, that the Time of their prophefying in Sackcloth yet continues.

4th, The fecond Woe, does not appear yet to have paffed away, nor any fuch Deftruction and Confternation to be brought on the Seat of the Beaft, as is to be at the fame Time with the Slaugbter and Refurrection of the Witneffes.

If the Jecond Woe, or Plague of the Sixth Trumpet, was brought on the Church, by the pouring out of the fifth Vial, when a Way was prepared for the Kings of the Eaft; or, the Turks fuffered to over-run a confiderable Part of Europe; or, if it be referred to the Deftruction and Darknefs brought on many Parts of Chriftendom, by the Sarasens; I fay, to which foever of thefe Events it is referred, 'tis evident, this Woe brought by the Mabometan Impoffure, is not yet paffed away, great Part of the World ftill groaning under it; and it is probable, this Woe is to end with the
the total Deftruction and Abolition of the Turkiß Empire. Neither does there appear to have been any fuch Defirultion and Revolution in the Anticbriftian Dominions, as is reprefented by the great Eartbquake; the Deftruction of the Tentb Part of the City, and laugbter of 7000 Men of Naine: efipecially the Time never has yet been, when the Reit were offrigbted, and gave Glory to God. They have been grieved, vexed and tormented, at the Progrefs of the Reformation, the Liberty granted to the faithful Witneffes; but fo far have they been from repenting, and giving Glory to God, that, on the Contrary, they have been continualiy venting their Spite and Malice againft the Reformed Cburches, and labouring, by all their hellifh Arts, and popib Rage, to ruin and deftroy them.
$5^{t h}$, It has been God's ufual Method to prepare his Church and People for extraordinary Favours, by extraordinary Trials, and in the prefent corrupt State of Things, it feems highly proper that it fhould be fo.

The Affairs of facob's Family, are in the moft diftreffed Situation, before he hears that fofeph was yet alive, and that by him a Door was open for their Reliet. The Children of Ifrael were reduced to the laft Extremity, in their Egyptian Bondage, jult before their remarkable Deliverance. When was David in a greater Strait than at the Burning of Ziklog, a little before he was exalted to the Throne of Ifrael? The Perfecution of the Church under the Emperors of Rome, was by far the moft extreme and dangerous under Dioclefian, when her Deliverance drew nigh, and fhe was ready to be exalted under Conftantine. The Experience of many Chriftians can teftify, that thofe Seafons in which they have been moft highly favoured, with fpecial Communications of Light and Love, have been preceded by remarkable Darknefs and Perplexity. That he fhould therefore prepare his Church, for thofe glorious Things fpoken of it in the latter Days, by fome extraordinary Trials, is no improbable Suppofition. This Obiervation will be much ftrengthened, by confidering the prefent degenerate State of the proteftant Cburches, which is fuch, that it can hardly be expected
pected God fhould paif by, without fome Jpecial.Tokens of his Difpleafure.

And if the Slaying of the Witneffes is not yet paft, it is probable it may be near at Hand. But however it may be as to that particular Event, $\dagger$ about which I would be far from making any pofitive Conclufions, many Things may make us expect that difficult and trying Times are coming on the Cburch and the World. The dark Cloud that gathers fo faft over our Nation and Land, feems to forebode Diftrefs and Calamity, to the proteftant Churches. in general. The Britijh Nation has been for a long Time the great Bulwark of the Reformation, and fhould it be fubdued, the other Proteftant Powers in Europe could, by no Means, be a Match for their antichrifion Inemies, when united together; and a Door would open for a diftreffing Scene of Perfecution, throughout all the reformed Cburches. It gives me no Pleafure to be a Meffenger of evil Tidings, nor would I make pofitive Affertions about future Events; yet I muft fay, our publick Affairs wear a dark Afpect. The Nation we are engaged with in War, is numerous, powerful and politic. France abounds with Men, and the King commands as many as he pleafes into the Field; on every Occafion fhows himfelf fuperior to our Expectations; and his being anabfolute Monarch gives great Advantage in Point of Secrecy and Difpatch.

Our old Friend and Ally, the Quean of Hungary, has joined the King of France, and fo far as we can judge from her Conduct, defigns to forfake us, whatever plaufible

Pretences,

[^1]Pretences, the may make to the Contrary. No otheri Conftruction can be put on her. joining our fworn Enemy, ${ }^{\circ}$ when at open War with us, in the Manner fhe has done; No Power in Europe, under greater Obligations to the ${ }^{\dagger}$ Britifh Nation; almoft all the Wars we have been engaged in, fince the Acceffion of King Williain, have been undertaken in Favour of the Houfe of Auftria. Louibourgh,: that important Fortre $\sqrt[s]{ }$, was given up, that the Places the King of France had taken from her in Flanders, might be reftored; yet now fhe has forfaken us at a critical Juncture; and what may we then expect from other Popi/b Powers.' Spain appears waiting for nothing but a favourable Opportunity of declaring againft us. The King of Poland, (Elector of Saxony) by a ftrange Turn of Politics, feems inclined to efpoufe the Intereft of France. The Connections of the King of the two Sicilies are fuch, that he will readily join their Confederacy: And perhaps the King of Sardinia, will be obliged to join or ftand neuter, in his own Defence. When to this, we add the Coldnefs, to fay no worfe, with which we are treated by fome of our Proteftant Allies; it gives the Situation of our publick Affairs a dangerous ond threatning Afpect: And if we caft our 'Eyes on the Britifs Colonies in America, Things look ftill darker.' All our Schemes hitherto prove unfuccelsful; our Enemies, fmall and contemptible as their Numbers appeared to us, every where get the Advantage. Braddock's mournful Defeat laft Year, has been attended with a $\mathcal{T}$ rain of deftructive Confequences. 'Tis not eafy to conceive, what we have fuffered from the barbarous Natives, under the Infuence, and by the Afiftance of the French; fcarce a Paper from the Soutbrard but brings Accounts of new Depredations and Murders. What ruinous Confequences may we expect from the Lofs of Ofwego? What an Advantage is hereby put into the Enemy's Hand; the Lake wholly at their Command, where we have expended fuch Suins. Our Shipping, Artillery, with the other Warlike Stores and Provifions, which we had conveyed there with great Coft and Labour ; all fallen into the Hands of the

Enemy, ta be employed againft us. : All the fine Country adjacent, loft; and the few Indians that have hitherto continued in our Friend/bip, will probably forfake us; and thofe that have remained neuter, join in with the Enemy; for now feems verified the Obfervation they made in a late Treaty at Albany, "T The Frencb act like Men, build Forts and defend them; but the Englifh act like Women.

Dark Tidings of late, like Fob's Meffengers, come in thick Succefion, one after another. In the Midft of our Lamentations for the fad Fate of Ofwego, comes the melancholly News, of Port-Mabon's being taken : The Lofs of a Frontrefs fo important, of fuch Confequence to the Britijh Frade, in thie Mediterranean, and which gives fo much Advantage to the Enemy, muft be exceeding great, highly aggravated by the difgraceful Circumftances which attended it; the Ferment into which it has thrown the Nation, and the lafting Difhonour done to the Britifh Filag. I fhall leave it to the Politicians of the Day, to point. out the Caufe of thofe fore Calamities, and make but one Remark, which mutt be obvious to all ferious and thinking Perfons.

That our Misfortunes have come upon us, in fuch a Mariner, as plainly to point out the Hand of God therein, and fhows us, that our Dependance on our own $W$ id $d$ ome and Strength, while by our Sins, we engage Heaven againft us, is as vain as it is finful.----We have been greatly difpofed to boaft of our fuperior Strength by Sea, and glory in our Fleets, as a fure Refuge in a Time of Danger; but even they have failed us, and at a Seafon, when we moft needed their Help, and feemed to lrave, the higheft Reafons of Dependance upon them. This might ferve to cure us of our Infidelity and vain Confidence, and teach us our entire Dependance on God, and how great our Danger is, while his Hand is fo evidently ftretched forth againft us. Our Expedition to Crown-Point; will probably again, like the Reft of our: Schemes, prove abortive: Thefe Things, together with our divided Counjels, and dilatory Metbods of proceeding, make the Situation of public Affairs, look
exceeding dangerous, and may well alarm our Fears, as to what is coming on our Nation, and Country.-.-And if we confider the prelent State of the Proteftant Churches, will it not tend to increafe our dark Apprehenfions on this Head. What mournful Declenfions, as to Doctrine, Difcipline, and practical Godline/s! God has evidently withdrawn his Spirit ;-ra fad Decay, as to vital Piety, is almoft every where lamentably vifible ;--.A Midnight Security feems to have fallen on the Churches;-----Both Minifters and People, Saints and Sinners, Jumber and Jeep. Iniquity abounds; the Love of many waxes cold.----Lukewarmnel's and Indifference, in fpiritual and divine Things; Want of Affection to God and Cbrift, to the Truths and Ordinances of the Gofpel, are growing fatt on the Profeffors of this Age. The Things that remain are juft ready to die, and our Works are not found perfect before God.---The Gofpel, and all its Glories, grow more and more contemptible in the Eyes of Sinners, and lefs precious in the Eyes of Saints,-The Lord's-Day, public Worfhip, and Ordinances of his Houfe, difregarded and nighted;--The Minifters of the Gofpel treated with Contempt by many, with too much Neglect and Difregard by all; their Perfons and Families poorly fupported, their CharaEter and Office little reverenced, and the important Mefages they bring, undervalued and rejected. How widely different are Things in this Refpect, from what they were in the Memory of many now alive! How little of that Reverence and Ffteem for the minifterial Cbaracter, which was to remarkable among our Fore-fatbers, is to be feen in ourDay; and thefe Things are waxing worle and worfe. Whether this arifes from Declenfions among Minifers or People, or both, it muft be efteemed a dark, Symptom on the Church. Time would fail me, to fpeak of the mournful Growth of Infidelity, Profanenefs, and all kind of abominable Immoralities: And when we confider thefe Things, - have we not Reafon to fear, that God will purify his Churches in the Furnace, that they may come forth as Gold tried and refined? Can we expect, that fo much Diofs and Corruption, as is now
found among us, will be purged of any other Way? The Popi/s, Powers may be fuffered to unite their Strength, to prevail, and carry all betore them for a Seajon; to תlay, or filence the faithful Witneffes of Chritt; to rejoice, and feind Gifts, as it the Day was their own, and to imagine they have nothing to fear from them, who ufed to torment then Night and. Day. "This, as it will be the laft Effort of the Man of Sin, and his. Adherents, may, probably, be one of the moft defperate Attacks, he has ever made on the Reformed Cburches. Satan will feem to be loofed from the bottomiefs Pit, and will come in great Wrath, becaufe his Time is fhort. But, bleffed be God, tho' this will be a Time of great Darknefs and Diftefs, yet it will foon be over. The triumphing of the Enemies of Chrift, will be fhort. When they think themfelves moft fecure, and that there are none to oppofe their Defigns, fudden Defruction Ball come upon them, as on a Woman in. Travil, and they - Ball not efcape. When the Whore of Babylon, or myjfical Rome, fhall fay, Ifit as a Queen, am no Widow, and Ball fee no Sorrow ; then her Doom draws nigh; ber Plagues Ball come in one Day; Death, Mourning and Famine; and Se fall be utterly burnt with Fire + . Happy fhall they then be, wbo bave come out from her, and are not Partakers of ber Sin, that they may not receive of ber Plagues. The Deftruction of Anticbrift, will not be all at once; yet on the Refurrection and Exaltation of the Witnelfes, he fhall receive a deadly Wound, of which he fhall never be healed, but confume away by the Breath of Chrift's Mouth, and Brigbtnefs of bis Coming, 'Such fudden and awful Judgments will then be brought upon bim, as thall affrighteen the Reft of the World, and caufe them to give Glory to God. This, with the paffing away of the fecond Woe, in the Overthrow of the Turkifb Eimpire, will open a Door for that glorious Spread of the Gofpel promifed in the latter Days: The third Woe, under the founding of the feventh Angel, which cometh quickly, will iffue in the final and complete

[^2]complete Defiruction of Antichrift, and Confufion of all the implacable Enemies of the Church. Then fhall be heard great Voices in Heaven, and the joyful Sound will fpread far and wide on the Earth, faying, The King doms of this World are become the Kingdonss of our Lord, and his Cbriff, and be 乃all reign for ever and ever $\dagger$. Then, My Bretbren, tho' we may be entering on the darkef, and moft gloosiy Part of the Night, which has continued fo long, we may lift up our Heads with Joy; our Salvation draws near. The Night is far Spent, and the Day is at Hord. The Morning cometh, and will ufher in a glorious Day, when the Sun of Rigbteoufnefs Suall arife, and difpel the dark Clouds which now hang over his Church, become a Light to the Gentiles, and a Glory to God's People Ifrael; when the Light of the Moon Shall be as the Light of the Sun, and the Ligbt of the Sun fevenfold as the Light of feven Days $\$$. This Day of the Churches Profperity, is to continue for a Thoufand Years; fome fuppofe, prophetically taken,360,000 Years, that Chrift may have a longer Reign, and greater Number of Subjects, than the Prince of Darknefs has had; but this may be accomplifhed in the Space of rooo Years, (literally taken) of fuch Peace and Profperity as the Church will then enjoy, when the lncreafe of Mankind will be to much greater, and their Deftruction fo much lefs than at other Times $\|$. Some fuppofe Chrift will reign perfonally here on Earth, during thele 1000 Years, and that his bodily Prefence will be the Glory of his Church ; that the Saints, or, at leaft, the Martyrs, will be raifed from the Dead, and reign with him. But fuch perplexing Queltions and Difficulties, are ftarted on this Head, as I have never yet feen anfwered; and fince it is reprefented as a greater Blefling to the Church, to have Chrift interceding in Heaven, and the Prefence of bis Spirit, on Earth; I fee no Reafon, either to defire or expect it. 'Tis expedient (fays Chrift $\ddagger$ ) That I go away; for, unlefs I go, the Comforter
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\text { †REV. xi. } 14,15 \text {. § ISAI. xxx. } 26 .
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|| See this particularly illuftrated in the Treatife above mentioncd, Page 47 and 48 . $\ddagger$ John xvi. 7 .
will not come unto you. Without pronouncing any Thing decifively, about the exait Circumftances of thefe glorious Times, and the Manner in which they will be brought on, I will only fay, That it feems evident by the prophetic Defcription given of thofe Times, that their Glory will confift in the univerfal Promotion of true Cbriftianity and real Religion, in the Gofpel's having its genuine Effect on the Hearts and Lives of Men; fuch as were before bateful, and bating one another, will then have Hearts glowing with Love to God, and one another; fuch as were before the Plagues and Pefts of Society, will then become its Ornament, Delight and Defence; fuch as were before ficre and favage, malicious and revengeful, barbarous and cruel, will then become kind and gentle, courteous and forgiving, meek and humble. The Lyon will be turned into the Lamb; and there fall be Nothing to offend in God's boly Mount. When fupreme Love to God, and undiffembled Affection to one another, reign, it will produce univerfal Harmony and Peace. Wars and Contentions, angry Jars and Difputes, will ceafe; the Lamb. Joll lie down with the Wolf, and the Nations of the Earth will learn War no more. Such a glorious Cbange, in fuch a corrupt apoftate World, can be brought about by Nothing fhort of a plentiful, out-pouring of the Spirit of all Grace, who has immediate. Accefs to the Hearts of the Children of Men, by his enlightning, purifying, and all-conquering Influences. That the Change muft begin bere; that without this, all Means muft prove ineffectual ; and that this is fufficient to effect it, might be eafily proved. Such abundent Effufon of the divine Spirit, will open an effectual Door for the Gofpel, to have free Courfe and be glorified, which no Man fhall be able to fhut. A preached Gofpel will be attended with fuch Life and Power, as will fubdue and foften the berdell Heart; it will fhine with fuch Ligbt and Glory, as that the Remainder of Pagan, Popi $/ \mathrm{h}$ and Mabometon Darkneis, will flee betore it, as the Shadows of the Night before the rifing Sun. The Inhabitants of the Earth finall be filled with the Spiritual Knowledge of

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God and Chrift, as the Waters cover the Sea $\ddagger$; Converfions will be greatly multiplied; Sinners will flock to Chrift, as Clouds, and as Doves to their Windows;---it will feem as if Nations were born in e Day': Then will God remember Mercy for his ancient People, the Fews. They fhall be brought in with the Fullness of the Gentile World, which will be Life from the Dead *. This is exprefsly promifed II, The Cbildren of Ifrael Joall abide many Days witbout a King, and a Prince, witbout a Sacrifice, Image, Ephod, \&uc. Afterwords Sball they return, and Seek the Lord their God, end Devid, their King. Then may it be faid to the Church, Arie'; Shine forth; for thy Light is come, and the Glory of the Lord is rifen upon thee; bis Glory fiball be feen upon thee, and the Gentiles fball come to thy Light, and Kings to the Brightness of thy Rifing §.

PRINCES and Potentates, will, I imagine, partake of this plentiful Effufion of divine Grace, whereby Kings fhall be made nurfing Fathers, and Queens nurfing Moibers to the Cburcht, difpofed to caft their Crowons at the Feet of $\mathcal{F} f f u s$, and employ all their fuperior Advantages for the Honour of his Name, and Advancement of his Caufe; and with what ftriking Beauty aid Force will Religion then flizine, when recommended by fuch diftingiiihed Examples!

Ministers of the Gofpel, will doubtiefs have a double Portion of the Spirit, when it is fo remarkably poured forth. They will then be like the Angel fpoken of in Revelations, who flew through Heaven, baving the everlafting* Gojpel. They will fly on the Wings of Zeal and Love, to publifh the Wonders of divine Grace to a loft and ruined World. And their Meeknefs, Humility and Wifdom, will be equal to their Zeal. How different in that Day, will be the Preaching, Converfation and Examples of Minifters, from what we now behold? And what glorious Effects may be expected from the Gofpel, when it is publifhed by thofe whofe Hearts are full of a Senfe of its Excellency,

[^3]Truth and Inportance; and when this finies forth in their Lives. Alas! how little do we know of this in the prefent Day? what a mournful withdrawment of the divine Spirit! our Words fieeze between our Lips; the divine Art of reaching the Heart, and alluring Souls to Chrift is departed from us. Long experienced Unfuccefsfulnefs damps our Spirits; we fpeak as thofe that expect to labour in vain, and fpend our Strength for Nought.

Christians, in general, will be favoured with unufual Communications of divine Grace, and ßine as Lights in the World. There will be fomething convincing and alluring in their Example: That mean, low, fordid Temper, that contentious, jangling, quarrelfome Spirit, which now appears in moft Profeffors, obfcures the Beauty of our boly Religion in the Eyes of Strangers, and is one of the greateft Obftacles to the Spread of the Gofpel. But when true Religion comes to be properly exemplified in the Lives of Chriftiaus, there will appear fuch a Charm, and Excellency in it, as will ftrike and allure the Bebolders, and have a peculiar Tendency to propagate it throughout theWorld.

Families will then, 'tis probable, be as remarkable for being Nurferies of Piety, as they now are for being Scenes of Diforder, Corruption, and Vice; when Cbildren will indeed be trained up for, God, and come on the Stage of Action with Hearts animated with Love to bim , and to all Mankind, and glowing Defires of being diftinguifhed Bleffings in their Day.

Publick Schools, and Seminaries of Learning, will probably become Seats remarkable for Virtue, and true Religion; where it fhall Thine with divine Luiftre, and diffufe its benign Influence far and wide: From thofe Fountains thus purified, will iffue Streams that fhall make glad the City of our God. I hint at thefe Things, as probable Means, whereby the glorious Defigns of God's Grace will be carried on, in the latter Day, that with our fervent Prayer, we may unite our earneft Endeavours for their Accomplifhment.

What a glorious Cbainge will foon be produced, when God Thall vifit thefe dark Abodes, with fuch plentiful Effufions of his Spirit! What a new Face of Things muft then appear in the moral, World. Bebold, I create a new Heaven, and a new Eartb; be ye gled, and rejoice, for ever, in what I create, for I create ferufalem a rejoicing, and ber People a Joy*. My Heart is inlarged on this delightfut Subject, but having greatly tranfgreffed my Bourds, I muft conclude with a very brief Addrefs, to My Reverend and dear Bretbren, in the Gofpel, who are convened on the prefent Occafion.
ift, Let us prepare. for dark and diftrefing Times, if God thould fee fit to bring them on the Cburch in our Dayy. w

Tho' it be not for us to know the Times and Seenons which God has referved in his own Power.; yet when he is both by his Word and Providence, giving Intimations of approaching Judgments, we ought, like Nooh, to be moved with Fear, and prepare to meet them. This may efpecially be expected of us, who are appointed as Watchmen, to give warning to others. Tho' we can't pretend to penetrate into the Council of Heaven, as to future Events, yet be that runs, may read the prefent threatning $A S p e c t$ of divine Providenice; the loud Calls God is giving to the World, and to his Cburches, to prepare to meet him : 'He fpeaks once; yea, twice; and thatin a moft folemnand movingManner; tho' tew regard him. The Cloud gathers thick. and dark upon us; our Nation and Land, filled with Sin againft the boly one of Ifrael; challenging God to vindicate the Honour of his Majefty ;---engaged in War with an ambitious, politic and warlike Nation, ftrengthned by a powerful Confederacy,---a Nation that has long been drunk woith the, Blood of the Saints; ;--our Councils and divided Schemes, turned into Foolifnefs; our vain Bóaftings ãnd groundlefs Expectations, repeatedly difappointed. Have we not then Reafon to tremble, for Fear of thofe Things that are coming upon us? Should our Enemies, enraged as they have been, and flufh'd with ViEtory as they now are;

[^4]be fuffered to prevail, and put in Execution their wicked Defigns, to fill with Defolation and Woe, with the direful Effects of popihb Bigotry, and lawolefs Tyramny, this once happy Land, which has fo long been diftinguifhed with Peace and Plenty, with Gofpel Ligbt and Liberty; what a Eamentable Scene would it open! and what can we expect, But that $\mathcal{F} u d y m e n t$ woill begin at the Houle of God. The Watchmers will doubtlefs firt be attacked;---the shepherd fmitten; that the Sbeep way be fcattered. What are we better than our Fathers ? than the glorious Train of Martyrs; who have feeled their Teftimony swith their Blood; and why Thould we expect to die quietly in our Nefts? And are we, My Bretbren, prepared for fuch trying Times as may foon come upon us? Is Cbrift, his Tratbs, and Ways, dearer to us, than ourLives? And can we freely facrifice the latter in Defence of the former? Should we who are Leaders in Chrift's Army, give back, and cowardly defert the glorious Caufe wherewith we are entrutted, our Guilt and Condemnation would be exceeding great. This would be to crucify: the Lord afrefh, and put bim to open Sbame, and for fucti there remains no more Sacrifice for Sin, but a certaintlocking for of Fudgment, and fiery Indignation.

We may, perhaps, in a warm Mood, like Poter, fay, Thbo' all Men forfake thee, yet will not we. But have we that Self-denial, Faith and Love, that would carry us thro' the fiery Trial, bear us up under all the Variety of Tortures, which the Wit and Malice of our Enemies mayinvent? It muft be Liove, ftronger than Death, fuch as many Waters cannot quench. We are loudly called in this Day, to fand with our Loins! girt, and Lamps burning; to have all our Graces, in a lively vigorous Exercife; our Evidences for Heaven clear, that we may be ready, if the Lord thould come as a Refiner's Fire, and Fuller's Soap, to purify the Sons of Levi $\dagger$. Let us continually look to the Author and $\mathrm{Fi}_{i}$ niber of our Faith, and be animated cheerfully to fuffer with him here, under the glorious Profpect that we fhall reign with him for ever.

2d. With what Pleafure flould we look forward to the joyful Period, when the Kingdoms of this World faall become the Kingdoms of. our Lord, and of bis Cbrift ; and how ardently fhould we long and pray, for the Approach of it?

Tho' many Trials may yet await us, and we fhould be called off from the Stage, before the Darknefs of the prefent Night be paft; yet it muft be a delightful Thnught, that the Morning cometh, and will ufher in a glorious Day to the Church, when the Caufe of Truth and Holinefs, Peace and. Purity, fhall univerfally prevail, in Oppofition to all the Herefy and Wickednefs, Tumults and Corruptions, which: have hitherto overfpread the Earth; when the Prayers of the Saints in all Ages, for the Profperity of Zion; fhall be aniwered, and the glorious Tbings fpoken of her in the facred Oracles, be fully accomplifhed.
$W_{E}$, incleed, may be laid in the filent Duft, before this, bleffed Day appears; but we can now behold it, as Abrabamz faw the Day of Chrift; and if we are poffeffed of the fame. excellent Spirit, fhall rejoice and be exceeding glad. An Heart touched with a dutiful Senfe of God's Honour andIntereft, can't but be pleafed, that he will be highly glorified in this apofite World, where he has been infolently. affronted, and provoked, for fo long a Time: Such muft feel fome peculiar Emotions of Joy. While fome fay with the Pfalmift, in Faith, be thou exalted, O! God, above the' Heavens, and thy Glory above all the Earth§. To a Soul animated with unfeigned Love to, and zealous Concern for, the Caufe and Kingdom of the dear Redeemer, how delightful the Profpect !---that he will one Day, have the greateft Intereft in the Hearts of Men; take to bimjelf Power, and reign from Land to Land, and Sea to Sea; that his bleffed Golpel, which is now treated with Scorn, and Contempt, by loft and perifhing Sinners, fhall triumph over all the Oppofition of Earth and Hell, have free Courfe and be glorified, througbout the World.

O! what a refrehbing, what a reviving Thought! that thefe Regions of Darknefs, Guilt and Mifery, thall be fil-
led with fpiritual Light, Life and Joy. The prefent langui.bing State of true Religion, is, indeed, diftreffing; and the more fo, when we confider, that it may pofibly continue to the End of our Lives: But how pleafing the Contemplation, that it will certainly be revived, and flou$r i j h$, tho' among future Generations; that God fhall be ferved anc. glorified, by our Pofterity, in a far better Manner than he has ever been by us. And that a People wobich Ball be created, Ball praife the Lord \$. This may'folace us, under the near Views of approaching Death, if, with good old facob, we can fay to our Children, We die, but the Lord will be with you $\ddagger$. As a believing View of Zion's further Profperity and Glory, hould fupport and comfort: us, under our prefent Labours and Trials; fo it fhould enlarge our Hearts, in conftant, fervent Supplications to the Throne of Grace, that it may be accomplifhed. The Reprefentation I have given, of the exceeding corrupt and degenerate State of the Church, with other dark Profpects in the prefent Day, fhould be fo far from difcouraging, that it fhould greatly enliven and animate our Prayers; partly, as it tends to give us an affecting Senfe of our entire Dependance on God, for fo great a Mercy ; and the utter Infufficiency of all Means for the Revival, and general Spread of true Religion in the World, without a plentiful Effufion of the divine Spirit: And, partly, becaufe Infidelity and Wickednefs have arrived to fo great an Height, and Re-ligion is brought to fo low an Ebb, that it feems as if Things were come to the laft Extremity, and that it was a fit Time for God to appear, and difplay the Greatnefs of his Power, Love and Faithfulnefs, to his Church, to convince the World, that the Gates of Hell foall not prevail againft ber. Inftead therefore of defponding, under the prefent gloomy Appearance of Things, let us be awakned to greater Fervency in Prayer, and look forward with more earneft Expectations, for the Daron of that glorious Day, when the wibole Earth Ball be filled with the Knowledge of the Lord. . And "tho' he fhould come as "Refiner's Fire,"?
© purge and purify his Churches, in the Furnace of Affliction, yet let us, with , united Hearts; fay, Come, Lord Fefus; come quickly:

Finaliy, Let us be awekned in this dark and difficule. Day, to a faithful zealous Difcharge of the Duties of our: Stations. It would be fadindeed, if, at fuch a Time, we fhould do the Work of the Lord carelefly and deceitfully; if by our Sloth and Negligence, we fhould-increafe the deplorable Darknefs and Deadnefs, which is already on the Cburches, and fuffer the Caufe, of God to die in our Hands.! We have every, Motive to apwaken our Zeal, and quickeni our Diligence, in our great Work. What we find to do for God, the Suuls of our Hearers', and our bleeding Country, we fhould, in fuch a Day as this, do with all our Migbt. Allow me in particular, to prefs the Neceflity and Importance of uniting our molt vigorous Attempts for a thorough and general Reformation. :This is what we propofed in our Fudicatory, and to which we unanimouly agreed, viz. That we would not-only explain, and. warmly prefs in our public Difcourfes, the Necefity of a Reformation, but exert ourfelves in our , feveral Splexes of Infuence, to bring it about. This. is what God is moft evidencly and loudly calling us to, in the prefent Day. He has of late been giving extraordinary Warnings, of impending Judgments, by mighty Winds, proternatural Inundations, and terrible Earthquakes in divers Places. The Erame of Nature feems to have been caft into a trembling Dilorder, at the Approach of an angry God, and as it were in, Aftonifhment, folemnly to call on the Inhabitants of a guilty World, to repent, and return, before his Wrath comes upon them to the utmoft. The Difpleafure of Heaven has been once and again teftified againft our Nation and Land. We have felt the Rebukes of án: incenfed Deity. The Caufe of all which Calamities, is notorious and evident to all, who have any due Senje of God on their Minds, or believe that be rules among the Cbildron. of Men. God is, openly and publickly affronted;---his Name ufed and prophaned, in the moit atheifical. Man-1 ner;-r-his Lawes violated ;---his Autbority delpiled ;---the
loud Calls of his Word and Providence difregarded;-4and all whe Riches of his Grace, in the Golpel, nighted;-... while Profanity and Infidelity, Luxury and Debauchery, Pride and Oppreffion, reign without Controul, among thofe that make no Pretenfions to Religion. Decays in Faith, Love and Zeal, a Conformity to the World, and Deadne/s to fpiritual and divine I hings, are vifible, and lamentable, among its Profeffors. Thefe Things have kindled the Anger of Heaven againft us, and it is not turned away; but his avenging Hond is fretched out fill. And Joall not God punifh for thefe. Things? Will be not be avenged on fuch a People as this? Can we expect, that all the public Contempt thrown on his Authority and Government, will be paffed by without Tokens of his angry Refentment, unlefs Repentance and Reformation prevent.

Ir is well known, that I have not been backward in ufing the little Influence I have, in animating my Countrymen, to a vigorous Defence of their Lives and Liberties, in the ufe of all proper Means; and I wifh it were in my Power, to awake in them a greater Senfe of the Neceflity of being alive, and thoroughly engaged in this Matter. But I muft freely declare, I have no Expectations of Safety to the Nation or Land, from any of our Preparations, till a Senfe of our Depesdance on God, and a Difpofition to return to him by Repentance and Reformation, prevails. The Fudgments of Heaven are manifeftly on us; but who lays it to Heart? Who fuitably regards the Works of the Lord, and the Operations of bis Hand? We can difcern, or imagine we difcern, the Caufe of our Calamities, in the Weaknefs of one, the Cowardice of another, and the Treachery of a third, whilt the procuring Caufe of all is overlooked and forgot. That our Danger is great, and near, is acknowledged by all; but where do we look forDeliverance? Is it not to our victorious Fleets?----the Widdom of our Commanders? ----the Number and Bravery of our Men? Our mournful Difappointments, infead of curing, do but increafe our Infidelity and Folly. We can fee the Error of our laft Scheme, and determine to rectify it in the next; almoft
almoft every one imagines, he could ronduct Matters better, and point.out a Way of Safety, if he was at the Head of Affairs; but forgets, that the Race is not to the Swift, nor the Battle to the Strong. The Hand of God is difregar-fied;---no fuitable Pains taken, to temove the Caufe of his awful Difpleafure againf us.al But till there be fome public, vifible Humiliation for, and Reformation of, thofe open Abominations, which cry to Heaven for Vengeance; we need not think it frange, if God Thould fend fuch a Spirit of Confufion into all our Councils;--fuffer fuch crofis Interefos, mutual Fealoufies, and Diftruf; fuchDivifions and Perplexities, to prevail in our Schemes, as naturally tend to defeat all our, Attempts, and bring about our Ruin. Should this, I fay, befal us, it would be no frange Thing; 'tis no more than what has frequently happened to a $\sqrt{2 n}$ ful, impenitent People ;----no more than what we have Reafon to expect, if Repentance prevent not §. We, My Bretbret, who are fet on the Walls of God's Jerufalemi, to give Warning of approaching Danger, can't but fee the Neceflity of Repentance and Reformation, to avert impending Judgments; and furely it concerns, us, to join in with the alarming Calls of divine Providence, and endeavour to awaken in all around us, a Senfe of thele Things. The Eyes of God, Angels and Men, are upon us, to obferve our Conduct in this Day of publick Calamity and Diftrefs. From $u s$, the beginning and carrying on, this fo neceflary a Work, is juftly expected, whofe Obligations to, and Advantages for $i t$, are great and diftinguifhing.

The Glory of God; the Intereft of Religion; the Welfare of our bleeding Country, and the Solemn Account we. muft foon give to our 7 udge, call aloud for our diligent Aerivity and Zeal, in this Matter, as well as our own: public voluntary Agreement, that we would unite our Endeavours, and exerc our Influence- in our feveral Stations, for this Purpofe; in which we humbly hope, and earneitly defire, that we may be joined by our Bretbren of every

Denomination
$\oint$ ISAI. JX. 12,

## (. 42 )

Denomination throughout the Land: The Example and Advice of thofe of the facred Cbarazer, we might reafonably expeet, would animate Megiftrites, and Heads of Fomilies, to engage in the fame loudable Defign', prove the Means of bringing: about the fo much reéded, and wifh'd for Reformation, and fo of faving a finning Land; from deferved impending Ruin. © Let our Attempts for this Purpofe, according to our Propofal **, be accompanied with extraordinary Prayer to God, who has the Hearts of all Men in his Hand, and to this we maybe exsited and encouraged, by a $V$ ariety of Mótives ; and in particular, from a Profpect of being joined by many in feveral Parts of the Land. Our Bretbren, in fome Parts of Nere-England, bave fét us a laudable Example, in this Refpect, and I hope their Zeinl and Forwardmefs, will provoke very many; and now God begins to pour out:a Spirit of Prayer, and Supplication of Repentance and Reformation, on Minifters and People §, we ought to efteem it a Token'for Good;-it fhould animate our Práyers;---envigoraite our Hopes ;-and enliven all our Attempts for the Safety and Deliverance of our Country. And while we are opening to our People a dark Scenc, from the crying Sins, and diftrefing Calanities of the Day, to alarm and aroufe them from their Security and vain Conficience; I truft we fhall not fail to animate them to a vigorous Defence of their Lives and Properties, by fetting before them all the Horrors of Popery, Slavery and Death, which may follow the virioribus, Arms of our antichriftian Foes, on the one Hand ; and on the otber, allthe invatuable Privileges of unadulterated Cbriftienity; Britifl Liberty and Property, in a delightul and fruitful Country, which may be the Happy Conlequences of our vigoroufly exerting our felves to bring them to bonourable Terms-

[^5]of Peace.--Privileges of infinite Value! for which we fhould bravely refolve, to fpend our laft Breath, in Prayer; the laft Penny of our Eftates, and the laft Drop of our Blood. The Face of our public Affairs has indeed hitherto looked dark, from a Spirit of Animofity and Divifon, which has fpread thro' the Country ;---divided our Councils ;---confufed and greatly weakened all our Schemes. But, bleffed be God, there is now a Foundation laid, for our happy Union under a noble Commander, a Branch of that illuftrious Family, which has fo long been diftinguifhed for their warm Attachment to, and Zeal for, the Religion and Liberties of their Country. The fignal Proofs he has already given, of his good Conduct, unfbaken Loyalty, and fteady Attachment to our excellent Confitution; his generous difinterefted Lave to the Britifh American Colonies, which induced him to fubmit to all the Fatigues and Dangers of his important Station, for their Relief, joined with all the amiable Qualities he has difcovered; confpire to raife him high in our Efteem and Regard; and mult naturally tend to raife our drooping Spirits, and enkindle in every Breaft, a noble Ardor to dittinguifh themfelves in the Service of their Country.

And, fhould the feveral Colonies harmoniounly unite, to ftrengthen his Hands, and nobly exert themfelves in the common Caufe, he might be, under God, a happy Inforument of retrieving our fhameful Loffes, of humbling our ambitious triumphing Foes, and reftoring Peace and Tranquility to this bleeding Land. Which, may G O D, of his infinite Mercy, grant, thro' Jesus Christ, our Lord, AMEN.

## $F \quad I \quad N \quad I \quad S$.


[^0]:    5. EPM, ij 12.
[^1]:    $\dagger$ The Reafons for fuppofing this Event already pall, are fet in a flrong, and clear Light, in that excellent Treatife, An bumble Attempt to promote extraordinary Prayer for the Revival of Religion; which I had not by me when I wrote this Difcourfe, buton a Review of it fince, find that fuch a Seafon of Trials, as I fuppofe the prefent degenerate State of the Church requires, may be expeded on the Anthor's Scheme that the Witneffes are flain; for he fays, Page 125 , "' T'is true there is abundant Evidence in Scripture, that there is yet "remaining a mighty Conflict between the Church and her Enemies, "the mof violent Struggle of Satan and his Adherents, in Oppofition "to true Religion, \&e. And fome Parts of the Chuich may fuffer "hard Things in this Confiet.

[^2]:    $\dagger$ Rev. xviii. 7, 8.

[^3]:    $\ddagger$ Ifai. xi. 9. * Rom. xi. 15: |l Hofea iii. 4 . 5.
    § lfailx, 1, 2, 3. $\quad+$ Ifailx. 16 .

[^4]:    ${ }_{-}^{*}$ IsAI. lv. $17,18$.

[^5]:    1*. The Synod agreed to recommend it to their Congregations, to fpend a Part of the laft, Thurfday of every Month, in extraordinary Prayer to. God, on Account of the diftrefled Situation of our public Affairs.

    - \$ While-I-wastranfcribing this Pare of-my Difcourie, received fome. encouraging Accounts of this Kind.

