SERMON

On MAN's

PRIMITIVE STATE,

A N D

THEFIRST

COVENANT.

Delivered before the Reverend Pressytery of New-Caftle, April 13th 1748.

By Samuel Davies, Minister of the Gospel.

Generals i. 27. God created Man in his own Image; in the lange of God created he him; Male and Female created he them.

Gen. ii. 16, 17. And the Lend God communded the Man figure, Of every Tree of the Gurden then mayoft freely ent. But of the Tree of the Kasachaige of Gost and Evil, then shalt not eat of it; for in the Day then enter thereof, thou shalt furely die.

PHILADELPHIA:

Printed by William Bradford, at the Sign of the Bible, in Second-fireet. 1748.



A

SERMON, &c.

Ecclesiastes VII. 29.

GOD made Man upright.

many puzzling Disquisitions, which his Soul Jought to find out, but could not, arrived to certaintance, The original State of Man. And he seems enraptur'd with the Discovery, and cries out with the old Mathematician, "Fugnza Eugnza, I have found it! I have found it! Lo, this have I found as the true State of Man at first, and as the best Help to account for all that moral Evil wherewith the World is inundated, without any criminal Imputation to the CREATOR,—That GOD made Man upright.

These Words present to us a View of Min's primitive State; which it is my Province at present to consider: And therefore,

 \mathbf{A}_{2}

PIC-

pretermitting a critical Explication of them, which their intrinsic plainness admits not of; and extending them so as to include our present Scope, we shall take occasion from them to consider *Man*.

- I. Physically, or in Genere Entis, (if modern Politeness will indulge such a Scholasticism) as to his Being and temporal Circumstances.
- II. Morally, or in Genere Moris, as to his Conformity to the moral Perfections of his all-holy Creator, transcribed in the Law of Nature.

 And

III. RELATIVELY, as to the Fæderal OEconomy under which he was,

I. Considering Man Physically, we take Notice of his Person, consisting of Body and Soul:——His blissful Situation in the Garden of Eden:——His conjugal Happiness in Even his Wife: And his Dominion over the inferior Creation.

If we consider the Person of Man, we shall find, that he is wonderfully and fearfully made:—A Work worthy not only of the divine Hands, but of the deliberating Wisdom of the Trinity Sitting in Council.

If we take a View of his Body, the meaner Part of his Person, we shall find it curiously wrought, as the Pjalmist speaks.—The Matter indeed was mean, the Dust of the Earth; as his Name Adam indicates; but materiam superabat opus; it is a soil to the amazing Machine.

Would

Would Time allow us, or Skill qualify us to survey and anatomize the human Body, a thousand Excellencies and Wonders would appear in it.

It's upright Posture; the Organs of Sense; the Instruments of Motion and Activity; their Make and Situation; their mutual Subjerviency to one another, and conjunct Subserviency to the

Whole, are all Objects of wonder.

How wisely are those Parts that are more effential to the human Frame, and the principal Seats of Life and Activity, defended from external Injuries by various Inclosures! As the Brain by a Wall of Scull; the Marrow by Bones; the Heart, Lungs and Liver placed in the midst; and the Whole overlaid with a soft and neat Covering of Shin.

How amazing the continued Motion of the Lungs! the constant and regular Circulation of the Blood and Juices, even when the Man is alleep! The Continuance of vital Heat for so long a Time! Much more amazing this, than that the Frame is so toon dissibled by Death.

But his Soul, the other Constituent of his Person, is of a yet more excellent Nature and Endowments. And indeed the principal Excellencies of his Body, indicate the superior Excellency of this Principle of Activity within.

As to it's Nature, it is immaterial, or spiritual.—Meles tells us, 'tis the Breath of the immaterial Deity—He breathed into his Nostrils the Breath of Life; and Man became a living Soul,

Scul. Gen. ii. 7. And consequently it cannot be material.

From its Immateriality or Spirituality may be interred it's Immortality, and intrinsic Tendency to exist.—But these two Particulars having been already fully evinc'd by one of my Brethren. I shall not infinuate the Contrary

by a tedious Projecution of them here.

From its Spirituality refults also its Vitality or Activity;—Its amazing Activity we still experience; and Adam no doubt experienced in a vastly superior Degree,—What a vast Number of Ideas does it receive or form in a little Time! With what amazing Celerity does it sly from Object to Object! How unwearied in Operation, and vigarous in it's Contemplations of a thousand Things successively! With what Vigaur and Sprightliness does the Will class about an apprehended Good! And recoil and start back from an apparent Evil!

Thus Addicity or Capacity of acting, receives different Denominations from the different Objects about which it is vertant; from which objective Divertity there arises a Divertity of Operations.

ALL the Objects about which it can be verient may in general be confidered either as Intelligibles, or Eligibles and Non-eligibles,——That the Soul may be capable of being verfact about the ference, it is endowed with an Underflanding; and about the latter, with a Underflanding; and about the latter, with a Unitelligible.

As the first Step to the Knowledge of things that are the proper Objects of it, the Undersianding is capable of forming or receiving those Images or Impressions of things which are commonly called Ideas: These Ideas it can join or disjoin as they agree or disagree, by an Act of Judgment; and this Agreement or Disagreement, when it is self-evident, it can perceive by Intuition; and when it is not so, by Argumentation: It can survey things in their general Nature by Abstraction: Dwell upon things known at present by Contemplation; and recall things known in Time past by an Act of Memory.

Adam's Will was capable of cheofing or refusing an Object according to it's apparent Goodness or Badness. Some of its Acts were more resun'd and spiritual, and less dependent on the Body; others, exerted with special Vigour, occasioned a Commetion in animal Nature, and are therefore called Passions or Affections.

Good was the Object of his Love, and Evil, of Hatred. The present Enjoyment of Good excited Joy; and the Loss of it would have occasioned Sorrow: An absent attainable Good was a sit Object of Desire and Hope; and an absent Evil to which he might be exposed, of Aversion and Fear.

Now the Soul of Adam in this View bore the physical or natural Image of GOD, the Father of Spirits. As he is by Nature an immaterial, immortal, vital, and rational Spirit; so is the Soul in its Degree.

THESE

THESE two wonderful Things, of a quite opposite Nature, were united in one Person by an Union as wonderful as either; their mutual Influence, Dependance on, and Subserviency to each other, in this present State, we are concious of: But what that Tie or Bond of Union is, whether it consists in their mutual Influence; or in that Law of Creation from which this Influence results, or in something else that we can't so much as imagine, is perhaps what cannot be known but by the Light of primitive Innocence, or suture Glory, neither of which we now enjoy.

By virtue of this Union Man is surprizingly capable of being versant about the two grand Speices into which Being may be distributed, Body and Spirit, and of receiving Happiness from them; he partakes of both, and links

them together in the Chain of Being.

But alas! inflead of describing Adam's Person, we have insensibly glided into a Description
of our own, which are but the Ruins of that
stately Fabric, and iadeed our Description cannot but be imperfect, for we have no perfect
Pattern to draw it by; the shatter'd Remains
and Rubbish are scatter'd all round us; but
alas, we cannot re-edify them into a perfect
Man: Their primitive Beauty, Proportion and
harmonious Connection are lost! The Lineaments of Desormity are drawn in our Countenances, and the Seeds of Diseases and Death
sown in our Constitutions: Darkness and Weakness.

ness obscures and enfeebles our Souls! But Adam's were not so; his Body was graceful, vigorous and healthful; and his Soul full of Light, Strength, and Harmony. Let us next confider bis blissful Situation in the Garden of Eden: Being form'd King of the lower World, a Patace was prepared for him, furnished with all the Necessaries of Life, and adorned with all the Excitements of Pleasure: The Productions of the Earth in general were at his Service, for God said, behold, I have given you every Herb bearing Seed, which is upon the Face of all the Earth; and every Tree in which is the Fruit of a Iree vielding Seed: To you it shall be for Meat, Gen. i. 29. But, for his better Conveniency, all that was fit for Food or Delight was epitomized, and collected into one Place: For the Lord GOD planted a Garden Eastward in Eden; and there he put the Man whom he bad formed. And out of the Ground made the Lord GOD to grow every Tree that is pleasant to the Sight, and good for Food, Gen. ii. 8, 9. All these Trees he had free Liberty to use, with the Exception hereafter mentioned; for the Lord GOD commanded the Man, laying, Of every Tree of the Garden thou mayest freely eat, Gen, ii. 16.

This rural Simplicity was better adapted for his Entertainment than all the Dainties of the most sumptuous Table: Every Branch bowed with the Supports of Life, and reach'd there to his Hand. The Situation, Height, Colomband other Beauties of this fruitful Svinsk

Walk; the agreeable Fragrance of such a charming variety of Flowers; the Music of the winged Tribe; the Flowings of the sour great Rivers, and Streams issuing from them, and a thousand other Pleasures of Paradise, were fitted to entertain him with the most exquisite Delight thro' every Sense.

LET us next view him in a conjuga! Relation.

Gon saw, that it was not good for Man to be alone; --- To advance him to hold perpetual Conversation with Angels would not have comported well with his probationary State, and his animal Nature; and to berd him among Irrationals, would have been to degrade his rational Nature, and deprieve him of the Happiness of Society which he was form'd capable of, therefore we are told, GOD created Man, Male and Female; that they might be capable of conjugal Union and Procreation; the Man of the Dust of the Earth, and the Woman afterwards of the Rib of the Mon: From whence St. Paul infers the Inferiority of the Female Sex, 1 Tim. ii. 11, 13. 1 Cor. xi. 8, 9. And Adam justly inferred from it, the Nearness of their Relation: This is now Bone of my Bones, and Flesh of my Flesh, Gen. ii. 23. which CHRIST refers to as a Reason for the Continuance of the Relation, and against causeless Separation, Matt. xix 4----10.

THE Designs of the early Institution of Mar-

ringe were these,

THAT they might be mutual Comforters, and Affiliants to each other in the Affairs of Life

Control Contro

and those of Religion: That the human Race might be legitimately procreated, Matt. ii. 15' Did be not make one? Yet had be the Residue of the Spirit; And therefore could have made more. And wherefore one?---That he might seek a godly Seed.

And finally to teach us, that Marriage was to be, and continued between one Man and one Woman, in Opposition to Polygamy and causeless Divorce, as Christ intimates in the fore-

cited 19th Chapter of St. Matthews.

His Dominion over the Creatures is to be

confidered lastly under this Head.

We find him commission'd to be his Vice-Gerent, or Lieutenant-Governor by God himself, Gen. i. 28. Have Dominion over the Fish ot the Sea, and over the Fowle of the Air, and over every living Thing that moveth upon the Earth: And the Pfalmist makes particular mention of the Subjection of other Creatures to Man, in the 8th Pfalm. Perhaps their coming to him to receive Names was design'd as a Token and Instance of it, for it seems an Act of Authority to impose Names; and indeed the Remains of that Subjection still continued by the kind Providence of Heaven for the Safety of Mankind, plainly intimate, that when every thing was in the Perfection peculiar to the State of Innocence, this was so too; in this respect, Man was the Representative of the Universal King, and bore the Image of his Authority.

THE Advantages of it to Man were un-B 2 doubtedly doubtedly numerous, tho' for want of Experience, we cannot perhaps enumerate them all.

We know, however, that hereby he was exempted from Injuries from other Creatures; who, tince his Rebellion carry Arms, as the Hosts of God to maintain the Rights of their Sovereign.

II. LET us now take a View of Man as to the Principle of moral Uprightness in his Soul; the Principle of moral Uprightness, I say, for neither the Uprightness of his Life, nor the upright Attings of his Soul can be so immediately design'd by the Term Upright in the Text, or the Image of GOD, after which Man was created, as the Principle thereof in his Soul; for the latter only could be concreated with him, the former being the Adjuncts of a Being after Creation.

We are told, that God created Man in bis own Likenels, Gen. i. 27. It was not the Uprightness of God itself, but only the Image of it; the Image and Superscription of God upon him indicated who was his Author and Proprietor; and it was his principal Ornament, as well as the chief Source of his Felicity.

In order at once both to explain this moral Reclitude, and prove that Adam was endow'd therewith; it may be expedient to enquire more abstractly, What those Qualifications are, which must necessarily be concreated with a rational Creature, under no Imputation of Guilt, that he may answer the Design of his Creation, and the capable to perform those Obligations which are founded on his very Essence. That

THAT Man as a rational Creature is under Law to od, and cannot but be so, and therefore ewes Duty to him, has been already demonstrated by an abler Hand.

THAT it would be a piece of Weakness and Folly to make a rational Creature without endowing him with a Capacity to perform that Law which is founded in his very Nature, is very demonstrable: For, if the Existence of a rational Creature infers its Duty to its Creator, then the End of its Creation must be, that it may perform that Duty; for sure in its Creation it was design d for the Performance of all that which its very Creation obliges it to.

Now to form such a Creature for such an End without giving it Ability to obtain it, is manifest silly Weaknels, unbecoming the infinitely wise Creator; as so make a Watch, that answers not its proper End, reslects Dishonour on the Maker.

AGAIN, if moral Obligations to God result from his being a rational Creature, what a Monster would he have been, had he been created without Ability to perform them! Why was he endowed with Reason, if he was not endow'd with Ability to perform the Obligations that necessarily result from it? His Reason then would be a more monstruous Superfluity in his Soul, than a superfluous Member could be in his Body: If his Reason must be the Source of impracticable Obligations, it would have been an Act of Tyranny, and not of Goodness, to endow

him with it. Better be a stupid Brute than an active Rational, if he must be bound by no less Obligation than the invariable Nature of Things and his very Essence to perform Impossibilities! Such a Production would have been a greater Elunder in Creation, than that if his Body had been form'd with Eyes incapable of Seeing, or Legs of Walking.

And may we not strongly presume this from the divine Goodness? Can we think, that when his Justice was so strict as that it could not but require Obedience, his Goodness would be so illiberal as not to afford Strength to yield it? Must the unhappy Innocent groan under imperformable Obligations, and Goodness never

affift ?

Now it being demonstrated, that Man must bave been created with a Principle of meral Rectitude whereby he was able to fullfil the Law: It also follows, that by Virtue thereof he was able to fullfil the Law perfectly; for there is the same Reason that he should be able to fullfil the Law perfectly, as there is that he should be able to keep it in any Measure, or in any Part of it: From all which it follows.

1. That Man's Understanding was endow'd with such a Degree of Knowledge as was necessary for the perfect fullfilling of the Law under which he was; this implies, that he knew GOD as a Law-giver; knew, in a competent Degree, the intrinsic Excellencies of his Nature; that he was the Creator and Conserver

of all Things and of bim in particular; and had a Right on these Accounts, to demand his Obedience; for without such a Knowledge he could not rationally look upon himself as bound

to obey bim.

He must know the Precepts of the Law as the Rule of bis Obedience; otherwise he could not know wherein to obey him:——Must know, that there is an eternal Difference, and immediate Contrariety between moral Good and Evil: That the former is immutably amiable and congruous, and the latter infinitely base, unrea-

sonable and detestable.

He must also have a Knowledge of such Motives as would be sufficient rational Excitements to Obedience; for to obey without them by a kind of Impetus would be to act irrationally. It was therefore fit he should be convinced, not only of the infinite Excellencies of the divine , Nature, as has been hinted, which are discoverable in the Works of GOD in every Part of the Universe, into which therefore no Doubt Adam had a clear View, but also that his Happiness consisted in the Enjoyment of GOD, and could not be compleat in the midst of created Enjoyments; That the only Way to be continued in present, and advanc'd to greater future Happiness, was Conformity and Obedience to bim: That to offend him would be to break infinite Obligations! To kate supreme Goodness, the Object of supreme Love! To rebell against absolute righttul Sovereignity! To run counter to the Nature of Things, and blind and confound their eternal Order and Harmony! That by so doing he would forfeit all his Happiness, and ingulph himself in tremenduous Destruction and Misery.

And some Sort of Knowledge would not suffice; it must be clear, distinct, regular and asserting: To have an obscure, confus'd, disorderly and unaffecting Notion of these Things, hovering in the Head, never impressing the Heart, nor discovering itself in Practice, is not to know them at all for the Purposes they

cuight to be known for.

Thus largely endow'd was Adam's Intellect, and in this he bore the Image of the infinite Intelligent, which St. Paul intimates when he speaks (Coll. iii. 10.) of being renew'd in Knowledge after the Image of him that created him: Where it is implied, that Man was once endow'd with Knowledge, otherwise he could not be restored thereto by Renovation; and exprest, that the Creator's Image consisted in Knowledge.

What St. Paul says of the Heathens after the Fall, (Rom. ii. 14, 15.) These not baving the Law, are a Law unto themselves; and shew the Work of the Law written in their Hearts; may with greater Comprehension be apply'd to Man in Innocence; every Duty was discovered by him with as much Certainty and Ease, as we discover the Duty of Self-Preservation, or the Sin of Patricide: His Knowledge

of moral Duties was not borrowed from objective Revelation, nor obtain'd by a tedious, perplext, uncertain Procedure from Consequence to Consequence; but was interwoven with his Knowledge of other Things; his Reason dictated the Rule of Duty, and discovered to him every moral Obligation under which he was.

2. His Will must bave been inclined to keep the Law, and propense to chose it as the Rule of his Walk; his Knowledge, without this would have but rendered him Self-inconsistent, and expos'd him to the Perplexities of perpetual intestine Tumults and Broils between his Understanding and Will. His Will would have perpetually reluctated and struggled against the Dictates of his Reason.

Without this, he could not have been denominated Upright; for to perceive the Excellencies of moral Goodness without being strongly inclined to it, or the Baseness of moral Evil without detesting it, is a more aggravated Depravity, than when this Indisferency flows from meer nescience or ignorance. St. Paul also afferts, that to be created after GOD (as certainly Adam was) is to be created in Rightcousness and true Holiness: But Holiness, sure, cannot consist with an Indisferency towards known Good and Evil, much less with a Propensity to the latter, and an Aversion to the former.

Wherefore, tho' in many Things he had a Liberty of Indifferency, the Uprightness of this Will must include something more: It could not

be a necessary unchangeable Determination of his Will to Holiness, for that would not have comported with his State of Trial, and the Event shew'd he had it not. It must then have been some Medium between a meer Indifferency and an absolute Determination.

THAT Liberty of Will which is effential to a rational Creature, Adam undoubtedly had; but then, that may be where there is not the Liberty which Uprightness includes, as is plain by the Instance of damned Ghosts, and where there is not that Liberty which is requisite to a State of Trial, as in glorified Saints. But as Adam was not only a rational Being, but also an upright Probationer, he must have such Liberty as was requisite to him under all these Views, which I conceive included these two Things,

A CAPACITY and strong intrinsic Propenfity to choose Good, when apprehended, attended with a rational Complacence in the Choice;

this Uprightness required.

And a Power of choosing otherwise notwith-standing; this seem'd a meer Power or Capacity, without any intrinsic Propensity to exert it; and this his State of Probation required.

To compleat his Power of Obedience.

3. All his Affections must be regular and governable, otherwise he cou'd not keep the Law; which requires that they should be regular and governable; and which, were they not so, would be perpetually violated by their Perturbations

and Eruptions; otherwise he cou'd not be called an upright Man: For is he upright whose inferior Powers rebel against the Superior? Whose Love, for instance, is fix'd on Evil, the the proper Object of Hatred? On the Supreme Good in a small Degree? Or on a lesser-Good

in an excessive Degree?

Moreover, the Holiness of his Affections may be inferred from the Light of his Under-standing, the Rectitude of his Will, and the due Temperament of his Body: For the Affections being only the more violent and vigarous Acts of the Will towards an Object represented by the Understanding, attended with some strong Commotions in the animal Frame; it follows, that if the Understanding rightly represent an Object, and the Will act towards it according to that Representation, and the Body contribute nothing to confuse the former, or pervert the latter, then the Affections also cannot but be regular and holy.

The Uprightness of his Will and Affections was another Part, and indeed the principal one, of the moral Image of God; who with infinite Complacence and rational Liberty acquiesces in moral Goodness, and bears a perpe-

tual dispassionate Aversion to all Evil.

But here I would observe, that as moral Restitude, abstractly considered, consists in such a Knowledge, and complacential Approbation of the Nature and Relations of Things that come under a moral Consideration, and prac-

C 2

tiling

tising accordingly, as their Nature and Relations require, moral Rectitude in the abstract is every where the same. But as the Circumstances and Relations of different Beings with regard to one another, and consequently with regard to Things of a moral Consideration, are different; so this Principle must be diversified in its Operations according to the different Circumstances and Relations of the Subjects in which it is. Hence, for Gon to act in that Manner formally which this Principle excites Man to act in; or to have Dispositions formally the same with those which this Principle in Man includes; as, a Sense of Dependance on an Efficient, of Duty to a Superior, or of Gratitude to a Benefactor, would be incongruous and inconsistent; for the' they comport well with the Relations of a Creature and Subject, they are perfectly contrary to the Relations of the independent Creator, and supreme Sovereign.

And for Man to delight in himself as the Summum Bonum, an Object worthy of all Adoration, &c. would be entirely inconsistent with moral Uprightness, because inconsistent with

his Circumstances and Relations.

ONE Thing yet remains to be considered under this Head; The Happine's of the sirst Man resulting from the Contemplation of his State, which, I conceive, we may justly look upon as a Part of his Maker's Image; tho' it be not commonly so called; for in this lower World there could not be so near a Likene's

of the all-sufficient God, whose Happiness contists in surveying and contemplating the infinite Excellencies of his all-perfect Nature, and in eternal Complacence in what is Good and Right, as Adam was in his primitive State.

No doubt the Nature and Activity, the strong Powers and comprehensive Capacities of his Soul Phylically consider'd, were the Objects of his delightful Contemplation; but into what Extasy must his Mind be carried, when he beheld the divine Light, and penetration of his Judgement; the sacred Propensities of his Will; the undisturbed Order and due Governableness of his Affections; the Uprightness of his whole Soul! To conceive of God as delighting in him! To feel him refreshing his Heart with plentitul Effusions of divine Consolations! To hold Communion with the celestial Majesty without being chargeable with presumptuous Intrusion, or affrighted with the Horrors of Guilt! These are Pleasures worthy an immortal Spirit! Sufficient to distend its comprehensive Capacities! Becoming a State of perfect Holiness!

HAIL happy Adam! Hail thou that art highly favoured! All within thee, all around thee, all above thee present thee with Scenes of exquisite Delectation and consumate Bliss! Within, thy Maker's Image shines! Thy Soul, all Light, all Holiness, all Harmony! Thy Understanding without a Cloud! Thy Will without a vicious Byass! Thy Affections calm, without

the least Perturbation! No Guilt on thy Con-

THY Body comely, lively and active, not infected with the lurking Principle of Death!

thy contemplative Mind to the delightful Study of them. The Earth offers thee all her Products, and collects them to thy Hand in to the Garden of Eden! The Bearts, the Birds, the Fishes are the willing Subjects! Thy Happiness doubled in Eve, the Co-partner of thy Nature, thy Labour, and thy Blifs! But say, amid this Exuberancy of Pleasures, don't thy sweetest, thy most refin'd Joys slow from above! Above, where Jebovah dwells, and whence he descends at Times to entertain thee with celestial Conversation! How willing thou to meet him, and prostrate thyself at his Feet to welcome him!

But are we not by this Time ready to cry out, O for some probable Method to perpetuate this Felicity to him, and convey it to his Posterity! The Happiness is lessen'd while it is in suspence: The Request was answered, as we shall see, when

III. We take a View of Man with Relation to the OEconomy under which he was.

Under this Head we have only to consider, The Covenant itself; and the Part Adam bore therein.

With respect to the Covenant itself, we

premife,

Man and Man which in every Respect perfectly resemble the Transactions of God with Man, yet such is our Ignorance of a divine Dialect, that we are obliged to borrow Terms from the former to express the latter; and undoubtedly the best Rule in so doing is this; That those Terms be transferred from buman Transactions to divine, which are used to signify such buman Transactions as are most like to the Divine.

THEREFORE, sho' it is hardly worth while to contend about Words, yet, if we find the Transaction between God and Adam, more like to what is call'd a Covenant among Men, than what is call'd a Law; 'tis more proper to call it a Covenant, than a Law, which I think is the only Term that some wou'd obtrude into its Place.

THAT Adam was, and cou'd not but be under a Law, has been already evinced. But whether this Law had such Appendencies and Additions as rendered it more properly a Covenant, we are now to enquire.

A Law requires the Preformance of it's Precepts, and so does a Covenant the Performance of it's Condition, wherefore in this they agree, with this small Diversity, that what is a Precept with respect to a Law, is a Condition with refpect to a Covenant.

A Law enforces it's Precepts with penal Sanctions, and a Covenant enforces its Condition with the same; thus far they agree.

But a Law promises no additional Happiness in Case of Obedience, but only Indemnity, and the continued Possession of present Enjoyments and Priviledges; and in this it differs from a Covenant, which promises some superadded Happiness upon the Performance of the Condition.

Such was the Dispensation of God towards Adam: Therein God engaged, in Case of persect Obedience, not only to continue to him the Possession of all the Blessings he enjoy'd previous to this Dispensation according to the Laws of his Creation; to which therefore he might be said to have a natural Right: But also that he and his Possesity should be advanced to a State of immutable Holiness, after his State of Probation was ended, and finally to superior and everlasting Felicity in the heavenly World; which Blessings he could have no Right to but by some gracious Grant of his Creator, superadded to his natural Rights.

SUNDRY Arguments concur for the Proof of this.

The Threatening of Death, (Gen. ii. 27.) In the Day thou eatest thereof, thou shalt surely die, implied a Promise of Life in case of Obedience; for if Adam would have died, not-withstanding his Obedience; the Threatning of Death could not have been annext as an Excitement

citement to Obedience, and a Dissuasive from Disobedience.

Now Death in the Commination included the Loss of temporal, spiritual and eternal Blessings; and therefore it was but reasonable, that the Life implicitly promised, opposed thereto, should be equally comprehensive, including temporal, spiritual and eternal Blessings; in which Latitude the Terms Life and Death

are frequently taken in Scripture.

Further, the Blessings purchased by Christ are substantially the same with those which Adam lost and forseited; this the Words Salvation, Redemption, Renovation, and the like, intimate; for that cannot be saved which was never lost, nor that lost which was never possessed: Nothing can be redeemed that was never forseited, nor that sorseited which Man never had a Right to: Renovation signifies a Restoration to a sormer State. Wherefore since these Terms imply spiritual and eternal Blessings, it must be that they were promised in the first Covenant.

We are also expressly told in Rom. viii. 3. that God sent his Son to do that which the Law could not do, because it was weak thro' the Flesh; and that doubtless was, to confer spiritual Blessings and everlasting Life in Heaven: But if these were never annexed to it, it was weak in itself, and not thro' the Flesh.

AGAIN, we are informed, Gal. iii. 12. The Law is not of Faith, but the Man that doth them

Purpose in Rom. x. 5. and in Christ's Answer to the Lawyer's Question, What must I do to inherit eternal Life? (Luke x. 25,-28.) In the two first of which Places, 'tis plain the Term Life signifies eternal Life; for so it is always taken in the Controversy concerning Justification, which the Apostle is there treating of; and in the latter, the Question is expressly concerning eternal Life only; and therefore Christ's Answer refers to the same, or it is nothing to the Purpose.

Now these Places affert, That eternal Life is the certain Consequence of Doing the Things commanded in the Law: Which would not be, were it only a Law, and no a the Form

of a Covenant.

In may seem preposterous that we have spoken of the promissary Sanction before the Condition, but this was necessary in order to prove, that there was a Comenant, which a Condition presupposes.

Bur we now address ourselves to consider

the Condition and penal Sanstion.

The Condition was the preceptive Part of the moral Law, with the Appendix of a post-tive Commandment, Not to eat of the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil.

THAT the Condition included the preceptive Part of the moral Law, is most certain; for this being the Law of Nature, and of eternal and indisputable Obligation, he could not but

but be under it by Nature: And how absurd is the Supposition that would follow upon the Denial of it, That if he had broken the Precepts of the moral Law, e. g. declined to Idolatry, he would notwithstanding have obtained Life only by keeping a particular positive Commandment!

But yet this positive Commandment was more expressly the Condition of the Covenant, and more immediately the Test of his Obedience. And a positive Precept, founded only on the Sovereign Pleasure of the Legislator, was better adapted to try his perfect Submission to his commanding Will, than moral Precepts, which are founded on the Nature of Things as well as on the divine Pleasure.

This Probibition was also well adapted to teach him, That GOD was the Proprietor of the World, and therefore without his Permission he had no Title to any of its Enjoyments: That he should duly govern his Appetites, and prefer Obedience to God to the Gratification of them.

WHETHER any positive Precepts besides this was given to Adam in Innocence, we cannot, I think, certainly determine, unless we look on God's ordering him to be fruitful; to have Dominion over other Creatures; to feed on the Products of the Earth, &c. not only as a Grant of Priviledges, but also as an Injunction of Duties.

 Γ

Tue

The Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil was so called, because there was a particular Revelation from God concerning it, whereby he might know Good and Evil; that it was Good not to eat of that Tree, and Evil to eat of it; end especially as by not eating of it he had the experimental Knowledge of Good, and by eating of it, would have of Evil.

To perform the Condition in any Sort was not sufficient; but Man was obliged to yield perfect and personal Obenience both to the positive and moral Parts of the Condition; and

to the moral Part, perpetual.

There was the same Reason that he should obey it perfectly, as there was that he should obey it at all; for if imperfect Obedience was allowable, no Obedience at all, or perfect Disobedience might be so too; for as far as Obedience is imperfect, it is no Obedience at all, it is perfect Disobedience.

FURTHER, GOD was perfectly his Creator and Law-giver: He was under the most perfect Obligations to obey him; Obedience was perfectly becoming; he was able perfectly to yield it, and therefore he was bound to

yield perfect Obedience.

Finally, Every Law requires perfect Obedience to itself, and to deny it is to deny, that it requires all that it does requires; for all that which it does require is perfect Obedience with respect to itself; and since it requires

quires all that, it requires persect Obedience: Therefore Man was obliged to yield perfect Obedience to the Condition, Which, as has been observed, was also a Law.

He was obliged moreover, to yield Obedience to it in his own Person, there was no Allowance for the Righteousness of a Surety in this Covenant; tho' it did not to require personal Obedience a to render it impossible that another Covenant sould be made, in which the imputed Obedi:nce of another would be accepted, as the Event happily shews.

AGAIN, he was bound to yield perpetual Obedience to the moral Part of the Condition; the moral Part, I say: For whether the posttive would have perpetually continued in Force, or whether rather God would have abrogated it, when Adam's probationary State was accomplished, is not certain to us: This we are certain of, That while it continued in Force, his Obedience would have been still due.

Bur the moral Part he must be bound perpetually to obey, while in a State of Probation, under the Notion of a Condition of Life; and when confirm'd in Holiness and assur'd of Life, under the Notion of a Law-Obligation invariably and eternally binding; for the' when the Bleffing promis'd was ensured, he could not obey it under the Notion of a Federal Condition, yet this hinder'd not but he might obey it considered as a Law-Obligation.

THERE is the same Reason that we should obey always, as that we should obey at any Time. God is as much our Creator and Lawgiver, and we his Creatures and Subjects at every Time as at any Time: The Opposition between moral Good and Evil, between Obedience and Dilobedience is as great at one Time as another; and consequently our Obligations to Obedience, founded on these Things, are substantially the same at all Times, with this advantagious Difference, that the longer we are supported in Existence, and enjoy a Confluence of Bleffings, the stronger they grow; and therefore, if Adam was under Obligations to obey in the first Moment of his actual Existence, he must be much more so ever after.

HE must continue in all Things that are written in the Book of the Law to do them, or be subject to the Curse. Gal. iii. 10.

The penal Sanction, which comes next to be considered, is express in these Words, Gen. ii. 17. In the Day thou catest thereof, thou shalt surely die. Which included a dreadful Commination to the least Failure; as is more sully expressed in Gal. iii. 10. Cursed is every one that continueth not in all Things that are written in the Book of the Law, to do them.

This Curse must include not only natural, but also spiritual and eternal Death; seeing it was from Death in the latter Senses especially that Christ redeemed us, when he redeemed us from the Curse of the Law.

As it would have been inconsistent with the Nature of a Law, and injurious to God's Character as the moral Ruler and Judge of the rational World, not to have annex'd a Threatening to the Breach of his Law; it would have been equally so to have annex'd a Threatening of finite Punishment to an infinite Evil: And therefore Death in the Threatning must

include an infinite Punishment,

To have deparated what are joined in the Nature of Things, moral and penal Evil; or to have joined them with no becoming Proportion, io that moral Evil should not bring on the Guilty an equal Degree of Penal, would have been offering Violence to the Nature of Things; separating them without any Regard to their indistoluble Connection and eternal Consistency; or blending them together indistinguishably without any Regard to their infinite Contrariety or just Proportion, and would have been as inconsistent with the Character of the fupreme Governor of the Universe, as it is with the Character of an earthly King to annex no Penalty to a Law forbidding Homicide or Murder; or only the Fenulty of lasing the little Finger. For our Obligations to GOD are so much stronger than those to our Fellow-Mortals, that the least Violation of the former, has more Evil, Baseness, and Ingratitude in it, than the greatest Violation of the latter; as the least Injury done to a Man is worse than the greatest done to a Dungbil-Worm. To destroy the Nature of the Divine Law, by not annexing a Penalty, or to contradict the Nature of Things by not annexing a Penalty adequate to the Crime, would reslect Dishonour on the Wisdom and Equity of the celestial Majesty; and therefore a Penalty comprehensive of all the Misery that Sin deserves was annex'd to the first Covenant.

And indeed a Penalty of such a dreadful Comprehension expressly threatned, had a direct Tendency to deter Adam from every Instance of Disobedience; and therefore, without it, his Advantage would not have been so well consulted.

But we need not tarry long in the Proof of this, which every Threatning in Scripture is a sufficient Proof of.

A PARTICULAR Tree in the Garden of Eden was instituted by God as a Sacramental Seal and Jensible Sign of this Covenant; which was called the Tree of Life, not probably because it had any uncommon Virtue to preserve natural Life, much less to confer eternal Life; but because Adam's Right to eat of it was designed to significe and confirm to him his Right to the Blessings of the Covenant, upon his Obedience, and his losing that Right, to signify his Forseiture of the Blessings promis'd, by Disobedience.

We see by this Survey that the Essentials of a Covenant were contained in this Dispensation

(33)
sation of God towards Adam; and no doubt but he consented voluntarily to it as such; nor could he, consistenly with his State of Innocence and Uprightness, have done otherwise; for he was under previous Obligations to perform all that this Covenant required: And if he had previously consented to it in the Form of a Law, which required Obedience, and enforced it only with a penal Sanction, sure he would consent to it in the Form of a Covenant, recommended with the Promise of superadded eternal Happiness.

It now remains that we enquire, What

Part Adam bore in it?

THE true Answer is, That he bore the Part of a federal Representative, and was to act for his Posterity as well as for himself; so that in Case be perform'd the Condition, be and they would be entitled to the Reward promis'd; and, in Case be did not, both should be exposed to the Penalty threatened.

It was but reasonable it should be so; for, sure, that Method was most reasonable which had the greatest probable Tendency to excite Adam to stand, and to perpetuate to him, and convey to his Posterity, the Happiness he would

have been entitled to thereby.

Now that this Method was such, might be demonstrated from these Positions, had we Time to enlarge on them.

ADAM had sufficient Power, as was already

proven, to yield perfect Obedience to the Condition of the Covenant.

ACCORDING to the Hypothesis, That he was the Representative of his Posterity, he was bound to yield no more than persect Obedience to secure their Happiness as well as his own: The same Obedience that was requisite to his own personal Happiness, would have been sufficient also to secure the Happiness of all his Posterity.

From both which Poptions it fellows,

THAT Adam was as able to fland for himfelf and all his Pollerity conjunctly, as for himfelf separately and alone; since he was able to yield that Obedience which was necessary to his own Happiness; and since that same Obedience would have been sufficient to secure their Happiness also; he was as able to yield it for both as for himself alone: From whence it follows;

That there was the fame rational Probability of his flanding as the Representative of all Mankind, as there would have been had he

acted only for him/elf.

If therefore two Ends, his Happiness and that of his Posterity, might be secured with as much Ease and Probability by his Obedience as the least of them, his personal Happiness; and if it be more reasonable and wise to appoint that the Mean of obtaining two good Ends, which is as capable of obtaining both, as one of them, than to appoint it to be the Mean of obtaining one of them, exclusive of the more important End and greater Good, equally attainable.

able; then it was more reasonable and wise to appoint Adam's Personance of the Condition a Mean of securing Happiness to his Posterity and bimself too, than to bimself alone.

And no doubt had he perform'd the Condition, and were we enjoying the happy Fruits of it To-day, we would highly approve the Wildom and Goodness of the Constitution.

But if he had other and greater Metives to stand, as the Representative of Mankind, than he could have had, consider'd as a private Person; it follows surther, That there was a greater rational Probability of his standing in the former Capacity than in the latter, for, according to the Nature of a rational Creature, who is induced to exert it's Power by rational Metives according to their Weight and Number, there is a greater Prebability, that a Man will exert his Ability, when he has greater and more Metives to induce him, than when he has lesser and sever Metives, they he have the same Strength.

Now this was really the Case with respect to Adam; for, in the Capacity of a private Person, his only Motive to stand, was his own Well-fure; but in the Capacity of a Representative, he had not only the former Motive in the same Weight as if he had acted for himfelf, but also the Well-fure of all his dear and numerous Posterity: Here is an additional Motive of inexpressible Importance; the Bowels of an affectionate Father could not but be mov'd

 E_2

with it: What a strong Inducement to Obedience to think, That by his Obedience all his numerous Offspring would be advanc'd beyond the Possibility of Simning! Be the everlasting Favourities of Heaven! And finally, inherit superior inconceivable Bliss in the Persection of Holiness, and the Enjoyment of the ever-blessed GoD!

And how strong a Dissipative on the other Hand, from Disobedience to mink, That by bis Disobedience they would be deprived of all Felicity enjoy'd or bop'd for! Be Subject to the most exquisite Mileries! And exposed to the most tremenduous Insliction of Death in all it's Views, and with all it's Horrors!

Must not any reasonable Man therefore conclude, That there was a greater Probability of his standing with these Movives than without them? And that if it was most reasonable to take that Method in which there was the greatest rational Likeliheed of Adam's standing; then undoubtedly this Method should have been taken?

AGAIN, There was a greater Probability in the View of Reason, that Adam would have stood in the Capacity of a publick Representative, than that any of his Posterity, according to the contrary Hypothesis, would have stood for themselves in a private Capacity: For.

AIDAM was as able to perform the Condition of the Covenant for bimself and his Palerity, as any one of them would have been

to perform it for bimself: He was created as boly, and endow'd with as much Power to obey, as any of them would have been; and the Obedience exacted of him was no greater than that which would have been exacted of each of them.

He had mer and stronger Excitements than any of them could have, viz. The Well-fare of all Mankind beside his own; whereas they could have but their own.

HERE again therefore, let any rational Man judge, Whether it was most likely that Adam, with vastly greater Excitements, and no less Strength, would stand: Or any one of his Posterity, with far less Excitements, and no more Strength? Sure the Conclusion must be, That if that Plan was most reasonable, which was most likely to secure the standing of all Mankind; then it was most reasonable that he should be constituted their Representative,

And this View of the Case is as Scriptural

as it is reasonable.

It might perhaps, be not unreasonably pre-sum'd from hence, That every Permission, In-junction, and Institution given him in Innocence, had a Reservence to his Offspring, and was given to him in their Name; as, The Permission to eat of the Fruits and Products of the Earth: The Institution of Marriage, and of the Sabbath on the seventh Day: The Injunctions to be fruitful, and multiply; to dress and till the Ground, to rule over other Creatures.

Bur

A STATE OF THE PROPERTY PROPERTY CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

But we are not so straitened for Arguments as to be obliged to lay the Stress of the Matter

THE Apolise proves ..., Rom. 5. Where he draws the Parall ... iween Adam and CHRIST, and calls him τυ π το τε μέλλονος, the I ree of him that is to come (ver. 14.) which he could not be, had he not been constituted the federal Head of his natural Seed, as Christ is of his Spiritual Seed. From the 15 ver. to the 20. he afferts the Justification of Sinners by the Imputation of Christ's Righteeusness, which presupposes, that he is their Representative, and acts for them; for otherwise his Righteousness could not possibly be imputed to them; and he illustrates this by an Instance well known, 'tis like, among the Jews, viz. The Condemnation of all Mankind by the Imputation of Adam's Sin.

Now if our Justissication by Christ's Righteousness presupposes that he is our Representative, by a Parity of Reason our Condomnation by Adam's Sin presupposes that he is our Representative; otherwise his Sin could not be imputed to us, and the Apolile's Illustration is nothing to the Purpoic.

And indeed the many Arguments that prove the Destrine of Original Sin, do also prove Adam's Representativeship, as the Proof of this evinces that; for in no other Way can we ac-

ceunt ser it.

of the 1st Epistle to the Corinthiens and 21, 22. 45--48. ver. where he infers the Resurrection of Believers (for such he has principally in View in this Chap.) from the Resurrection of Christ as their federal Head, or (which is the Phrase here used) as the First-Fruits: This he illustrates by our dying in Adam as our federal Head; as our federal Head, I say, for in no other View could we die in him; and otherwise the Apostle's Illustration would but darken his Point.

LET us but invert his Words, and methinks the Matter will glare with irrefistable Evidence, As in Christ all shall be made alive; so (i. e. in the same Manner) in Adam all die: In Christ all shall be made alive by Virtue of his being their federal Head. Therefore in Adam all die by Virtue of his sustaining the same Relation: As by Man came the Resurrestion of the Dead, so by Man came Death. The Resurrestion of the Dead came by Christ's Representativeship; therefore Death came by Adam's.

LET us in the last Place very briefly improve what has been said.

I. From the Structure of Adam's Person we inser, the infinite Wisdom, Power and Goodness of GOD. How surprizing the Wisdom that could contrive an organiz'd human Body of a Lump of Earth! How irresistable the Power

Power that could affect it! And how unbounded the Goodness that would effect it! His Soul! 'tis the Master-pieze of the lower Creation! Capable of enjoying the infinite Deity; and yet of contemplating an Atom! Of conceiving of Things as distant as the highest Heaven, and as near as it's very self! His Person, a surprizing Compositum! Matter and Spirit united! How quickly and highly advanced! This Moment, Nothing! The next, a rational Creature endow'd with vast Capacities!

2. From his temporal Conveniencies, we infer, The Divine Bounty, which supplied him with Entertainments suited to his exalted Nature and State; and plac'd him in such a Profusion of created Blessings, that he had Opportunity to make an Experiment, whether per-

jest Happiness was attainable in them.

3. From his being made Upright, we infer, That Mankind are fallen; for alas! they are not so now. The Glory is departed! Darkness obscures the Mind! Perverse Byasses vitiate the Will! Confusion and wild Perturbation reign in the Affections! The Law of God is not known, much less delighted in!

And that GOD may exact perfect Obedience of us, tho' we cannot yield it; since he once gave us Ability, and never took it away, 'till we had forfeited it by willful Misconduct. Surely our sinfully disabling ourselves will never make it abturd or unjust in him to demand fuch Obedience as his supreme Excellencies ciaim, the Nature of Things requires, and the Relation of a Subject infers; any more than a Debtor's willful Bankruptcy nullifies his Creditor's Right, or a Man's being so habituated to excessive Drinking that he can't abstain from it, renders a civil Law prohibiting that Excels unjust or tyrannical.

- 4. FROM GOD's entring into Covenant with Man, we infer, His Condescension and Grace. He might have demanded Obedience upon Pain of Death, without any Promise of superadded Blessings: But lo! He choisexercise Legislation with Beneficence, and cast his Law into the Mould of a Covenant. Amazing Condescention, that the Celestial Majesty should article with his Creature, and capitulate with Dust and Ashes.
- 5. From the Demand of perfect, personal and perpetual Obedience, we inter, That by the Works of the Law, there shall no Flesh be justified in his Sight. For, Who can say, I have made my Hands clean? I am pure from my Sin? Who can pretend to be able to yield perfect, perpetual Obedience in his own Person to the Law? Or who dare claim the Reward without it?
 - 6. From the Happiness of Adam, we infer, The Happiness of Believers, who are restor'd to it all with Advantage by Christ. And

7. FROM the penal Sanction, we infer,

The Misery of Sinners, who are still under it.
But we cannot enlarge.

Upon the Whole, whatever we are ignorant of, Lo, this have we found, That GOD made Man Upright: But they have sought out many Inventions.

FINIS.

