

3. The *law of God*, which is the only sufficient rule, can be known in no other way but by divine revelation.

4. The *moral condition of the ancient heathen* is proof of this necessity.

To this the sacred writers, considered merely as historians, bear testimony. Rom. 1. 21-31, &c., &c.

Heathen writers themselves testify that the greatest crimes were countenanced by the arguments and examples of their moralists and philosophers.

Infanticide, theft, and crimes, the detail of which modestly forbids, were not only tolerated, but even enjoined, by their legislators.

This would not have been, had not *public opinion* consented, and, in some measure, invited them.

*Socrates* made morality the only subject of his philosophy, yet he recommended divination, and was himself addicted to fornication.

*Plato*, the great disciple of *Socrates*, taught that to lie was honourable.

*Cicero*, as favourable a specimen of heathen excellence as can be found, pleads for fornication, commends, and at length practices suicide.

*Cato*, extolled as a perfect model of virtue,

What is the only sufficient rule of human conduct? How can this be known? What do you learn from the moral condition of the ancient heathen? What is the testimony of sacred writers on this subject? Heathen writers? What crimes were tolerated? What of public opinion? Of *Socrates*? *Plato*? *Cicero*? *Cato*?