

powers are unemployed, its existence is, in a manner, suspended. These powers are tools put into our hands that we should *labour* with them, "till we accomplish, as an hireling, our day." Upon all of them the words "occupy till I come" are legibly inscribed. And it ought to be remembered, that all these powers derive a high degree of pleasure, and a great increase of strength from exercise, as we shall afterwards observe; which farther corroborates the remark we have just submitted.

2. The same thing may be argued, *secondly*, from the wants to which our nature is liable. These wants are all but innumerable, and they are perpetually recurring. They arise from each of the component parts of our nature that have been enumerated:—the bodily, the social, the intellectual, and the moral, have all their respective necessities which must be satisfied. Now, whenever this feeling of want is superinduced, it makes an appeal to our powers of action to exert themselves to procure the requisite supply. It can be viewed, therefore, in no other light, than as an expedient, which the Divine Creator makes use of, for communicating an impulse to the powers which he hath given us, and setting them in motion. And as this feeling arises necessarily from the constitution of our natures, and is scarcely for a moment interrupted, except it be during sleep, it hence becomes evident, that one part, at least, of God's design in bringing us into existence, is, that we should exercise the powers which he hath given us. By the very frame of our natures, he hath, in fact, taken security beforehand that we shall do so.

3. This brings us to observe that the same thing may be argued, *thirdly*, from the pleasure attending the gratification of these wants. If any should think, that