

clearness, and of giving *text after text* to convince, even the humblest comprehension, that the *latter* duty, is one flowing directly from the *former*.

Such a course indeed characterizes the sayings of our Blessed Lord Himself; and in the writings of His Apostles, are every where seen, *proofs* of the duty of unfolding, in the *most intelligible* form, God's will to His creature man.

Let me proceed then to show you the Scriptural ground, both from the old and New Testament, on which we base the doctrine of our allegiance to our earthly Sovereign; as well as further briefly to exhibit evidences from holy writ of the *marked* displeasure of the Almighty against a *disloyal or rebellious* spirit.

In the first place, if we retrace the line of old Testament history, we shall find that from the call of Abraham down to the coronation of Saul—a period of about 800 years—the Hebrew, or Israelitish, nation were under a *Theocracy*, or the immediate government of God. He regulated their labour, enacted their laws, (both civil and ecclesiastical) and gave effect to these laws by punishing the wicked and rewarding the good; and from thence appointed earthly kings and judges for the regular administration of His extraordinary Providence.

And to show the *high respect* which was due to Sovereignty and the *exalted estimation* in which the *Kingly* office was to be held, we find abundant proof in the history of the prophet Samuel.

When it pleased the Almighty to give to the people a King, Samuel anoints Saul, and says to them "See ye him whom the Lord hath chosen, that there is none like him among all the people"? And all the people shouted and said *God save the King!*

And again, during the reign of Saul, we find David, although he had at times been ill-treated by the monarch, paying the greatest possible allegiance to his majesty. He frequently speaks of the Sovereign as the "Lord's anointed"; and one instance may be cited, from the many others, to show not only this, but