faexorable Judge, pouring into his breaking heart dreadful fensations of divine wrath; and to think that we, even finful we, were the objects, for which he suffered, and our fins, the meritorious cause, must produce sympathy for

him, and forrow on account of our fins.

The doctrine of justification through the imputed righteousness of the Redeemer displays the free grace of God to
the best advantage. It manifelts forgiveness of sins, & acceptance of our persons as righteous before God, through
the blood of Jesus. It points to the blood of the Redeemer as the meritorious cause of pardon and acceptance.
It manifelts the divine savour to be of pire, free grace,
both with respect to God, who was under no obligation to
admit a satisfaction for sin; but might in strict justice, have
left the guilty rebels to perish in their transgressions, and
of pure free grace with respect to the guilty criminals, who
are pardoned. For it is bestowed on them freely without
any reward, merit, or desert of their own.

THE doctrine of justification through the imputed righteousness of Jesus Christ manifests the goodness of God to the best advantage. Wonderful goodness appears in allowing a substitute to suffer in the law-room, and stead of unnumbered millions who must otherwise have suffered forever and ever. It appears still greater in providing a substitute, without any solicitation on our part. But the greatest exertion of goodness appears in appointing a Son, an only begotten Son to suffer in the stead of his bitter ene-

mies ...

God to the best advantage. It harmonizes the seemingly opposite claims of justice and mercy. It not only satisfies each, but magnifies both. Justice receives all her demands, and opens a door for the exercise of mercy. Penitent transgressions are restored to divine sevour through the sufferings of a substitute.

THE doctrine of justification through the imputed righteouties of the Redeemer, teaches us to place our gofpel obedience on the right foundation. Any extreme is dank

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