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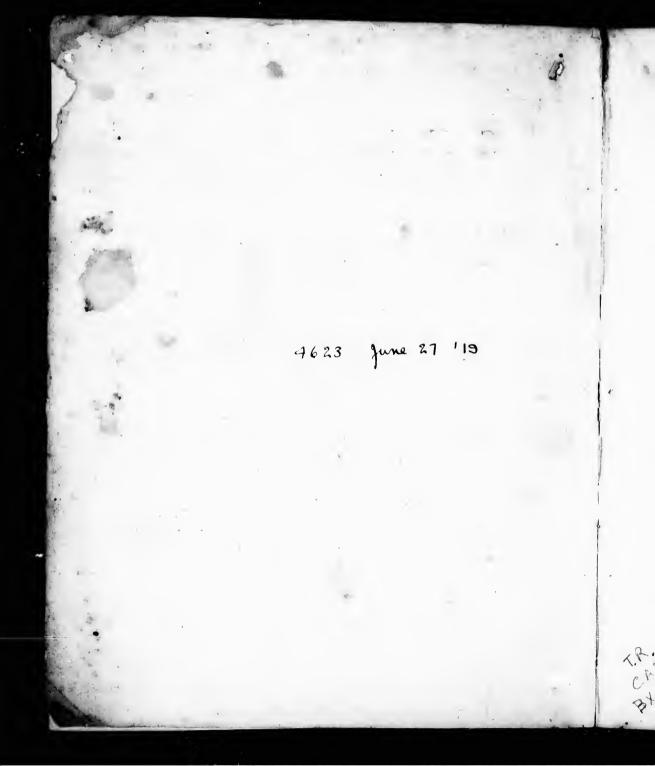


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SERMON, Occasioned by the DEATH of Mrs. MARGARET GREEN; Confort of the late Honourable BENJAMIN GREEN, Efq; Delivered at HALIFAX, , In the Province of Nova-Scotia, February 1st, 1778. By John Seccombe, of CHESTER, A. M. The Saints are the excellent in the Earth. Pf. 16. 3. A Woman that feareth the LORD she shall be praifed. Prov. 31. 30. The Righteous hath Hope in his Death. Prov. 14. 32. They Shall be in everlasting Remembrance. Pf. 112. 6. HALIFAX. Printed: By A. HENRY.

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1. Corinthians 15. 56. 57.

The fling of Death is Sin, and the Strength of Sin is the Law. But thanks be to God who giveth us the Victory through our Lord Jefus Chrift.

A S fome among the Corinthians doubted, and others denied the Refurrection of the Body, the Apofile enlarges in this Chapter on the Certainty and Importance of that fundamental Doctrine of the Christian Religion. And proves it by divers Arguments.

At the 35th Verfe he brings in the Philofophic Infidel propofing his Queftion, with Defign, it may be, to ridicule this Doctrine. But fome Men will yet fay, how are the Dead raifed up again? And with what kind of Body do they come? Some pretend 'tis impoffible, and a thing incredible that God fhould raife the Dead. This was the cry of the antient Philofophers; and is taken by the Deifts of our own Age. They tell us that 'tis not confiftent with the known Rules of Philofophy for the Body to rife. But the Apoftle anfwers the Scoffer with a Severity due to his Temper, Thou Fool, that which thou foweft is not quickened, except it die, and lie burried in the Earth. Which fhows that the Diffolution and Corruption of the Body by Death is fo far from being an Objection to its Refurrection, that it is neceffary to it, even as the dying and putrifying of the Seed, or Grain of Wheat, is ne-

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ceffary to its quickning and rifing up again; and that if God is able to quicken a Seed or Grain that is Rotten and entirely dead, and caufe it to rife up in Verdure and with much Fruit, as he does every Year in Millions of Inflances, why fhould it be thought incredible that God fhould quicken dead Bodies, when the One is as much an Inftance of his Power as the other? He adds, Verfe 42, where he begins to apply his Simile to his prefent Purpofe; fo is the Refurrection of the Dead, that is, That Cafe refembles this: As the Seed fown is not exactly the fame which fprings up; for a Grain of Wheat is not the fame with a Stalk and Ear of Wheat, and yet it is partly the fame; for every Seed has its own and proper Body given to it; thus it is in the Cafe of the Refurrection of the Dead, where there feems implied, that our prefent Body is a Sort of a Seed of the Refurrection Body. And also that it is in fome Refpect the fame with the Body that is fown, even the Body which we now live in, and at death lay in the Grave ; for thus, (in the Simile) God gives, fays the Apofile, to every Seed its own Body.

Here is also implied that it shall undergo a confiderable Change, and confequently, not be absolutely the fame: It is fo the fame as yet to admit of a difference; that which thou fowess, thou fowess not that Body that shall be. It is fownbare Grain, but when it springs up it is variously changed; and thus it shall be with our Body: It shall be changed. It is fown in Corruption, it is raised in Incorruption—It is fown a natural Body, it is raised a spiritual Body. v. 42. 43. 44.

Now what identifies, or goes to conflitute the *fame Body* we can't pretend to be certain, fince the Scripture has not told us; therefore with Refpect thereto, we can have no determinate Faith. But as every Seed has its own Body, fo will every Soul

Soul have its own Body, tho' greatly different as to its Qualities. It is abundantly fufficient, that God giveth it a Body, as pleafeth bim. +

The Apofile having thus proved the Doctrine of the Refurrection, faith, Then fhall be brought to pafs the Saying that is written, Death is fwallowed up in Victory: that is, is overcome for ever fo as never to have any Strength or Power over our Bodies any more. So that Chriftians may fing triumphantly in the Words of the Prophet Hofea, O Death where is thy Sting ! O Grave where is now thy Victory ?

The Sting of Death is Sin, and the Strength of Sin is the Law. But thanks be to God who giveth us the Victory through our Lord Jefus Chrift.

From the Words of my Text I shall note these three Things; and then improve the Subject.

1ft. That God hath given to the Saints Victory over Death.

2d. This Victory is through the Death and Refurrection of our Lord Jefus Chrift.

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[†] The modern Philosophers are of Opinion, fince the microscopical Difcoveries, that as Plants and Herbs derive themfelves from Seeds, fo Animals proceed from proper Animalcula: and they suppose the humane Body particularly one of the Animalcula, grown and encreased by the Expansion of its numerous minute Vefiels. The Solids that were folded up in 66 finall a Compass are swelled to the Size they afterwards arrive at, by the Addition made to the Quantity of Fluids that pervade and fill them. These folid or vascular Parts are the Stamina Vitæ, and always the fame; all the Change is in the Fluids, which are indeed in a perpetual Flux, fome constantly perforing or passing off by the fecterary Glands; but the main Principles, the Vessel of the Body are unchangeable in their Substance thro' all the Periods of humane Life, and the Bodies of Men are so distinct that one can't become a Part of another, nor fuster any constanton; which being granted, the main difficulty that attends the Doctrine of the Refurrection, vanishes.

3d. This Victory of the Saints affords them fome Joy and Confolation in this Life, and in the Morning of the Refurrection will fill them with Joy, Thankfgiving and Triumph.

Ift. God hath given to the Saints Victory over Death.

The Apoftle tells us, Verfe 26. The laft enemy that fhall be deftroyed is Death. And 'tis an *Enemy* being the Fruit, Effect, and Wages of Sin; the Penalty and Curfe of the Law; as 'tis contrary to human Nature, and deftructive of the Work of God's Hands; it is indeed, through the Blood, Righteoufnefs and Sacrifice of Chrift become the Friend of his People; yet in *itfelf* is formidable to Nature and difagreeable to it.

But that which makes Death avenging Punifhment is dying under the guilt of Sin. The Sting of Death is Sin: it is the Caufe of Death; it is what has given Rife and Being to it, and entered into the World by it. 'Tis Sin that gives Death all its Bitternefs, Agonies and Miferies. And the Strength of Sin is the Law. The evil nature, and all the dreadful Aggravations of Sin, and fad Confequences upon it are different and made known by the Law, and may be called the Strength of Sin. 'Tis the Law which binds Sin upon a Man's Confeience, accufes him of it, pronounces him guilty, curfes, condemns and adjudges him to Death eternal for it. Thus the Law gives Sin its Strength, and Death its Warrant to arreft and execute us.

But God hath given his People the Victory over Sin, Death and the Law. Thanks be to God who giveth us Victory, through our Lord Jefus Chrift. Wherefore

2d. This Victory of the Saints over Sin, Death and the Law is through the Death and Refurrection of our Lord Jefus Chrift.

He has got the Victory over Sin; he has put it away by the Sacrifice Conction

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Sacrifice of himfelf; he has finished and made an End of it; for though it reigns over his People before Conversion, and dwells in them after it, yet in confequence of his Autonement for it, it lofes its governing Power thro' the Spirit and Grace of God in Regeneration; and entirely its damning Power over them in the Refurrection Morning, when their vile Bodies shall be changed and fashioned like unto Christ's glorious Body. Sin will then have no Being in them. Again, Chrift has obtained a Victory over the Law: He stopped its mouth, and answered all its Demands; he has been made under, and subject to it; he has obeyed its Precepts, and bore its Penalty, and has delivered bis from the curfe and Condemnation of it, fo that they have nothing to fear from it, it is dead to them and they to that; and he has abolished it as a penal Evil to his Saints; and tho' they die, they fhall not always remain under the Power of Death, they shall live again, and with him for ever.

He has also conquer'd the *Grave* by rising out of it himfelf, and living for ever more; having the Keys of the Grave in his Hands; and will at the last Day oblige it to give up its Dead.

Now this Victory in all its Branches is given by God to Believers; they are made to fhare in all the Victories of Chrift their Head, and are more than Conquerors thro' him; but this is not by Merit, but by Gift, the Gift of God the Father, who gives his Son and all Things with him that are his; and this Gift is a diftinguifhing one; it is given to us, and not to others; and which therefore calls aloud for their Praife, Admiration and Thankfgiving, even in this Life, in the Language of the Apoftle, Rom. 8. 33. 34. 37. Who fhall lay any Thing to the Charge of God's Elect? It is God that juftified: Who is he that condemneth? It is Chrift that died, yea, rather that is rifen again, who is even at the righ Hand of God, who maketh alfo Interceffion for us. We are more than Conquerors, thro' him that loved us. Wherefore 2.

3d. This Victory of the Saints yields them fome Confolation in this Life; and will fill them with Joy, Thankfgiving and Triumph in the Morning of the Refurrection.

Believers thro' Faith, rejoice many Times before hand in the lively Hope and Profpect of this Victory. But when they rife glorious from the Grave, will glory over Death as a vanguifhed Enemy, and infult this great and terrible Deftroyer, O Death where is thy Sting? O Grave where is thy Victory? How glorious will the Refurrection Day be to good Men; and what an Addition may then be expected to their former Happinefs! There are many Circumflances that will add to the Solemnity and Glory of it; as the Defcent of Chrift from Heaven in flaming Fire; the Voice of the Arch-Angel; the Triumph of God, &c. The Reftoration of the Body, fo changed and exalted, will, no doubt, be a mighty Improvement of the Happinefs of the Saints; being raifed in Glory.

Some fuppofe that our Bodies in the Refurrection (as to their Purity, Conftitution and Livelinefs) will be the fame with that of Adam, when it first came out of the Hand of God, with the Stamps of divine Wifdom and Goodnefs fresh upon it. t

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Others fuppofe that our first Parents were as to their Bodies, formed after the Image of the *Sheebinab*, 'jght organized in human Shape, as their Ornament and Glory. Hence when after the Fall, 'tis faid, they were *naked*, the meaning is, they had lost this Clothing of Light and Glory. Be that as it may, we are affured that the Refurrection Body shall be exceeding glorious, even in Fashion like Christ's glorious Body.

And, oh, what a Day of Glory will it be when all the Saints fhall appear thus arrayed; with their Bodies outfining the Sun in the Firmament, with Crowns on their Heads, and Palms lation g and

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odies, ed in when , they may, eding

Il the hining, and Palms Palms in their Hands! " How many Springs of Joy to the "Saints and Thankfgiving to God, are opened by the Refur-" rection, the Sufferings and Conquests of our Redeemer?

"With what Acclamations will Saints rifing from the dead applaud him? How will the Heaven of Heavens refound his Praifes for ever? Thanks be it to God, will be the Burden of their Song, and Angels will join in the Chorus, and declare their Confent with a loud Amen, Hallelujah.

It now remains that we make fome Reflections on the fubject, by way of Application. And,

1. We may hence infer the happy and bleffed Condition of the Righteous.

Their Happiness may be faid to commence on the Day of their new Birth, when they pass from Death to Life; and are made Partakers of the divine Nature. Our Salvation begins in Conversion: and we are faved by the washing of Regeneration, and renewing of the Holy Ghoft. They are washed, fanctified and juftified in the Name of our Lord Jefus, and by the fpirit of cur God. They are now interested in all the exceeding great and precious Promifes, which are comprehenfive of all the Eleffings of Time and Eternity. Therefore are truly bleffed. And living or dying they are the Lords. And tho' the wicked is driven away in his Wickednefs, the Righ tcous hath Hope in his Death. Tho' all believers have not full Affurance upon a Death-bed, yet they have the Grace of Hope in them; tho' they have Pain and fome dread of Death, yet they have Hope which is always attended with Faith: Thefe two Graces go together, being wrought by the fame Hand and at the fame Time in Regeneration; and are more or lefs exercifed together; tho' the one may be at fometimes more visible in its Exercife than the other; and there may be Hepe when Faith

is fcarcely differnable; yet Faith is at the Bottom, and is the Subftance of Things hoped for. And this Hope is founded not upon the abfolute Mercy of God, not upon the Merit of the Creature; not upon any outward Acts of Righteoufnefs; or on external Profession of Religion; but upon the Perfon, Blood, Righteoufnefs and Sacrifice of Chrift. This is called the Hope of Salvation, the Hope of Glory, and the Hope of eternal Life, becaufe it affures these Things. This is the good Hope thre' Grace, peculiar to Believers; and is the Achehor of the Soul, fure and fledfaft.

These are fase in Death: for being absent from the Body, are prefent with the Lord.

The interval between Death and the Refurrection is a State of Abfence from the Body, during which Time the Soul is in a State of Happiness and Glory, believing and waiting for the. Refurrection of the Body, when Both will be united together again.

And being raifed up to Glory they fhall be openly acknowledged and acquitted; and owned by the King of Saints, as the redeemed and bleffed of the Lord, when he fhall fay unto them, Come ye Bleffed of my Father, inherit the Kingdom prepared for you from the Foundation of the World. Matt. 25. 34.

The Happiness of the Saints in the other World is here expressed by a Kingdom, because of the Glory, Riches, Grandeur and Magnificence of it.

And whatfoever conflitutes the Felicity of that State, all that Felicity is *eternal*: At God's right Hand are Pleafure evermore.

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But how widely different is the State and Condition of the Wicked, which is indeed the very Reverfe of the Godly. They have no Foundation for Peace or Comfort, living or dying.

They firive to fliffle the Convictions of Confeience and cry Peace, when yet there's no Peace. There is a lurking Fear that often haunts and purfues the Sinner like a murdered Ghoft in all Companies, and amidft all Delights. And we have often feen the departing Sinner in great Diffrefs from a Senfe of his finful Condition. And he has been forced to fubfcribe to the Truth of that Affertion, The Sting of Death is Sin, and the Strength of Sin is the Law. The shall come forth out of their Graves to Shame and everlatting Contempt, to the Refurrection of Damnation; as Veffels of Wrath fitted to Deftruction; to whom therefore Chrift the Judge will fay, depart from me ye curfed into everlafting Fire prepared for the Devil and his Angels. Thefe fhall go away into everlafting Punifhment, but the Righteous into Life eternal.

Then shall we different between the Righteous and the Wicked; and that the Righteous are indeed the excellent in the Earth; and the Seed which the Lord hath bleffed.

2d. Let this give a check to our inordinate Grief for the Death of holy Friends and Relatives. Grace doth at leaft teach us to moderate our Grief on fuch Occasions, and forbids us to forrow as those that are without Hope.

For Death fixes *them* in a State of unchangeable Happinefs and everlafting Joy. We fhould therefore carry as *Sharers* in their Joy, and believing Admirers of their Felicity. And as expecting to meet them in that *better Country*, if we be Followers of those who thro' Faith and Patience inherit the Promises.

And

And this just Ground of Confolation I am perfwaded we have in Reference to that deceased Servant of Christ whose Death gave Occasion to this Difcourse.

Her Character we had epitomiz'd in our weekly Paper. And yet I conceive a further public Honour due to a Perfon of fuch diftinguifhed Worth. I prefume not to attempt her full Character; But having had the Honour and Pleafure of a perfonal Acquaintance with her for feveral Years, I am the better able to relate fome Things that were commendable and praife worthy in her, and most worthy of our Imitation.

It pleafed God to call her by his Grace, while the was yet young; fo that the fear'd the Lord from her youth.

She had the higheft Efteem and Relifh for the *Doctrines of* Grace, as having, in her Efteem, the most apposite Tendency to humble the Pride of human Nature; to exalt the Riches of divine Grace, and the Glory of God in the Salvation of Sinners. \ddagger

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t By the Doctrine of Grace, we mean that System of Evangelical truths which is commonly called Calvinifical; as, that God has from all Eternity loved fome of the human Race, and has chosen them unto everlassing Salvation, by Jelus Christ; that he has made a Covenant of Grace with his Son on the Behalf of the chosen Ones, which is absolute and unconditional; that Christ in the Falness of Time affumed human Nature, fuffered and died to redeem a special and peculiar People to himfelf; that by bearing their Sins, and all Punishment due to them, he has made full Satisfaction to the Justice of God; that e Sinner's Justification before God is only by the Righteousness of Christ, imputed to him, without any Constideration of Works done by him; that Pardon of Sin is only through the Bleed of Christ, and for his Sake, according to the Riches of his Grace; that God fees no Sin in his justified and pardoned Ones. So as to condemn them for is; that Regeneration and Conversion are by the Powerfull and efficacious Grace et God; and that these who are effectually called by Grace, shall perfevere to the End, and be eternally faved.

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ths which by Jelus alf of the Folnefs of l peculiar to them, flification hout any ough the ace; that them for bus Grace ere to the triffed away in Vanity. She was fo mortified to the Vanities of the World as to have little or no Relifh of those idle Amusements, and enfnaring Pastimes, and useless frothy Entertainments in Conversation which are the common Guize and Fashion of the Age wherein we live.

She paid a folemn Regard to the holy Sabbath, as a Day of facred reft to the Lord.

She effected it a great Privilege to wait upon God in his Sanctuary, where her Deportment was remarkable grave and *ferious*, becoming the Solemnity of the Place, and Worfhip of God who is in Spirit.

She was a Lover of good Men, efpecially of good Minifters of Jefus Chrift, of every Denomination; thefe fhe honoured as his Ambaffadors who bring good Tidings of Peace and publifh Salvation. She was meek and humble, and fo clothed with Humility, as to entertain low and mean Thoughts of herfelf, freely acknowleding that all fhe had or hoped to have, was owing to the *free Grace* of God. She was faithfull in all her *relative Capacities*, therein ferving the Lord as well as Men.

' And the close of her religious Life was every way fuitable to the general Tenor of it.

In her laft Sicknefs God did not leave her comfortlefs; he was with her to the End of her Life; and gave her that good *Hope through Grace* by which the was fupported, and carried above the fears of Death; earneftly defiring if it were the Will of God foon to depart and be with Chrift. Still looking unto Jefus the Author and Finither of her Faith; and firmly perfuaded that God was able to keep that Soul in Safety which the had committed unto him againft the day of Recompenfe. How happy and bleffed are fuch as die in the Lord; and

what

what Ground of Confolation have we on their Account! Wherefore, finally, let us become Followers of those who thro' Faith and Patience do inherit the Promises: for the Work of Righteousness finall be peace, and the effect of Righteousness Quietness and Affurance for ever. And our Labour in the Lord is not in vain, for we are Conquerors, yea, more than Conquerours thro' him that loved us and gave himself for us.

- " Now let my Soul arife,
- " And tread the Tempter down ;
- " My Captain leads me forth
- " To Conquest and a Crown.
- " A feeble Saint
- " Shall win the Day
- " Tho' Death and Hell
- " Obstruct the Way.

Many may with Balaam, wifh to dye the Death of the Righteous, and that their latter End might be like his. Let fuch know, that the only Way to *this* is by living the Life of the Righteous. Which holy living depends upon the implantation of a *holy Principle*; without which we cannot ferve God acceptably with Reverence and godly Fear. And is a neceffary Preparation for Glory. *Grace* and *Glory* will he give.

The Grace of God given at Conversion is an immortal and never dying Principle; is the beginning of a new, divine Life, and Earnest of eternal Life.

When God calls any by his Graze there is a univerfal Change made in the Temper and Frame of the Mind; and a new State introduced in the Soul, by which 'tis made meet to partake of the Inheritance of the Saints in Light. John 3.

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fal nd *et* 3. 5. Col. 12. 13. Some indeed fuppofe that Regeneration and the new Creature includes no more than what is done for us in Baptifm; as a learned Doctor intimated to his Auditory, when in a Difcourfe on that fubject, he pointed to the Font, and told them, There they were all regenerated.

But let no Man deceive you with vain Words; nor let any Man deceive himfelf; for unlefs a Man be born of Water and of the Spirit; he cannot fee the Kingdom of God.

"Thefe Words *Water and Spirit* express the fame Thing, and fignify the Grace of the Spirit of God. Nor has Baptism any regenerating Influence in it. Therefore a Perfon may be baptifed, and yet not born again."

But if we be not regenerated and quickened by the Spirit of God, and don't become new Crea ures in Chrift, we have no well grounded hope of eternal Life : nor can we die in Peace with God; for we are yet in our Sins. If we have not the Spirit of Chrift we are none of his: yea, nothing in God's Efteem; nothing as Chriftians. True Godlinefs therefore is the principal Thing.

" It is fo, as it is that which recommends us to God, which beautifies the Soul, which enables us to answer the end of our Creation, to live to fome good Purpose in the World, and to get to Heaven at last."

Many adorn their Bodies with coffly Ornaments and Apparel to attract the Eyes of vain Spectators, and gratify their own Pride; but neglect their finful *Souls*, that fland in need of more care and adorning than thefe vile Bodies.

Therefore the Apostle exhorts the Female Sex, to beautify and

and adorn their Souls with the Graces and Virtues of Gods holy Spirit, rather than their Bodies with gaudy and rich Attire.

Whofe adorning, fays he, let it not be that outward adorning of plaiting the Hair, and of wearing of Gold; but the hidden Man of the Heart, in that which is incorruptible, viz. a meek and quiet Spirit, which is highly precious in the Sight of God. For thus alfo the holy Women of old adorn'd themfelves. In like manner alfo, I will that Women adorn themfelves with decent Apparel, with Modefty and Sobriety; not with cofly drefs, but with what becometh Women profefling Godlinefs, with good Work. 1. Pet. 3. 3. 4. 5. I. Tim. 2. 9. 10. It is hence evident that the Endowments of the inner Man are the chief Ornaments of a Chriftian. And Plainnefs among Chriftians is a greater Honor than fine Clothing.

"The outward adorning of the Body is very often finful and exceffive." For Inftance, when it is immoderate and above your Degree and Station in the World; when you are proud of it, and puffed up with it; when you drefs defigning to allure and tempt others; when your Apparel is too rich, curious, or fuperfluous; when the Fafhions are Fantaftical, imitating the Levity and Vanity of the worft People; and when they are immodeft and wanton. But there is no Religion or Irreligion inDrefs provided Pride andLuxury are guarded againft, and Modefty and Moderation preferved.

Though, ordinarily, you may read the Vanity of a Perfon's Mind by the Gaiety and Gaudinefs of their Habit."

Internal Grace (called the hidden Man of the Heart) gives a Beauty and Ornament to the Soul far preferable to that which any coffly Apparel or outward Adornings can give to the f Gods id rich

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) gives o that give to the the Body. But this is hidden from the Men of the World, they don't know what it is, nor what it means, nor how it is, or can be. And hence they feek not after this Wifdom, which is more precious than Rubies, and all the Things that can be defired art not to be compared unto her. She thall give to thine Head an Ornament of graze, a Crown of Glory thall the deliver to thee.

Grace is, in Scripture compar'd to a *Robe*. And all *real* Cbriftians are clothed with the Garments of Salvation, and covered with the Robe of Righteoufnefs: with the Righteoufnefs both of Juftification and Sanctification.

By the Righteousness of Christ they are recommended to God's Favour, and by the Sanctification of the Spirit have God's Image renewed upon them.

The Church triumphs in this ineffimable Bleffing. Ifa 16. 10. I will greatly rejoice in the Lord, my Soul fhall be joyful in my God, for he hath clothed me with the Garments of Salvation; he hath covered me with the Robe of Righteoufnefs. The Righteoufnefs of Chrift like a Robe is upon Believers, but not *in* them: 'Tis theirs by Imputation; and it covers their Perfons, and their Nakednefs, their naked Souls and all their Sins, fo as not to be feen with the Eye of avenging Juffice. To cloth and cover with it is God's Act of Imputation, and Chrift's Application of it by his Spirit.

When God pardoneth Sin he takes away our filthy Garments, and clothes us with Change of Raiment. Zech. 3. 4. He faid to Jofhua (who reprefented the Church) Behold, I have caufed thine Iniquity to pass from thee, and I will cloth thee with Change of Raiment; that is, the Righteousness of Chrift, called the Raiment of Needle-work, the Raiment of CI

ment of Salvation; and this is called a Change of Raiment, for Sin and Guilt which by Nature and Backflidings cover the Soul are called its filtby Rags.

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Upon the Return of the penitent Prodigal, the Father ordered the *beft Robe* to be put upon him, &c.

- " Take off his Cloaths of Shame and Sin,
- " (The Father gives Command)
- " Drefs him in Garments white and clean,

" With Rings adorn his Hand.

Now Chrift hath clothed his Church with the Righteoufnefs both of Juftification and Sanctification; for befides this Robe of Righteoufnels and Garment of Salvation, there is the Garment of internal Holinefs, the new Man, or new Nature confifting of the feveral Graces of the Spirit, which is put on as a Garment, and makes Believers all glorious within. For he hath clothed them with Salvation as a Garment, and with Righteoufnefs, as with a Robe.

- " 'Tis God adorn'd my naked Soul,
- " And made Salvation mine;

" Upon a poor polluted Worm

" He makes his Graces thine.

" And left the Shadow of a Spot

" Should on my Soul be found,

" He took the Robe the Saviour wrought,

" And east it all around.

" How far the heavenly Robe exceeds

" What earthly Princes wear !

" The Ornaments, how bright they fhine !

" How white the Garments are !

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The Bride (Rev. 19.) is defcribed as making her Appearince, not in the gay and gaudy Drefs of the Mother of Harlots, but in *fine Linnen*, *clean and white*, which is the Rightcoufnefs of Saints.

Because Sin is like to filthy Garments Rightousness is like to Garments beautiful and white.

And unlefs we are thus clothed and adorned with Rightoufnefs, there is no Safety of appearing at the Day of Judgment. For fuch being arraigned, fhall be convicted and condemned by their own Confcience. And the King fhall fay to the Servants bind him Hand and Foot, and take him away, and caft him into outer Darknefs; there fhall be weeping and gnafhing of Teeth. Matt. 22. 11. 12. 13.

Many are exceffively fond of being in the Fashion tho' ever fo indecent and ridiculous: And will spare no Cost or Pains for that Purpose; tho' God has threatened to punish all such as are clothed with *strange Apparel*, probably for their Pride and Vanity in affecting to appear in the Fashion of other Nations. Zech. 1. 8.

And the Prophet Ifaiah exposes the Sin and Folly of the Daughters of Zion, for that Pride and vain Curiofity that appeared in their Drefs, and great Variety of fine Cloaths: And fhews the Punishments threatened for the fame. Ifa. 3. 16.—26. which I defire may be read out of your own Bible.

It were to be wifted that more would follow the Example of those good Women who adorned themselves with decent Apparel, being clothed with Humility. And hearken to the Counsel which Christ gives to such as are not clothed with the Garments of Salvation, nor covered with the Robe

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of Rightcoufnefs. I Counfel thee to buy of me Gold tried in the Fire, that thou mayeft be clothed, and that the Shame of thy Nakednefs may not appear, &c. Rev. 3. 18.

In these Words we are directed to come to him for Grace, Life and Salvation; for Pardon, Peace and Rightousfnoss; which are to be *bought* of him.

Now to buy, here fignifies to receive by fuch Ways and Means, as God has directed, those fpiritual Bleffings, which are freely offered in the Gospel, even Christ and all his Benefits. All these are to be *bought* of Christ, to be had of him *freely*, without Money and without Price; for Christ and his Grace are given *freely*. He doth not. in a proper Sense, *fell*these Benefits, but he gives them to those that come to him, for them, and defire to have them, and are willing to part with all, fo they may but enjoy them.

Thefe are the Conditions, and the only Conditions on which they are to be had and enjoyed.

Who then that is wife, would reft contented without this inward adorning! this Garment of Salvation and Robe of Rightconfnefs for the Soul, fo abfolutely neceffary to fecure Peace and Comfort here, and everlafting Happinefs in the Kingdom of Heaven! O tafte and fee that the Lord is good.

"Ye perifhing and naked Poor.

" Who work with mighty Pain,

" To weave a Garment of your own;

" That will not hide your Sin;

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- " Come naked, and adorn your Souls
- " In Robes prepared by God,
- " Wrought by the Labours of his Son,
- " And dy'd in his own Blood. §

To conclude, let us feek *firft* the Kingdom of God, and his Righteoufnefs; without which there will be no Admiffion into it. And fear left a Promife being left us of entering into his reft, any of us fhould even *feem* to come fhort of it.

Therefore, endeavour to make your Calling and Election fure, that when your great Change by Death Iball come, you may fear no Evil; but knowing your Election of God, you may be able thro' Grace to triumph over Death as a vanquifhed Enemy, faying. Thanks be to God who giveth us the Victory thro' our Lord Jefus Chrift.

AMEN.

§ While Women professing Godliness are adorning their Bodies, they might thence take Occasion, naturally enough to reflect thus with themselves; I am adorning this vile Body at great Expence, which mult foon return to the Grave and Corruption; but is my Soul clothed with the Garments of Salvation, and covered with the Robe of Righteoufnes? Have I brught of Christ white Raiment to hide the Shame of my Nakednes? What then shall I do when God rifeth up? And when he visiteth, and shall fay. How comest thou hither not having a wedding Garment, what shall I answer him? Surely I shall be exposed to Shame and everlasting Contempt; and be banished the Kingdom of Glory forever, &c.

