

When I consider thy Heavens the Work of thy Fingens; the Moon and the Stars which thou hast ordained.

Lord what is Man that thou art mindful of him, and the Son of Man that thou visitest him. Pfalm VIII, v. 3 & 4.

Printed for John Rivington and Parmers.

## MEDITATIONS

AND

### CONTEMPLATIONS.

#### IN TWO VOLUMES.

#### CONTAINING,

VOL. I.

MEDITATIONS among the Tomes;

REFLECTIONS ON A FLOWER-GARDEN; And, A DESCANT ON CREATION.

VOL. II.

CONTEMPLATIONS on the Night;

CONTEMPLATIONS
on the STARRY
HEAVENS; And,
A WINTER-PIECE.

By JAMES HERVEY, A. M. Late Rector of Weston-Favell, in Northamptonshire.

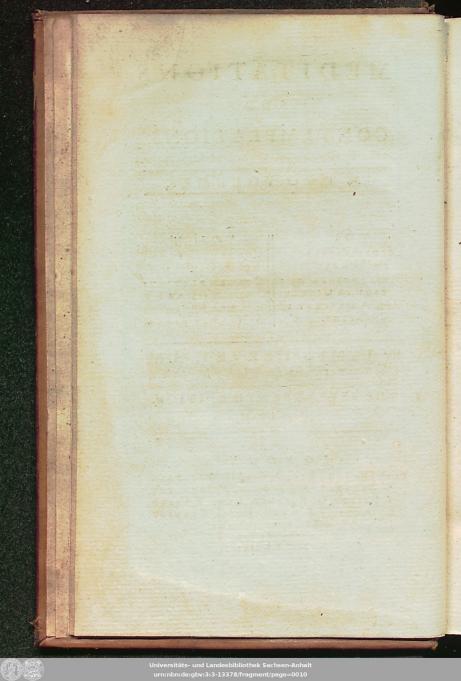
THE SEVENTEENTH EDITION.

VOL. II.

#### LONDON:

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MDCCLXIV.



### [ iii ]

#### The FRONTISPIECE

Exhibits a View of the nocturnal Heavens.—On the Top of an Observatory, two Persons examine the celestial Bodies with their Telescopes: Instruments, which gave Rise to the most important Improvements in the Science of Astronomy.

An aged Philosopher is represented, instructing his Pupils. He describes, with his Compasses, the Order and Courses of the Planets; according to the Newtonian Hypothesis, intimated by a Book bearing that great Author's Name.-The whole Tenour of the Lecture, in Concert with the whole Structure and Œconomy of the Skies, ENARRANT GLORIAM DEI, professedly declare the Glory of GOD .- Behind the Philosopher stands one of his Scholars, with an Air of close Attention, computing on his Fingers the Distances, the Magnitudes, the Velocities, of the planetary Orbs .- Another at his Righthand, attending to the Description of the stupendous System, is struck with Surprize, and impressed with Awe. - A third, with conscious Humiliation in his Countenance, holds a Scroll, inscribed with a Dia-A 2 gram;

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gram; expressing the joint Action of the centrifugal and centripetal Forces. As by the one, the Planets are continually endeavouring to fly off; but by the other, are perpetually drawn towards the Centre of their Motion; SIC GRATIA DEI, Such is the Operation of Divine Grace: correcting the irregular Impulse of our natural Depravity; determining our Desires to the Centre of Happiness; and directing our Goings in the Circle of Duty. - A Youth on the Left, overwhelmed with Veneration for the Almighty Maker, in a Transport of Gratitude, and a Posture of Adoration, pours out his Soul in those emphatical Words; When I consider thy Heavens, the Work of thy Fingers, the Moon and the Stars which thou hast ordained :- LORD, what is Man, that thou art mindful of him; and the Son of Man, that thou visitest him? Pfal. viii. 3, 4.



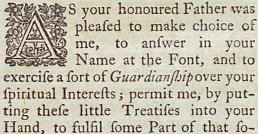
TO

## PAUL ORCHARD,

OF

Stoke-Abbey, in Devonshire, Esq;

Dear SIR,



lemn Obligation.

GRATITUDE for many fignal Favours, and a conscientious Regard A 3 to

### vi DEDICATION.

to my facred Engagement, have long ago inspired my Breast with the warmest Wishes, both for your true Dignity, and real Happiness. Nor can I think of a more endearing, or a more effectual Way, of advancing either the one or the other, than to set before you a Sketch of your excellent Father's Character—Illustrious Examples are the most winning Incitements to Virtue. And none can come attended with such particular Recommendations to You, Sir, as the Pattern of that worthy Person, from whom you derive your very Being.

A MOST cordial and reverential Esteem for the Divine Word, was one of his remarkable Qualities. Those Oracles of Heaven were his principal Delight, and his inseparable Companions. Your Gardens, your solitary Walks, and the Hedges of your Fields can witness \*, with what an unwearied Assiduity He exercised Himself in the Law

\* Josh. xxiv. 27.

### DEDICATION. vii

Law of the Lord. From hence He fetched his Maxims of Wisdom, and formed his Judgment of Things. The facred *Precepts*, were the Model of his Temper, and the Guide of his Life; while the precious *Promises*, were the Joy of his Heart, and his Portion for ever.

IMPROVING Company was another of his most relishing Pleasures. Few Gentlemen were better furnished, either with Richness of Fancy, or Copiousness of Expression, to bear a shining Part in Conversation. With these Talents, He always endeavoured to give some useful, generally some religious, Turn to the Discourse. Nor did he ever resect, with greater Complacency, on his social Hours, than when they tended to glorify the Eternal Majesty; and to awaken, in Himself and others, a more lively Spirit of Devotion.

To project for the Good of Others, was his frequent Study; and to carry

A 4 those

#### viii DEDICATION.

those benevolent Contrivances into Execution, his favourite Employ. When vifited by the young Persons of the Neighbourhood, far from taking an ungraceful Pride to initiate them in Debauchety, or confirm them in a riotous Habit; it was his incessant Aim, by finely-adapted Perfuafives, to encourage them in Industry, and establish them in a Course of Sobriety; to guard them against the Allurements of Vice, and animate them with the Principles of Piety. A noble Kind of Hospitality this! Which will probably transmit it's beneficial Influence, to their earthly Possessions; to their future Families; and even to their everlasting State.

A CONVICTION of human Indigence, and a thorough Persuasion of the Divine All-sufficiency, induced him to be frequent in Prayer. To prostrate himself, in prosound Adoration, before that infinitely exalted Being, who dwells in Light inaccessible,

## DEDICATION. ix

fible, was his Glory; to implore the Continuance of the Almighty Favour, and the Increase of all Christian Graces, was his Gain. In those Moments, no doubt, he remembered You, Sir, with a particular Earnestness; and lodged many an ardent Petition in the Court of Heaven, for his infant Son. Cease not to second them with your own devout Supplications, that they may descend upon your Head, "in the "Fulness of the Blessings of the Gos-" pel of Peace."

To give their genuine Lustre to all his other Endowments, he was careful to maintain an humble Mind. Though his Friends might admire his superior Abilities, or his Acquaintance applaud his exemplary Behaviour, he saw how far he fell short of the Mark of his high Calling: saw, and lamented his Defects: saw and renounced Himself: relying, for final Acceptance, and endless Felicity, on a better Righteousness than his own;

#### DEDICATION.

even on the transcendently perfect Righteousness, and inconceivably precious Death, of Jesus the Redeemer. This was the Rock of his Hope, and the very Crown of his Rejoicing.

THESE, Sir, are some of the distinguishing Characteristics of your deceased Parent. As you had the Misfortune to lose so valuable a Relative, before you was capable of forming any Acquaintance with his Person; I flatter myself, you will the more attentively observe his Picture. This His moral Picture; defigned, not to be fet in Gold, or sparkle in Enamel, but to breathe in your Spirit, and to live in all your Conduct. - Which, though it be entirely your own, calculated purely for yourself, may possibly (like the Family Pieces in your Parlour, that giance an Eye upon as many as enter the Room) make some pleasing and useful Impression on

on every Beholder.—May every one, charmed with the beautiful Image, catch it's Refemblance; and Each, in his respective Sphere, "go and do "likewise."

But You, Sir, are peculiarly concerned to copy the amiable Original. As the Order of an indulgent Providence, has made you Heir of the affluent Circumstances; let not a gay and thoughtless Inadvertence, cut you off from the richer Inheritance, of these noble Qualifications .- These will be your Security, amidst all the glittering Dangers; which are infeparable from blooming Years, and an elevated Situation in Life. These are your Path, your fure and only Path, to true Greatness, and folid Happiness. - Tread in these Steps, and you cannot fail to be the Darling of your Friends, and the Favourite of Heaven. Tread in thefe Steps, and you will give inexpressible Toy to one of the best of Mothers; you

#### xii DEDICATION.

you will become an extensive Bleffing to your Fellow-Creatures; and which, after such most engaging Motives, is scarce worthy to be mentioned, you will be the Delight, the Honour, and the Boast of,

Dear SIR,

Your very affectionate Godfather,

And most faithful bumble Servant,

Weston-Favell, near Northampton, July 14, 1747.

JAMES HERVEY.



# PREFACE.

E have already exercifed our Speculations, on the Tombs and Flowers; furveying Nature, covered with the deepeft Horrors, and arrayed in the richeft Beau-

ties. Allegory taught many of the Objects, to speak the Language of Virtue; while Imagination lent her Colouring, to give the Lessons an engaging Air.—And this, with a View of imitating that Divine Instructor; who commissioned the Lily\*, in her silver Suit, to remonstrate in the Ear of unbelieving Reason: Who sent his Disciples (Men ordained to teach the Universe) to learn Maxims of the last Importance, from the most infignificant Birds\*, that wander through the Paths of the Air; from the very

\* Matt. vi. 26, 28, 29, 30.

very meanest Herbs\*, that are scattered over the Face of the + Ground.

Emboldened by the kind Acceptance of the preceding Sketches, I beg leave to confide in the same Benevolence of Taste, for the Protection and Support of the two remaining Eslays; which exhibit a Prospect of still Life, and grand Operation: which moralize on the most composed, and most magnificent, Appearances of Things. - In which, Fancy is again suffered to introduce her Imagery; but only as the Handmaid of Truth:

\* Matt. vi. 26, 28, 29, 30.

+ Celebrated Writers, as Demosthenes and Cicero, Thucydides and Livy, are observed to have a Stile peculiar to themselves .- Now, whoever considers the Discourses of Christ, will find Him distinguishing Himself by a Stile, which may properly be called HIS OWN. Majestic, yet familiar; happily uniting Dignity with Condescension; it consists, in teaching his Followers the fublimest Truths, by spiritualizing on the most common Occurrences. Which, besides it's being level to the lowest Apprehensions; and admirably adapted to fleal into the most inattentive Heart; is accompanied with this very fingular Advantage, That it turns even the Sphere of Bufiness into a School of Instruction; and renders the most ordinary Objects a Set of Monitors, ever soliciting our Regard, because ever present to our Senses .- So that, I believe, it may be faid of this amiable Method, in which our LORD conveyed; as

Truth: in order to dress her Person, and display her Charms; to engage the Attention, and win the Love, even of the Gay, and of the Fashionable. Which is more likely to be effected, by forming agreeable Pittures of Nature, and deriving instructive Observations; than by the laborious Method of long-deduced Arguments, or close-connected Reasonings.—The Contemplation of the Heavens and the Earth, of their admirable Properties and beneficial Changes, has always afforded the most exalted Gratification to the human Mind. In Compliance with this prevailing Taste, I have drawn my serious

well as that of powerful Energy, which attended his Doctrines. That never Man Spake like this Man .- The Harvest approaching, He reminds his Disciples of a far more important Harvest, John iv. 35. Matt. xiii. 39. when immortal Beings shall be reaped from the Grave, and gathered in from all the Quarters of the Earth: when every human Creature shall sustain the Character of valuable Wheat, or despicable Tares; and accordingly be lodged in Mansions of everlasting Security, or configned over to the Rage of unquenchable Fire .- In his Charge to Fishermen, when they are commencing Preachers, Matt. iv. 19. He exhorts them, conformably to the Nature of their late Occupation, to use the same Affiduity and Address in winning Souls, as they were wont to exercise in catching the finny Prey .- For the farther Illustration of this no less useful, than curious Subject, I would refer my Reader to a valuable Note, in Sir Ifaac Newton's Obfervations on the Prophecies; p. 148. 4to Edition.

#### xvi PREFACE.

rious Admonitions from the stupendous Theatre, and variegated Scenery, of the Universe. That the Reader may learn his Duty, from his very Pleasures—may gather Wisdom, mingled with Virtue, from the most refined Entertainments, and noblest Delights.

The Evening, drawing her Sables over the World, and gently darkening into Night, is a Season peculiarly proper for sedate Confideration. All Circumstances concur, to husb our Passions, and sooth our Cares; to tempt our Steps abroad, and prompt our Thoughts to serious Resection.

- - Then is the Time,

For those, whom Wisdom, and whom Nature charm,

To fteal themselves from the degen'rate Croud, And soar above this little Scene of Things; To tread low-thoughted Vice beneath their Feet;

To footh the throbbing Passions into Peace; And woo lone Quiet in her filent Walks \*.

The Favour I would solicit for the first of the following Compositions, is, That it may be permitted

\* THOMS. Autumn, 1. 973. laft Edit.

permitted to attend, in such retired and contemplative Excursions. To attend, if not under the Character of a Friend; at least, in the bumble Capacity of a Servant, or a Page: -as a Servant, to open the Door of Meditation, and remove every Impediment to those best Exercises of the Mind; which blend Advantage with Amusement, and improve, while they delight: - as a Page, to gather up the unstable, fluctuating Train of Fancy; and collect ber fickle Powers into a consistent, regular, and usefu! Habit of Thinking.

The other, conversant among the starry Regions, would lead the Imagination through those beautiful Tracts of unclouded Azure; and point out to the Judgment some of those astonishing Particulars, which so eminently signalize the celestial Worlds. A Prospect this, to which Curiosity attracts our Eyes, and to which Scripture itself often directs our Study. A Prospett beyond all others most excellently calculated, to inlarge the Soul, and ennoble it's Conceptions; -to give the grandest Apprehensions of the Everlasting GOD, and create Sentiments of becoming Superiority, with relation to all transitory Interests; - in a Word, to furnish Faith VOL. II. with

#### xviii PREFACE.

with the surest Foundation, for a steady Affiance, and true Magnanimity of Spirit; to afford Piety the strongest Motives, both for a lively Gratitude, and profound Veneration.

While Galilæo lifts his Tube, and discovers the prodigious Magnitude of those radiant Orbs;—while Newton measures their amazing Distances, and unites the whole System, in harmonious Order, by the subtil Influences of Attraction:—I would only, like the Herald before that illustrious Hebrew \*, proclaim at every Turn, "Bow the Knee, and adore the Almighty Maker; magnify his ternal Name, and make his Praise, like all his Works, to be glorious."

\* Gen. xli. 43.



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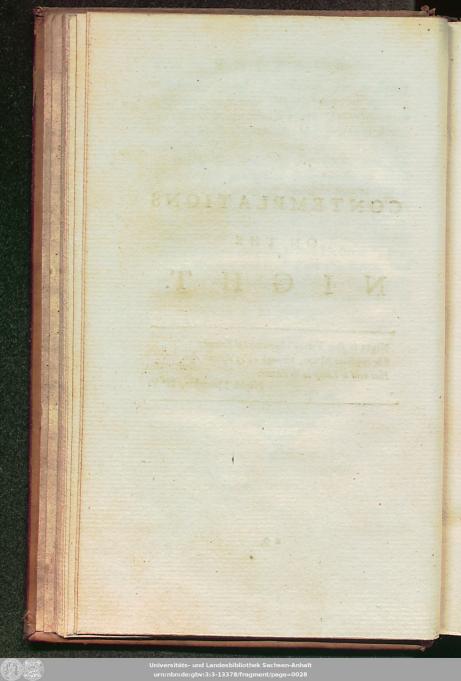
# CONTEMPLATIONS

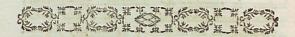
ONTHE

# NIGHT.

Night is fair Virtue's immemorial Friend: The conscious Moon, through ew'ry distant Age, Has held a Lamp to Wisdom. Night-Thoughts, N° V.

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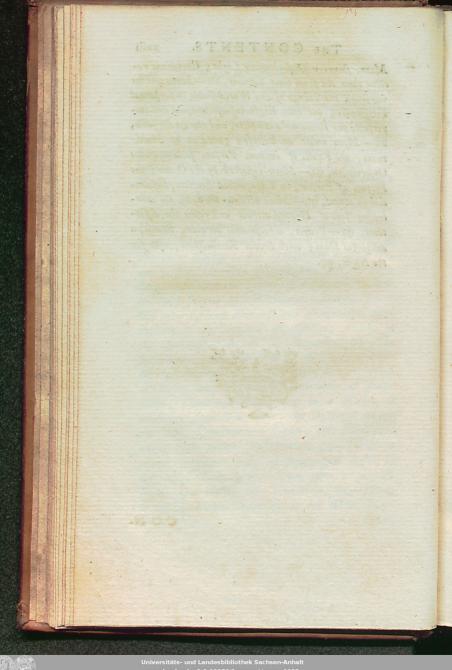
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CON-







## CONTEMPLATIONS

ONTHE

# NIGHT.

HE Business of the Day dispatched, and the sultry Heats abated, invited me to the Recreation of a Walk. A Walk, in one of the finest Recesses of the Country; and in one of the most pleasant Evenings, which the Sum-

mer-Season produced.

THE Limes and Elms, uniting their Branches over my Head, formed a verdant Canopy, and cast a most refreshing Shade. Under my Feet lay a Carpet of Nature's Velvet; Grass intermingled with Moss, and embroidered with Flowers. Jessamines, in Conjunction with Woodbines, twined around the Trees; displaying their artless Beauties to the Eye, and difvolution.

fusing their delicious Sweets through the Air. On either Side, the Boughs, rounded into a Set of regular Arches, opened a View into the distant Fields, and presented me with a Prospect of the bending Skies. The little Birds, all joyous and grateful for the Favours of the Light, were paying their Acknowledgments in a Tribute of Harmony, and soothing themselves to Rest with Songs. While a French-Horn, from a neighbouring Seat, sent it's melodious Accents, softened by the Length of their Passage, to complete the Concert of the Grove.

ROVING in this agreeable Manner, my Thoughts were exercised on a Subject, still more agreeable than the Season, or the Scene. I mean, our late fignal Victory, over the united Forces of intestine Treason, and foreign Invasion. A Victory, which pours Joy through the prefent Age, and will transmit its Influence to Generations yet unborn .- Are not all the Bleffings, which can endear Society, or render Life itself desirable, centred in our prefent happy Constitution, and auspicious Government? Were they not all ftruck at, by that impious and horrid Blow, meditated at Rome; levelled by France; and seconded by factious Spirits at Home? Who then can be Tufficiently thankful, for the gracious Interpolition of Providence; which has not only averted the impending

impending Ruin, but turned it, with aggravated Confusion, on the Authors of our Troubles?

METHINKS, every Thing valuable, which I posses; every Thing charming, which I behold; conspire to enhance this ever-memorable Event. To this it is owing, that I can ramble unmolested along the Vale of private Life, and taste all the innocent Satisfactions of a contemplative Retirement.-Had Rebellion \* fucceeded in her deteftable Defigns; instead of walking with Security and Complacence in these flowery Paths, I might have met the Assassin with his Dagger: or have been obliged to abandon my Habitation, and embrace the Rock for a Shelter."-Farewell then, ye fragrant Shades; Seats of Meditation, and calm Repose! I should have been driven from your loved Retreats, to make Way for some barbarous, some infulting Victor .- Farewel then, ye pleasing Toils, and wholsome Amusements of my rural Hours! I should no more have reared. the tender Flower to the Sun; no more have taught the Espalier to expand her Boughs; nor have fetched, any longer, from my Kitchen-Garden, the purest Supplies of Health.

HAD Rebellion succeeded in her detestable Designs; instead of being regaled with the Music

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<sup>\*</sup> Referring to the Rebellion, fet on Foot in the Year 1745.—Which, for several Months, made a very alarming Progress in the North—but was happily extinguished by the glorious and decisive Victory at Culloden.

#### CONTEMPLATIONS

of the Woods, I might have been alarmed with the Sound of the Trumpet, and all the Thunder of War. Instead of being entertained with this beautiful Landscape, I might have beheld our Houses ransacked, and our Villages plundered; I might have beheld our fenced Cities encompassed with Armies, and our fruitful Fields cloathed with Defolation;" or have been fhocked with the more frightful Images, of Garments rolled in Blood," and of a Ruffian's Blade reeking from a Brother's Heart. Inflead of Peace, with her chearing Olives, sheltering our Abodes; instead of Justice, with her impartial Scale, fecuring our Goods; Persecution had brandished her Sword, and Slavery clanked her Chains.

Nor are these Miseries imaginary only, or the Creatures of a groundless Panic. There are, in a neighbouring Kingdom, who very lately experienced them in all their Rigour\*. And, if the malignant Spirit of Popery, had forced itself into our Church; if an abjured Pretender, had cut his Way to our Throne; We could have no Reason

<sup>\*</sup> See a Pamphlet intitled, Popery always the fame.—Which contains a Narrative of the Perfecutions, and fevere Hardships, lately suffered by the Protestants, in the Southern Parts of France; and closes with a most seasonable, alarming, and spirited Address to the Inhabitants of Great-Britain. Printed 1746. Price 8 d.

Reason to expect a Mitigation of their Severity, on our Behalf .- But, supposing the tender Mercies of a bigotted Usurper, to have been somewhat less cruel. Where, alas! would have been the Encouragement, to cultivate our little Portion; or what Pleasure could arise, from an improved Spot; if both the one and the other lay, every Moment, at the Mercy of lawless Power? This imbittering Circumstance would fpoil their Relish; and by rendering them a precarious, would render them a joyless Acquisition. -In vain, might the Vine spread her purple Clusters; in vain, be lavish of her generous Juices; if Tyranny, like a ravenous Harpy, should be always hovering over the Bowl, and ready to fnatch it from the Lip of Industry, or to wrest it from the Hand of Liberty.

LIBERTY, that dearest of Names; and Property, that best of Charters; give an additional, an inexpressible Charm, to every delightful Object.—See, how the declining Sun has beautified the western Clouds; has arrayed them in Crimson, and skirted them with Gold. Such a Resinement of our domestic Bliss, is Property; such an Improvement of our public Privileges, is Liberty.—When the Lamp of Day shall withdraw his Beams, there will still remain the same Collection of floating Vapours; but O! how changed, how gloomy! The Carnation-Streaks

B 3 are

are faded; the golden Edgings are worn away; and all the lovely Tinges are loft, in a leaden-coloured louring Sadness. Such would be the Afpect, of all these Scenes of Beauty, and all these Abodes of Pleasure; if exposed continually to the Caprice of arbitrary Sway, or held in a State of

abject and cringing Dependence.

THE Sun has almost finished his daily Race, and hastens to the Goal. He descends lower and lower; till his Chariot-wheels seem to hover on the utmost Verge of the Sky. What is somewhat remarkable, the Orb of Light, upon the Point of setting, grows considerably broader. The Shadows of Objects, just before they become blended in undistinguishable Darkness, are exceedingly lengthened \*.—Like Blessings, little prized, while possessed: but highly esteemed, the very Instant they are preparing for their Flight: bitterly regretted, when once they are gone, and to be seen no more.

THE radiant Globe is, now, half-immersed beneath the dusky Earth. Or, as the ancient Poets speak, is shooting into the Ocean, and sinks in the western Sea.—And could I view the Sea, at this Juncture, it would yield a most amusing and curious Spectacle. The Rays, striking horizontally on the liquid Element, give it the Appearance of floating Glass; or, restected in many a different

VIRG.

<sup>\*</sup> Mojeresque cadunt altis de Montibus Umbræ.

OI

a different Direction, form a beautiful Multiplicity of Colours.—A Stranger, as he walks along the fandy Beach; and, lost in pensive Attention, listens to the Murmurings of the restless Flood; is agreeably alarmed by the gay Decorations of the Surface. With Entertainment, and with Wonder, he sees the curling Waves, here glistering with White, there glowing with Purple; in one Place, wearing an azure Tincture; in another, glancing a Cast of undulating Green; in the Whole, exhibiting a Piece of fluid Scenery, that may vie with yonder pensil Tapestries, though wrought in the Loom, and tinged with the Dyes of Heaven.

WHILE I am transported by Fancy to the Shores of the Ocean, the great Luminary is funk beneath the Horizon, and totally disappears. The whole Face of the Ground is over-spread with Shades; or with, what one of the finest Painters of Nature calls, a dun Obscurity. Only a few very superior Eminences are tipt with streaming Silver. The Tops of Groves, and losty Towers, catch the last Smiles of Day \*; are still irradiated by the departing Beams.—But,

\* See this remarkable Appearance delicately deferibed, and wrought into a Comparison, which, in my Opinion, is one of the most just, beautiful, and noble Pieces of Imagery, to be found in modern Poetry; Night-Thoughts, No II. p. 42. 4to Edit.

O! how transient is the Distinction! how momentary the Gift! Like all the Blessings, which Mortals enjoy below, it is gone, almost as soon as granted. See! how languishingly it trembles on the leafy Spire; and glimmers, with a dying Faintness, on the Mountain's Brow. The little Vivacity, that remains, decays every Moment. It can no longer hold it's Station. While I speak, it expires; and resigns the World to the gradual Approaches of Night.

Has in her faber Liv'ry all Things clad\*.

EVERY Object, a little while ago, glared with Light; but now, All appears under a more qualified Luftre. The Animals harmonize with the infenfible Creation; and what was gay in those, as well as glittering in this, gives place to an universal Gravity. In the Meadows, all was jocund and sportive : but now the gamesome Lambs, are grown weary of their Frolicks; and the tired Shepherd, has imposed Silence on his Pipe. In the Branches, all was Sprightliness and Song: but now the lively Green, is wrapt in the descending Glooms; and no tuneful Airs are heard, only the plaintive Stock-dove, cooing mournfully through the Grove. - Should I now be vain and trifling, the Heavens and the Earth would rebuke my unfeafonable Levity. Therefore,

\* MILT. Par. Loft, B. IV. 1. 598.

fore, be these Moments devoted to Thoughts, fedate, as the closing Day; folemn, as the Face of Things. And, indeed, however my social Hours are enlivened with innocent Pleasantry; let every Evening, in her sable Habit, toll the Bell to serious Consideration. Nothing can be more proper, for a Person who walks on the Borders of Eternity, and is hasting continually to his sinal Audit; nothing more proper, than daily to slip away from the Circle of Amusements, and frequently to relinquish the Hurry of Business, in order to consider and adjust "the Things that be-" long to his Peace."

SINCE the Sun is departed, from whence can it proceed, that I am not involved in pitchy Darkness? Whence these Remainders of diminished Brightness? Which, though scarcely forming a Refulgence, foften and footh the Horrors of Night. I fee not the shining Ruler, yet am cheared with a real, though faint Communication of his Splendor .- Does he remember Us, in his Progress through other Climes? Does He, fend a Detachment of his Rays, to efcort us during his personal Absence; or to cover (if I may use the military Term) our Retreat from the Scene of Action? Has he bequeathed Us a Dividend of his Beams, sufficient to render our Circumstances eafy, and our Situation agreeable? Till Sleep pours it's foft Oppression on the Organs of Sense; till

till Sleep suspends all the Operations of our Hands; and intirely supersedes any farther Occa-

fion for the Light.

TO

No: it is ill-judged and unreasonable, to ascribe this beneficent Conduct to the Sun. Not unto Him; not unto Him; but unto his Almighty Maker We are obliged, for this pleafing Attendant, this valuable Legacy. The gracious Author of our Being, has fo disposed the Collection of circumambient Air, as to make it productive of this fine and wonderful Effect. The Sunbeams, falling on the higher Parts of the aëreal Fluid, instead of passing on in strait Lines, are bent inwards and conducted to our Sight. natural Course is over-ruled, and they are bidden to wheel about; on purpose to favour Us with a welcome and falutary Visit. - By which means, the Bleffing of Light, and the Season of Bufiness, are considerably prolonged. And, what is a very endearing Circumstance, prolonged most confiderably; when the vehement Heats of Summer, incline the Student to postpone his Walk, till the temperate Evening prevails; when the important Labours of the Harvest, call the Husbandman abroad, before the Day is fully rifen.

AFTER all the Ardors of the fultry Day, how reviving is this Coolness!—This gives new Verdure to the fading Plants; new Vivacity to the

the withering Flowers; and a more exquifite Fragrance to their mingled Scents.-By this, the Air also receives a new Force, and is qualified to exert itself with greater Activity. Qualified to brace our Limbs; to heave our Lungs; and cooperate, with a brifker Impulse, in perpetuating the Circulation of our Blood .- This I might call the grand Alembic of Nature; which diffils her most fovereign Cordial, the refreshing Dews. Incessant Heat, would rob Us of their beneficial Agency; and oblige them to evaporate, in imperceptible Exhalations. Turbulent Winds, or even the gentler Motions of Aurora's Fan, would diffipate the rifing Vapours, and not fuffer them to form a Coalition. But, favoured by the Stilness, and condensed by the Coolness of the Night: they unite in pearly Drops, and create that finelytempered Humidity, which chears the vegetable World, as Sleep exhilarates the animal.

No T unlike to these, are the Advantages of Solitude. The World is a troubled Ocean; and who can erect stable Purposes, on it's sluctuating Waves? The World is a School of Wrong; and who does not feel Himself warping, to it's pernicious Insluences. On this Sea of Glass t, how insen-

<sup>\*</sup> Nunquam a turba mores, quos extuli, refero. Aliquid, ex eo quod composui, turbatur: aliquid, ex his quæ sugavi, redit. Inimica est multorum conversatio. Senec.

† Rev. xv. 2.

12

insensibly we slide from our own Stedfastness! Some facred Truth, which was flruck in lively Characters on our Souls, is obscured, if not obliterated. Some worthy Resolution, which Heaven had wrought in our Breasts, is shaken, if not overthrown. Some inticing Vanity, which we had folemnly renounced, again practifes it's Wiles, and again captivates our Affections. How often has an unwary Glance, kindled a Fever of irregular Defire in our Hearts? How often has a Word of Applause, dropt luscious Poison into our Ears; or some disrespectful Expression, raised a Gust of Passion in our Bosoms? Our Innocence is of so tender a Constitution, that it suffers in the promiscuous Croud. Our Purity is of so delicate a Complexion, that it fcarce touches on the World, without contracting a Stain. We see, we hear, with Peril.

But here Safety dwells. Every meddling and intrusive Avocation is secluded. Silence holds the Door against the Strife of Tongues, and all the Impertinencies of idle Conversation. The busy Swarm of vain Images, and cajoling Temptations; which beset Us, with a buzzing Importanity, amidst the Gaieties of Life; are chased by these thickening Shades.—Here I may, without Disturbance, commune with my own Heart; and learn that best of Sciences, to know myself. Here, the Soul may rally her distingated Powers, and Grace recover it's native Energy.—This is the Oppor-

Opportunity, to rectify every evil Impression; to expel the Poison, and guard against the Contagion, of corrupting Examples. This is the Place, where I may, with Advantage, apply myself to subdue the Rebel within; and be Master, not of a Sceptre, but of myself.—Throng then, ye Ambitious, the Levees of the Powerful; I will be punctual in my Assignations with Solitude. To a Mind intent upon it's own Improvement, Solitude has Charms incomparably more engaging, than the Entertainments presented in the Theatre; or the Honours conferred in the Drawing-Room.

I s A I D, Solitude.—Am I then alone?—'Tis true, my Acquaintance are at a Distance. I have stole away from Company, and am remote from all buman Observation.—But that is an alarming Thought,

Millions of spiritual Creatures walk the Earth, Unseen, both when we wake, and when we sleep\*.

PERHAPS, there may be Numbers of those invisible Beings, patrolling this same Retreat; and joining with me, in contemplating the Creator's Works. Perhaps, those ministring Spirits, who rejoice at the Conversion of a Sinner, and hold up the Goings of the Righteous, may follow Us

to

MILT. Par. Loft, B. IV. 1. 677.

to the lonely Recess; and, even in our most solitary Moments, be our constant Attendants.— What a pleasing Awe is awakened, by such a Reflection! How venerable it renders my retired Walks! I am struck with Reverence, as under the Roof of some facred Edifice; or in the Presence-Chamber of some mighty Monarch.— O! may I never bring any Pride of Imagination, nor indulge the least dissolute Affection; where such refined and exalted Intelligences exercise their Watch!

'Tis possible, that I am encompassed with fuch a Cloud of Witnesses; but it is certain, that God, the infinite eternal God, is now and ever with me. The great TEHOVAH, before whom all the Angelic Armies bow their Heads, and veil their Faces, furrounds me; fupports me; pervades me. " In HIM I live, move, and have my Be-" ing."-The whole World is his august Temple; and, in the most sequestred Corner, I appear before his adorable Majesty, no less than when I worship in his House, or kneel at his Altar. In every Place, therefore, let me pay him the Homage of a Heart, cleanfed from Idols, and devoted to his Service. In every Circumstance, let me feel no Ambition, but to please Him; nor covet any Happiness, but to enjoy Him.

How sublime is the Description, and how striking the Sentiment, in that noble Passage of

the Pfalms! Whither shall I go from thy Spirit. or whither shall I flee from thy Presence? If I climb up into the Heights of Heaven, Thou art there inthroned in Light. If I go down to the Depths of the Grave, Thou art there also in thy Pavilion of Darkness. If I retire to the remotest Eastern Climes, where the Morning first takes Wing: if, swifter than the darting Ray, I pass to the opposite Regions of the West, and remain in the uttermost Parts of the Sea \*: shall I, in that distant Situation, be beyond thy Reach; or, by this sudden Transition, escape thy Notice! So far from it; that could I, with one Glance of Thought, transport myself beyond all the Bounds of Creation; I should still be incircled with the Immensity of thy Essence; or rather, still be inclosed in the Hollow of thy Hand,-Awful yet delightful Truth! Let it be interwoven with every Thought! and become one with the very Consciousness of my Existence! That I may continually walk with GOD; and conduct myself, in every Step of my Behaviour, " as feeing " HIM that is invisible."

THEY

<sup>\*</sup> Pfal. cxxxix. 7, 8, 9. There is, I think, an additional Strength and Beauty in the Thought; if, with the learned Mr. Mudge, we suppose an Intitless between the Two Clauses of the last Verse, as there evidently is between those of the preceding; and that they express, in a poetical Stile, the Extremities of the East and the West.

THEY are the happy Persons; Felicity, true Felicity, is all their own; who live under an habitual Sense of God's Omnipresence, and a sweet Perfuasion of his special Love. If Dangers threaten, their impregnable Defence is at hand. Nothing can be so near to terrify, as their Almighty Guardian to fecure them .- To Thefe, the Hours can never be tedious; and it is impoffible, for them, to be alone. Do they step aside from the Occupations of animal Life? A more exalted Set of Employments engage their Attention. They address themselves, in all the various Acts of Devotion, to their heavenly Father; who now fees in fecret, and will hereafter reward them openly. They spread all their Wants, before his indulgent Eye; and difburden all their Sorrows, into his compassionate Bosom. - Do they withdraw from human Society? They find themselves under the more immediate Regards of their Maker. If they refign the Satisfactions of focial Intercourfe; it is to cultivate a Correspondence with the condescending DEITY, and taste the Pleasures of Divine Friendfhip.-What is fuch a State, but the very Suburbs of Heaven? What is fuch a Conduct, but an Antepait of eternal Bleffedness?

Now, my Soul, the Day is ended. The Hours are all fled. They are fled to the supreme Judge,

Judge, and have given in their Evidence. An Evidence, registered in Heaven! and to be produced, at the great Audit.—Happy They! whose Improvement has kept Pace with the fleeting Minutes. Who have seized the important Fugitives; and engaged them in the Pursuit of Wisdom, or devoted them to the Service of Virtue.

FUGITIVES indeed they are. Our Moments flip away filently and infenfibly. The Thief fteals not more unperceived from the pillaged House. -And will the Runnagates never ftop? No: Where-ever we are, however employed, Time pursues his incessant Course. Though we are liftless and dilatory; the great Measurer of our Days presses on; still presses on, in his unwearied Career \*; and whirls our Weeks, and Months, and Years away. - Is it not then furprifingly ftrange, to hear People complain of the Tediousness of their Time, and how heavy it hangs upon their Hands? To see them contrive a Variety of amusing Artifices, to accelerate it's Flight, and get rid of it's Burden ?-Ah! thoughtless Mortals! Why need you urge the headlong Torrent? Your Days are iwifter than a Post; which, carrying Dispatches of the last Importance, with unremitted Speed scours the Road. They pass away like the nimble Ships; which have the Wind in their Wings, and skim along the watry Plain. They haften to their VOL. II. destined

Sed fugit interea, fugit irreparabile Tempus. VIRC.

destined Period, with the Rapidity of an Eagle; which leaves the stormy Blast behind Her, while She cleaves the Air, and darts upon her Prey \*.

Now the Day is gone, how fort it appears ! When my fond Eye beheld it in Perspective, it feemed a very confiderable Space. Minutes, crouded upon Minutes; and Hours, ranged behind Hours; exhibited an extensive Draught, and flattered me with a long Progression of Pleasures. But, upon a retrospective View, how wonderfully is the Scene altered! The Landschape, large and spacious, which a warm Fancy drew; brought to the Test of cool Experience, shrinks into a Span. Just as the Shores vanish, and Mountains dwindle to a Spot; when the Sailor, furrounded by Skies and Ocean, throws his last Look on his native Land .- How clearly do I now difcover the Cheat! May it never impose upon my unwary Imagination, again! I find, there is nothing abiding on this Side Eternity. A long Duration, in a State of finite Existence, is mere Illusion. PERHAPS.

\* Job ix. 25, 26. By these Three very expressive Images, the inspired Poet represents the unintermitted and rapid Flight of Time. The Passage is illustrated with great Judgment, and equal Delicacy, in Dr. Grey's most ingenious Abridgment of Schultens.—Quæ tribus in elementis velocissima, bic admirabili cum emphassic congeruntur. In terris, nil pernicius cursore, & quidem læti quid ferente. Rapidius tamen adbuc undas, non secant, sed supervolant, navigiola papyro contexta. Omnium rapidissime aërem grandibus alis permetitur aquila, præcipiti lapsu ruens iu prædam.

PERHAPS, the Healthy, and the Gay, may not readily credit the ferious Truth; especially from a young Pen, and new to it's Employ. Let us then refer ourselves to the Decision of the Antient. Ask some venerable old Person, who is just marching off the mortal Stage; How many have been the Days of the Years of thy Life \*? It was a Monarch's Question; and therefore can want no Recommendation, to the fashionable World .- Observe, how he shakes his hoary Locks, and from a deep-felt Conviction replies; " Fourfcore Years have finished their Rounds, 66 to furrow these Cheeks, and cloath this Head " in Snow. Such a Term may feem long and " large, to inconsiderate Youth. But O! how " short, how scanty, to One that has made the " Experiment! Short, as a Gleam of transient " Sunshine; scanty, as the Shadow that de-" parteth. Methinks, it was but Yesterday, " that I exchanged my childish Sports, for " manly Exercises; and now, I am resigning " them both, for the Sleep of Death. As foon es as we are born, we begin to draw to our cc End; and how small is the Interval, between " the Cradle and the Tomb!"-O! may we believe this Testimony of mature Age! May every Evening bring it, with clearer Evidence, to our Minds! And may we form such an Esti-C 2 mate

\* Gen. xlvii. 8, Heb. Bib.

mate of the little Pittance, while it is upon the advancing Hand, as we shall certainly make, when the Sands are all run down!

LET me add one Reflection on the Work to be done, while this Shuttle is flying through the Loom\*. A Work of no small Difficulty, yet of the utmost Consequence !- Hast Thou not feen, haft Thou not known, the Excellent of the Earth; who were living Images of their Maker? His Divine Likeness was transfused into their Hearts, and beamed forth in all their Conduct. Beamed forth in Meekness of Wisdom, and Purity of Affection; in all the tender Offices of Love, and all the noble Efforts of Zeal. To be stampt with the same beautiful Signature, and to be Followers of them, as they were of CHRIST; this, this is thy Business. On the Accomplishment of this, thy eternal All depends. And, will an Affair of fuch unspeakable Weight, admit of a Moment's Delay, or confift with the least Remissiness?-Especially, fince much of thy appointed Time is already elapsed; and the Remainder is all Uncertainty, fave only that it is in the very Act to fly .- Or suppose, thou hadst made a Covenant with the Grave, and wast affured of reaching the Age of Methufelah; how foon would even fuch a Lease expire !- Extend

<sup>\*</sup> My Days are swifter than a Weaver's Shuttle. Job vii. 6.

it, if you please, still farther; and let it be coexistent with Nature itself. How inconsiderable
is the Addition! For, yet a very little while,
and the commissioned Archangel lists up his Hand
to Heaven, and swears by the Almighty Name,
That Time shall be no longer\*. Then, abused Opportunities, will never return; and new Opportunities, will never more be offered. Then,
should negligent Mortals wish—wish ever so passionately—for a few Hours—a few Moments only
—to be thrown back from the opening Eternity;

Thousands

\* This alludes to the Beginning of Revelations the xth; which, abstracted from it's spiritual Meaning, and confidered only as a stately Piece of Machinery, well deserves our Attention; and, I will venture to fay, has not it's Superior, perhaps not it's Equal, in any of the most celebrated Masters of Greece and Rome .- All that is gloomy or beautiful in the Atmosphere, all that is striking or magnificent in every Element, is taken to heighten the Idea. Yet nothing is disproportionate; but an uniform Air of ineffable Majesty greatens, exalts, ennobles the Whole.—Be pleased to observe the Aspect of this august Personage. All the Brightness of the Sun, shines in his Countenance; and all the Rage of the Fire, burns in his Feet .- See his Apparel. The Clouds compose his Robe, and the Drapery of the Sky floats upon his Shoulders. The Rainbow forms his Diadem; and that which " compasseth the Hea-" ven with a glorious Circle," is the Ornament of his Head .- Behold his Attitude. One Foot stands on the Ocean, the other rests on the Land. The C 3

Thousands of Worlds would not be able to procure the Grant.

SHALL I, now, be industrious to shorten, what is no longer than a Span; or to quicken the Pace of what is ever on the Wing? Shall I squander away what is unuterrably important, while it lasts; and, when once departed, is altogether irrevocable!

wide extended Earth, and the World of Waters, ferve as Pedestals for those mighty Columns .- Confider the Action. His Hand is lifted up to the Height of the Stars. He speaks; and the Regions of the Firmament echo with the mighty Accents, as the midnight Defart refounds with the Lion's The Artillery of the Skies is discharged at the Signal; a Peal of fevenfold Thunders spreads the Alarm; and prepares the Universe to receive his Orders .- To finish all; and give the highest Grandeur, as well as the utmost Solemnity, to the Reprefentation; hear the Decree that issues from his Mouth. He swears by HIM that liveth for ever and ever. In whatever Manner, so majestic a Person had expressed Himself; He could not fail of commanding universal Attention. But when he confirms his Speech, by a most facred and inviolable Oath; we are not only wrapt in filent Sufpense, but overwhelmed with the profoundest Awe. -- He fwears, That Time shall be no longer. Was ever Voice fo full of Terror; fo big with Wonder? It proclaims, not the Fall of Empires, but the final Period of Things. It firikes off the Wheels of Nature ; bids Ages and Generations cease to roll ; and with one potent Word, configns a whole World over to Diffolution - This is one among a Multitude of very sublime and masterly Strokes, to be found in that too much neglected Book-the BIBLE.

O! my Soul, forbear the Folly; forbear the defperate Extravagance. Wilt thou chide as a Loiterer, the Arrow that boundeth from the String; or fweep away Diamonds, as the Refuse of thy House?—Throw Time away! Astonishing, ruinous, irreparable Profuseness! Throw Empires away, and be blameless. But O! be parsimonious of thy Days; husband thy precious Hours. They go connected, indistolubly connected, with Heaven or Hell \*. Improved, they are a sure Pledge of everlasting Glory; wasted, they are a fad Preface to never-ending Consustant Anguish.

WHAT a profoud Silence has composed the World! So prosound is the Silence, that my very Breath seems a Noise; the Ticking of my Watch is distinctly heard; if I do but stir, it creates a Disturbance.—There is, now, none of that consused Din, from the tumultuous City:

\* I remember to have seen upon a Sun-dial in a Physician's Garden at Northampton, the following Inscription; which, I think, is the most proper Motto for the Instrument, that measures our Time; and the most firiking Admonition, that can possibly be presented to every Eye.

AB HOC MOMENTO PENDET ÆTERNITAS.

The weighty Sense of which, I know not how to express in English, more happily than in those Words

of Dr. Watts;

Good God! on what a flender Thread

[Or, on what a Moment of Time]

Hang everlasting Things!

No Voice of jovial Rustics, from the neighbouring Meadow: No chirping Melody from the shady Thicket.—Every Lip is sealed. Not the least Whisper, invades the Air; nor the least Motion, rustles among the Boughs. Echo herself sleeps unmolested. The expanded Ear, though all Attention, catches no Sound, but the liquid Lapse of a distant murmuring Stream.

All Things are hush'd, as Nature's Self lay dead,

IF, in the midst of this deep and universal Composure, Ten Thousand bellowing Thunders should burst over my Head; and rend the Skies; with their united Vollies; how should I bear so unexpected a Shock? It would ftun my Senses, and confound my Thoughts. I should shudder in every Limb; perhaps, fink to the Earth with Terror .- Consider then, O Mortals! consider the much more prodigious and amazing Call, which will, ere long, alarm your fleeping Bones. When the Tenants of the Tomb have flumbered, in the most undisturbed Repose, for a Multitude of Ages; what an inconceivable Consternation must the Shout of the Archangel, and the Trump of God, occasion! Will it not wound the Ear of the Ungodly; and affright, even to Distraction, the impenitent Sinner? The stupendous Peal will found through the Vast of Heaven; will shake the Foundations of Nature; and pierce even the deepest Recesses of the Grave. And how-01 O! how will the Prisoners of Divine Justice, be able to endure that tremendous Summons, to a far more tremendous Tribunal?—Do Thou, my Soul, listen to the fill Voice of the Gospel. Attend, in this thy Day, to the gracious Invitations of thy Saviour. Then, shall that great midnight Cry lose it's Horrer, and be Mussic in thy Ears. It shall be welcome to thy reviving Clay, as the Tidings of Liberty, to the Dungeon Captive; as the Year of Jubilee to the harassed Slave. This, this shall be it's charming Import; "Awake, and "fing, ye that dwell in Dust"."

WHAT a general Coffation of Affairs, has this dufky Hour introduced! A little while ago, all was Hurry, Hurry. Life and Activity exerted themselves in a thousand busy Forms. The City fwarmed, with paffing and repaffing Multitudes. All the Country was Sweat and Duft. The Air floated in perpetual Agitation, by the flitting Birds, and humming Bees. Art fat prying with her piercing Eyes; while Industry plied her restless Hands .- But fee; how all this fervent, and impetuous Buftle, is fled with the fetting Sun. The Beafts are flunk, to their graffy Couch; and the winged People are retired, to their downy Nefts. The Hammer has refigned it's founding Talk, and the File ceases to repeat it's flying Touches. Shut is the well-frequented Shop, and it's Thre-

\* Ha. xxvi. 19.

And no longer worn by the Feet of numerous Customers. The Village-Swain lies drowned in Slumbers; and even his trusty Dog, who, for a considerable Time stood Centry at the Door, is extended at his Ease, and snores with his Master.—In every Place Toil reclines her Head, and Application solds her Arms. All Interests seem to be forgot; all Pursuits are suspended; all Employment is sunk away; sunk away with those sluttering Myriads, which lately sported in the Sun's departing Rays.—'Tis like the Sabbath of universal Nature; or as though the Pulse of Life stood still.

Thus will it be, with our infinitely momentous Concerns; when once the Shadows of the Evening, (that long Evening, which follows the Footsfleps of Death!) are firetched over Us. The Dead cannot feek unto God; the Living, the Living alone, are possessed of this inestimable Opportunity\*. "There is no Work or Device, no "Repentance or Amendment, in the Grave; whither We are All hasting." When once that closing Scene is advanced, We shall have no other

\* Behold! Now is the accepted Time. Behold! Now is the Day of Salwation. 2 Cor. vi. 2.

Haste, haste, He lies in wait, He's at the Door, Insidious Death! Shou'd his strong Hand arrest, No Composition sets the Pris'ner free.

† They who are gone down to the Grave, are represented ([/a. xxxviii. 11.]) by the Phrase, יישבי rendered by Vitringa, Those that inhabit the Land

other Part to act on this earthly Theatre. Then, the Sluggard, who has flumbered away Life in a criminal Inactivity, must lie down in hopeless Distress, and everlasting Sorrow. Then, that awful Doom will take place, "He that is holy, "let Him be holy still; and he that is filthy, let "Him be filthy for ever."

Is it fo, my Soul? Is this the only, only Time allotted, for obtaining the great Reward, and making thy Salvation fure? And art Thou lulled in a vain Security; or dreaming in a fupine Inadvertency? Start, O! start from thy Trance.

Gird

Land of Intermission or Cessation .- Which prevents all Appearance of Tautology in the Sentence; and is, I think, a valuable Improvement of the Translation : as it conveys an Idea, not only distinct from the preceding, but of a very poetical and very afflicting Nature; fuch as was perfectly natural for the Royal Singer, and Royal Sufferer to dwell upon, in his desponding Moments .- Thus interpreted the Sense will run; " I shall see Man no more; I shall be cut of from the chearful Ways of Men, and all the " Sweets of human Society. And, what is a far-" ther Aggravation of the threatened Stroke, I shall, " by it's taking place, be numbered with Those, that " inherit the Land of Ceffation and Inactivity. Where " there will be no more Possibility of contributing " to the Happiness of my Kingdom; no more Op-" portunity of advancing my Creator's Glory; or " of making my own final Salvation fure."-A Sentiment like this, is grand, important, and full of Benevolence; removes all Suspicion of unbecoming Pufillanimity, and does the highest Honour to the Monarch's Character.

Gird up the Loins of thy Mind, and work while it is Day. Improve the present Seed-time, that Eternity may yield a joyful Harvest .- We especially, who are Watchmen in Ifrael, and Minifters of the glorious Gospel; may We be awakened, by this Consideration, to all Assiduity in our holy Office. Some or other of our People, are ever and anon departing into the invisible State; all our Friends, are making incessant Approaches to their long Home; and we ourselves, shall very shortly be transmitted to the Confinement of the Tomb. This is the favourable Juncture, wherein alone we can contribute to their endless Welfare. This is the Crifis, the allimportant Crisis, of their final Felicity. Instantly, therefore, let us pour in our wholfome Instructions; instantly, let Us ply them with our earnest Exhortations. A Moment's Delay, may be an irreparable Loss; may be irretrievable Ruin. While we procrastinate, a fatal Stroke may intervene; and place Us, beyond the Power of administering; or place Them, beyond all Possibility of receiving, any spiritual Good \*.

How frequently is the Face of Nature changed! and, by changing, made more agreeable!—The Iong-continued Glitter of the Day, renders the foothing Shades of the Evening doubly welcome,

The Case, represented by the Prophet (1 Kings xx. 40.) seems perfectly applicable on this Occasion.

come. Nor does the Morn ever purple the East with so engaging a Lustre, as after the Gloom of a dark and difmal Night .- At prefent, a Calm of Tranquillity is spread through the Universe. The weary Winds have forgot to blow. The gentle Gales have fanned themselves afleep. Not so much as a fingle Leaf nods. Even the quivering Aspin rests. And not one Breath curls o'er the Stream .- Sometimes, on the contrary, the Tempest summons all the Forces of the Air; and pours itself, with refistless Fury. from the angry North. The whole Atmosphere is toffed into tumultuous Confusion, and the watry World is heaved to the Clouds. The aftonished Mariner, and his straining Vessel, now scale the rolling Mountain, and hang dreadfully visible on the broken Surge: now shoot, with headlong Impetuofity, into the yawning Gulf; and neither Hulk, nor Maft, is feen. The Storm fweeps over the Continent: raves along the City-streets: struggles through the Forest-boughs; and terrifies the savage Nations with a Howl, more wildly horrid than their own. The knotty Oaks bend before the Blaft; their iron

As thy Servant was bufy here and there, He was gone. So, while we are either remifs in our Function, or laying ourselves out upon inserior Cares, the People of our Charge may be gone:—gone beyond the Influence of our Counsels; beyond the Reach of our Prayers:—gone into the unchangeable and eternal State.

iron Trunks groan; and their stubborn Limbs are dashed to the Ground. The lofty Dome rocks; and even the solid Tower totters on it's Basis.

SUCH Variations are kindly contrived, and with an evident Condescension to the Fickleness of our Tafte. Because, a perpetual Repetition of the same Objects, would create Satiety and Difgust; therefore, the indulgent Father of our Race has diversified the universal Scene, and bid every Appearance bring with it the Charm of Novelty .- This Circumstance is beneficial, as well as entertaining. Providence, ever gracious to Mortals; ever intent upon promoting our Felicity; has taken care to mingle, in the Constitution of Things, what is pleasing to our Imagination, with what is ferviceable to our Interests. The piercing Winds, and rugged Afpect of Winter, render the balmy Gales, and flowery Scenes of Spring, peculiarly delightful. At the same Time, the keen Frosts mellow the Soil, and prepare it for the Hand of Industry. The rushing Rains impregnate the Glebe, and fit it to become a Magazine of Plenty. The Earth is a great Laboratory; and December's Cold collects the grofs Materials, which are fublimated by the refining Warmth of May. The Air is a pure elastic Fluid; and were it always to remain in this motionless Serenity, it would lose much of it's active Spring; was it never agitated

agitated by these wholsome Concussions, it would contract a noisome, perhaps, a pestilential Taint. In which Cases, our Respiration, instead of purifying, would corrupt the vital Juices; instead of supplying Us with Resreshment, would be a Source of Diseases; or every Gasp We draw, might be unavoidable Death\*.—How then should we admire, how should we adore, that happy Union of Benignity and Wissom; which, from a Variety of Dispensations, produces an Uniformity of Good! Produces a perpetual Succession of Delights, and an uninterrupted Series of Advantages!

THE

\* Confidering the immense Quantity of Coals, and other combustible Materials, which are daily confumed, and evaporate into the Air. Confidering the numberless Steams, and Clouds of Smoke, which almost continually overwhelm populous Cities;the noisome Exhalations, which arise from thronged Infirmaries, and loathsome Jayls; from stagnating Lakes, and putrid Fens;-the Variety of offenfive and unwholfome Effluvia, which proceed from other Causes ;-it is a very remarkable Instance of a Providence, at once tenderly kind, and infinitely powerful, that Mankind is not Suffocated with Stench; that the Air is not choaked with Filth .- The Air is the common Sewer, into which ten thousand times ten thousand Nuisances are incessantly discharged; yet it is preserved so thoroughly clear, as to afford the most transparent Medium for Vision; fo delicately undulatory, as to transmit, with all imaginable Distinciness, every Diversity of Sound; so perfectly pure, as to be the constant Refiner of the Fluids, in every Animal that breathes.

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THE Darkness is now at it's Height; and I cannot but admire the obliging Manner of it's taking place. It comes not with a blunt and abrupt Incivility, but makes gentle and respectful Advances. A precipitate Transition, from the Splendors of Day, to all the Horrors of Midnight, would be inconvenient and frightful. It would bewilder the Traveller in his Journey; it would strike the Creation with Amazement; and, perhaps, be pernicious to the Organs of Sight. Therefore the Gloom rushes not upon us instantaneously, but increases by slow Degrees; and, fending Twilight before as it's Harbinger, decently advertises us of it's Approach. By this means, we are neither alarmed, nor incommoded, by the Change; but are able to take all fuitable and timely Measures, for it's Reception .-Thus graciously has Providence regulated, not only the grand Viciffitudes of the Seasons, but alfo the common Interchanges of Light and Darkness, with an apparent Reference to our Comfort.

Now, the fierce Inhabitants of the Forest forsake their Dens. A thousand grim Forms, a thousand growling Monsters, pace the Defart. Death is in their Jaws, while stung with Hunger, and athirst for Blood, they roam their nightly Rounds.—Unfortunate the Traveller, who is overtaken by the Night, in those dismal Wilds! How must be stand aghast, at the mingled Yell of ravenous Throats, and Lions roaring after their Prey! Defend Him, propitious Heaven!

or else He must see his endearing Spouse, and hail his native Home, no more!—Now, the prowling Wolf, like a murderous Russian, dogs the Shepherd's Footsteps, and besets his bleating Charge. The Fox, like a crafty Felon, steals to the thatched Cottage, and carries off the seathered Booty.

HAPPY for the World, were these the only Destroyers that walk in Darkness. But, alass! there are Savages in human Shape; who, muffled in Shades, infeft the Abodes of civilized Life, The Sons of Violence make Choice of this Seafon \*, to perpetrate the most outrageous Acts of Wrong and Robbery. The Adulterer waiteth for the Twilight; and, baser than the Villain on the Highway, betrays the Honour of his Bosomfriend. Now, Faction forms her close Cabals, and whispers her traiterous Infinuations. Now, Rebellion plans her accurfed Plots, and prepares the Train to blow a Nation into Ruin. Now Crimes, which hide their odious Heads in the Day, haunt the Seats of Society, and stalk through the Gloom with audacious Front. Now, the

\* — — When Night
Darkens the Streets, then wander forth the Sons
Of Belial, flown with Infolence and Wine.

MILT.

Vermin of the Stews crawl from their lurking Holes, to wallow in Sin, and spread Contagion

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through

through the Night. Each foothing himself with the fond Notion, That all is safe; That no Eye

ARE They then concealed? Prepofterous Madmen! To draw the Curtain between their infamous Practices, and a little Set of Mortals; but lay them open, to all these chaste and wakeful Eyes of Heaven \*! As though the Moon and Stars were made, to light Men to their Revels, and not to GOD .- Are they then concealed? No, truly. Was every one of these vigilant Luminaries closed; an Eye keener than the Lightning's Flash, an Eye brighter than Ten thousand Suns, beholds their every Motion. Their thickest Shades are beaming Day +, to the jealous Inspector, and supreme Judge of human Actions .- Deluded Creatures! have ye not heard, have ye not read, "That 66 Clouds and Darkness are HIS majestic Residence ‡?" In that very Gloom, to which you fly for Covert, he erects his Throne. What you reckon your Screen; is the Bar of his Tribunal. O! remember this! Stand in Awe, and fin not. Remember

\* - - Sed Luna videt, sed Sidera Testes
Intendunt Oculos.

† This is finely, and very forcibly expressed by the Psalmist: If I say, Peradventure the Darkness shall cover me; then shall my Night be turned to Day. Or, as it may be rendered somewhat more emphatically, Even the Night shall be broad Daylight all around me. Psal, cxxxix, 10.

‡ Pfal. xcvii. 2.

Remember, that the great and terrible God is about your Path \*, when you take your midnight Range; is about your Bed, when you indulge the loose Defire; and spies out all your Ways, be they ever so secretly conducted, or artfully disguised.

Some Minutes ago, a Passenger crossed along the Road. His Horse's Foot struck the Ground, and setched Fire from a Flint. My Eye, tho' at a Distance, catched the View; and saw, with great Clearness, the transient Sparkles: Of which, had I been ever so near, I should not have discerned the least Glimpse, under the Blaze of Day.—Sot, when Sickness has drawn a Veil

The original Words are much stronger than the Translation. The and art intimately acquainted with all my Ways. The former, I apprehend, denoting the exact Cognizance, which the Almighty taketh; the latter implying the constant Inspection, which he exerciseth; over all the Circumstances of our Conduct. Psal. exxxix. 2.

† I beg Leave to inform the young Gentleman, whose Name dignifies my Dedication; That this was a Remark of his honoured Father, when we rode together, and conversed in a dusky Evening. I mention this Circumstance, partly, to secure the Paragraph from Contempt; partly, to give Him, and the World, an Idea of that eminently serious Taste, which distinguished my deceased Friend.—The less obvious the Reslection, the more clearly it discovers a

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over the Gaiety of our Hearts; when Misfortunes have eclipfed the Splendor of our outward Circumstances; how many important Convictions present themselves, with the brightest Evidence! Under the Sunshine of Prosperity, they lay undiscovered; but, when some intervening Cloud has darkened the Scene, they emerge from their Obscurity, and even glitter upon our Minds. Then, the World, that delufive Cheat, confesses. her Emptiness: but Jesus, the bright and Morning-Star, beams forth with inimitable Luftre. Then, Vice loses all her fallacious Allurements ; that painted Strumpet is horrible, as the Hags of Hell : but Virtue, despised Virtue, gains Loveliness from a louring Providence, and treads the Shades with more than mortal Charms .- May this reconcile me, and all the Sons of Sorrow, to our appointed Share of Suffering! If Tribulation tend to diffipate the inward Darkness, and pour heavenly Day upon our Minds; welcome Distress; welcome Disappointment; welcome whatever our froward Flesh, or peevish Paffions, would miscall Calamities. These light Afflictions, which are but for a Moment, shall fit

Turn of Mind, remarkably spiritual; which would suffer nothing to escape, without yielding some religious Improvement. The meaner the Incident, the more admirable was that Fertility of Imagination; which could deduce the sublimest Truths, from the most trivial Occurrences.

fit easy upon our Spirits; since they befriend our Knowledge; promote our Faith; and so, "work out for us, a far more exceeding and eternal Weight of Glory \*."

How has this Darkness snatched every splendid and graceful Object from my Sight! It has dashed the Sponge over the Pictures of Spring, and destroyed all the delicate Distinctions of Things. Where are now the fine Tinges, which so lately charmed me from the glowing Parterre? The Blush is struck out, from the Cheeks of the Rose; and the snowy Hue, is dropt from the Lily. I cast my Eyes toward a magnificent

D 3 lo college Seat

2 Cor. iv. 17. The great Stephens, that Oracle of Grecian Learning, translates 229' υπερδολην, Quo nibil majus dici aut fingi potest. But how does the Sense rise! How is the Idea inlarged, under Tavo such forcible Expressions! καθ' υπερδολην εις υπερδολην.-The whole Verse is a Master-piece of the beautiful Antithesis, the lively Description, and the nervous Distion. It is one of those exquisite Passages in the inspired Writings, which, like some rich aromatic Plants, cannot be transferred from their own generous and native Soil, without being impaired in their Vivacity, and losing much of their Delicacy. Perhaps, the following Version may be somewhat less injurious to the sacred Original, than the common Translation ;-Our very light Affliction, which is but just for the present Mament, worketh out a far more exceeding, an incomparably great, and eternal Weight of Glory.

Seat; but the aspiring Columns, and fair-expanded Front, are mingled in rude Consustion. Without the Sun, all the Elegance of the blooming World, is a mere Blank; all the Symmetry of

Architecture, is a Shapeless Heap.

Is not this an expressive Emblem of the Loveliness, which the Sun of Righteousness transfuses into all that is amiable? Was it not for TESUS, and his Merits, I should figh with Anguish of Spirit; even while I rove through Ranks of the most beautiful Flowers, or breathe amidst a Wilderness of Sweets. Was it not for JESUS, and his Merits; I should roam like some disconsolate Spectre, even through the Smiles of Creation, and the Careffes of Fortune. My Conversation in this World, though dreffed in the most engaging Forms of external Pleasure, would be like the Passage of a condemned Malefactor, through enamelled Meadows, and Bowers of Blifs, to be broke upon the Wheel, or to expire on the Rack. But a daily Reflection, on the LAMB's atoning Blood; a comfortable Trust, that my Soul is reconciled through this divine Expiation; this is the Ray, the golden Ray, which irradiates the Face of the Universe. This is the Oil of Beauty, which makes all Things wear a chearful Aspect; and the Oil of Gladness, which disposes the Spectator to behold them with Delight.

Delight \*. This, this is the fecret Charm, which teaches Nature, in all her Prospects and all her Productions, fo exquifitely to pleafe.

" MAN goeth forth to his Work, and to his " Labour, till the Evening." But then his Strength fails; his Spirits flag; and he stands in need, not only of fome Respite from Toil, but of fome kindly and fovereign Refreshments .--What an admirable Provision for this Purpose, is Sleep! Sleep introduces a most welcome Vacation, both for the Soul and Body. The Exercifes of the Brain, and the Labours of the Hand, are at once discontinued. So that the weary Limbs repair their exhaufted Vigour; while the Day of Louising Day adring a this very penfive

\* Thus applied, that fine Piece of Flattery, addreffed to the Heathen Emperor, is firictly and literally true.

> Vultus ubi tuus Affulsit populo, gratior it dies, Et soles melius nitent. HORAT.

Which I would cast in a Christian Mould, and thus translate : bell od; co barthag anellal vrev eld;

When Faith prefents the Saviour's Death, in the And whispers, "This is thine;" Sweetly my rifing Hours advance, And peacefully decline. at all animuon one

While fuch my Views, the radiant Sun Sheds a more sprightly Ray; Each Object smiles; all Nature charms: I fing my Cares away.

penfive Thoughts drop their Load of Sorrows. and the bufy ones rest from the Fatigue of Application .- Most reviving Cordial! Equally beneficial to our animal and intellectual Powers. It supples the fleshly Machine, and keeps all it's nice Movements in a proper Posture for easy Play. It animates the thinking Faculties with fresh Alaerity, and rekindles their Ardor for the Studies of the Dawn. Without these enlivening Recruits, how foon would the most robust Conflitution, be wasted into a walking Skeleton; and the most learned Sage, degenerate into a hoary Idiot !- Some Time ago, I beheld, with Surprize, poor Florio. His Air was wild; his Countenance meagre; his Thoughts roving, and Speech difconcerted. Inquiring the Cause of this strange Alteration, I was informed, That, for feveral Nights, he had not closed his Eyes in Sleep. For want of which noble Restorative, that fprightly Youth, (who was once the Life of the Discourse, and the Darling of the Company) is become a Spectacle of Misery and Horror.

How many of my Fellow-creatures are, at this very Instant, confined to the Bed of Languishing; and complaining, with that illustrious Sufferer of old, Wearisome Nights are appointed to me \* ! Instead of indulging foft Repose, they are counting the tedious Hours; telling every firiking Clock; or measuring the very Moments, Sheds a more forightly Ray;

Fach Object find . it dol sture charme :. I fing my Cares away.

by their throbbing Pulse. How many, haraffed with Pain, most passionately long to make some little Truce with their Agonies, in peaceful Slumbers! How many, fick with Disquietude, and reffless even on their downy Pillows, would purchase this transient Oblivion of their Woes, almost at any Rate!-That, which Wealth cannot procure; which Multitudes figh for in vain; thy GoD has bestowed on Thee, Times out of Number. The welcome Vifitant, punctual at the needed Hour, has entered thy Chamber, and poured his Poppies round thy Couch. Has gently closed thy Eye-lids, and shed his slumberous Dews over all thy Senses.

SINCE Sleep is fo absolutely necessary; fo inestimably valuable; observe, what a fine Apparatus Almighty Goodness has made, to accommodate us with the balmy Bleffing. With how kind a Precaution, He removes whatever might obstruct it's Access, or impede it's Influence! He draws around us the Curtain of Darkness; which inclines us to a drowfy Indolence, and conceals every Object, that might too flrongly agitate the Sense. He conveys Peace into our Apartments; and imposes Silence, on the whole Creation. Every Animal is bidden to tread foftly, or rather to cease from it's Motion, when Man is retiring to his Repose.-May we not discern, in this gracious Disposition of Things, the tender Cares

of a Nursing-Mother; who hushes every Noise, and secludes every Disturbance, when She has laid the Child of her Love to Rest? So, by such soothing Circumstances, and gently-working Opiates, HE giveth, to his Beloved, Sleep\*.

ANOTHER fignal Instance of a Providence intent upon our Welfare, is, that we are preferved fafe in the Hours of Slumber. How are we then lost to all Apprehension of Danger; even though the Murderer be at our Bed-side, or his naked Sword at our Breast! Destitute of all Concern for ourselves, we are unable to think of, much more to provide for, our own Security. At these Moments, therefore, we lie open to innumerable Perils: Perils, from the resistless Rage of Flames: Perils, from the insidious Artisces of Thieves, or the outrageous Violence of Robbers: Perils, from the irregular Workings + of our own Thoughts, and especially from the Incursions of our spiritual Enemy.

WHAT

#### \* Pfal. cxxvii. 2.

† I think, it is referable only to a superintending, and watchful Providence, that We are not hurried into the most pernicious Actions, when our Imagination is heated, and our Reason stupesied by Dreams.—We have sometimes heard of unfortunate Persons, who, walking in their Sleep, have thrown themselves headlong from a Window, and been dashed to Death on the Pebbles. And whence is it, that such disastrous Accidents are only related as Pieces of News, not experienced by Ourselves, or our Families?

WHAT dreadful Mischief might that restless, that implacable Adversary of Mankind work, was there not an invisible Hand to controul his Rage, and protect poor Mortals! What

lies? Were our Minds more fober in their Operations, or more circumspect in their Regards? No, verily: Nothing could be more wild, than their Excursions; and None could be more inattentive to their own Welfare. Therefore, if We have laid Us down, and slept in Peace; it was, because the LORD vouchfased Us the sweet Refreshment: if We rose again in Safety; it was, because the LORD sustained Us with his

unremitted Protection.

Will the candid Reader excuse me, if I add a short Story; or rather a Matter of Fact, suitable to the preceding Remark ?- Two Persons, who had been hunting together in the Day, flept together the following Night. One of them was renewing the Pursuit in his Dream; and, having run the whole Circle of the Chace, came, at last, to the Fall of the Stag. Upon this, He cries out with a determined Ardor; I'll kill bim: I'll kill bim: and immediately feels for the Knife. which he carried in his Pocket. His Companion happening to be awake, and observing what passed, leaped from the Bed. Being secure from Danger, and the Moon shining into the Room, He stood to view the Event. When, to his inexpressible Surprize, the infatuated Sportsman gave several deadly Stabs, in the very Place, where, a Moment before, the Throat and the Life of his Friend lay.—This I mention, as a Proof, that nothing hinders Us, even from being Affassins of Others, or Murderers of Ourselves, amidst the mad Sallies of Sleep; only the preventing Care of our Heavenly Father.

What Scenes of Horror might he represent to our Imaginations, and "fcare us with Dreams, or terrify us with Visions \*!" But the Keeper of Ifrael, who never flumbers nor fleeps, interposes in our Behalf; at once to cherish us under his Wings, and to defend us as with a Shield .- It is faid of Solomon, "That Three-" fcore valiant Men were about his Bed; all exor pert in War; every one with his Sword upon "his Thigh, because of Fear in the Night +." But One greater than Solomon; One mightier than Myriads of armed Hosts; even the great JEHOVAH, in whom is everlafting Strength, He vouchfafes to encamp about our Houses; to watch over our fleeping Minutes, and to stop all the Avenues of Ill .- O! the unwearied and condescending Goodness of our Creator! Who lulls us to our Rest, by bringing on the silent Shades; and plants his own ever-watchful Eye as our Continel, while we enjoy the needful Repose.

REASON, now, refigns her fedate Office; and Fancy, extravagant Fancy, leads the Mind through

<sup>\*</sup> What a complete Master that malignant Spirit is, in exhibiting wistonary Representations, appears from his Conduct towards Christ, on the high Mountain: and that he is too ready, if not restrained by an over-ruling Power, to employ his Dexterity in afflicting Mankind, is evident from his Treatment of Job. See Luke iv. 5. Job vii. 14.

through a Maze of Vanity. The Head is crouded with false Images, and tantalized with the most ridiculous Misapprehensions of Things. are expatiating amidst Fairy Fields, and gathering Garlands of visionary Blifs; while their Bodies are stretched on a Wisp of Straw, and sheltered by the Cobwebs of a Barn. Others, quite insensible of their Rooms of State, are mourning in a doleful Dungeon, or struggling with the raging Billows. Perhaps, with hafty Steps, they climb the craggy Cliff; and, with real Anxiety, fly from the imaginary Danger, Or elfe, benumbed with fudden Fear, and finding themfelves unable to escape, they give up at once their Hopes and their Efforts; and, though reclined on a Couch of Ivory, and finking, all helpless and distressed, in the furious Whirlpool. So unaccountable are the Vagaries of the Brain, while Sleep maintains it's Dominion over the Limbs!

But is This the only Season, when absurd and incoherent Irregularities play their Magic on our Minds? Are there not those who dream, even in their waking Moments!—Some pride Themfelves in a Notion of superior Excellency, because the Royal Favour has annexed a few splendid Titles to their Names? or because the dying Silkworm has bequeathed her finest Threads, to cover their Nakedness.—Others congratulate

their own fignal Happiness, because Loads of golden Lumber are amassed together in their Coffers; or promise themselves a most superlative Felicity indeed, when fome Thousands more are added to the useless Heap .- Nor are there wanting Others, who gape after substantial Satisfaction from airy Applause; and flatter themfelves with, I know not what, Immortality in the momentary Buz of Renown .- Are any of These a whit more reasonable in their Opinions, than the poor ragged Wretch in his Reveries; who, while fnoring under a Hedge, exults in the Possession of his stately Palace, and sumptuous Furniture ?-- If Persons, who are very Vassals to their own domineering Paffions, and led captive by numberless Temptations: if these Perfons pique themselves with a Conceit of their Liberty, and fancy themselves the generous and gallant Spirits of the Age: where is the Difference between Theirs, and the Madman's Frenzy; who, though chained to the Floor, is throned in Thought, and wielding an imaginary Sceptre? - In a Word; as many as borrow their Dignity from a Plume of Feathers, or the gaudy Trappings of Fortune; as many as fend their Souls to feek for Blifs in the Blandishments of Sense, or in any Thing short of the divine Favour, and a well-grounded Hope of

the incorruptible Inheritance \*; what are they but Dreamers with their Eyes open; delirious;

though in Health?

Would you see their Picture, drawn to the very Life; and the Success of their Schemes, calculated with the utmost Exactness; cast your Eye upon that fine Representation, exhibited by the Prophet: It shall be even as when a hungry Man dreameth, and behold, he eateth; but he awaketh, and his Soul is empty: Or as when a thirfly Man dreameth, and behold, he drinketh; but he awaketh, and behold, he is faint, and his Soul bath Appetite +. Such is the Race, and fuch the Prize, of all those Candidates for Honour and Joy; who run wide from the Mark of the high Calling of God, in CHRIST JESUS. They live in Vanity, and die in Woe .- Awaken us, merciful LORD, from these noon-mide Trances ! Awaken us, while Conviction may turn to our Advantage, and not ferve only to increase our Torment. O! let our "Eyes be enlightened, to difcern the Things that are excellent;" and no longer be imposed upon by fantastic Appearances, which, however pompous they may feem, will prove more empty than the Visions of

MILT. Comus.

† Ifa. xxix. 8.

<sup>\*</sup> These give a facred, and home-felt Delight,
A fober Certainty of waking Blis.

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the Night, more transient than the Dream that is forgotten.

HAVING mentioned Sleep and Dreams, let me once again confider those remarkable Incidents of our Frame: fo very remarkable, that I may venture to call them, a kind of experimental Mystery, and little less than a standing Miracle. -Behold the most vigorous Constitution, when firetched on the Bed of Ease, and totally refigned to the Slumbers of the Night. It's Activity is oppressed with Fetters of Indolence; it's Strength is configned over to a temporary Annihilation; the Nerves are like a Bow unffrung, and the whole animal System is like a motionless Log .-Behold a Person of the most delicate Sensations, and amiable Dispositions. His Eyes, though thrown wide open, admit not the vifual Ray: at least, distinguish not Objects. His Ears, with the Organs unimpaired, and articulate Accents beating upon the Drum, perceive not the Sound; at least, apprehend not the Meaning. The Senses, and their exquifitely fine Feelings, are overwhelmed with an unaccountable Stupefaction. You call him a focial Creature; but where are his focial Affections? He knows not the Father, that begat him; and takes no Notice of the Friend, that is as his own Soul. The Wife of his Bosom may expire by his Side, and He lie more unconcerned

concerned than a Barbarian. The Children of his Body, may be tortured with the feverest Pangs; and He, even in the same Chamber, remain untouched with the least Commiseration. -Behold the most ingenious Scholar: whose Judgment is piercing, and able to trace the most intricate Difficulties of Science; his Tafte refined, and quick to relish all the Beauties of Sentiment and Composition. Yet, at this Juncture, the thinking Faculties are unhinged, and the intellectual Oeconomy quite disconcerted. Instead of close-connected Reasonings, nothing but a disjointed Huddle of absurd Ideas: instead of welldigested Principles, nothing but a disorderly Jumble of crude Conceptions. The most palpable Delufions, impose upon his Imagination. The whole Night passes, and he frequently mistakes it for a fingle Minute: is not fensible of the Transition, hardly fensible of any Duration.

YET, no fooner does the Morning dawn, and Day-light enter the Room; but this strange Inchantment vanishes. The Man awakes, and finds himself possessed of all the valuable Endowments; which, for feveral Hours, were fuspended, or loft. His Sinews are braced, and fit for Action. His Senses are alert and keen. The romantic Visionary brightens into the Mafter of Reason. The frozen or benumbed Affections, melt with Tenderness, and glow with Benevolence. And, what is beyond measure furprising, the intoxicated Mind works itself sober, VOL. II.

not

not by flow Degrees; but, in the Twinkling of an Eye, recovers from it's Perturbation .- Why does not the Stupor, which deadens all the nice Operations of the animal Powers, hold fast it's Possession? When the Thoughts are once difadjusted, why are they not always in Confusion? How is it, that they are rallied in a Moment; and, from the wildest Irregularity, reduced to the most orderly Array?-From an Inactivity, refembling Death; how is the Body fo fuddenly reflored, to Vigour and Agility? From Extravagancies, bordering upon Madness; how is the Underflanding inflantaneously re-established, in Sedateness and Harmony? - Surely, "this is the " LORD's Doing, and it should be marvellous " in our Eyes:" should awaken our Gratitude, and inspirit our Praise.

This is the Time, in which Ghosts are supposed to make their Appearance. Now, the timorous Imagination teems with Phantoms, and creates numberless Terrors to itself. Now dreary Forms, in sullen State, stalk along the Gloom; or, swifter than Lightning, glide across the Shades. Now, Voices more than mortal \* are heard

\* Vox quoque per lucos vulgo exaudita filentes Ingens, & fimulacra modis pallentia miris Vifa fub obscurum noctis.—

VIRC.

heard from the echoing Vaults, and Groans issue from the hollow Tombs. Now, melancholy Spectres visit the Ruins of antient Monasteries, and frequent the folitary Dwellings of the Dead. They pass and repass, in unsubstantial Images, along the forfaken Galleries; or take their determined Stand, over some lamented Grave.-How often has the School-boy fetched a long Circuit, and trudged many a needless Step, in order to avoid the haunted Church-yard? Or, if Necesfity, fad Necessity, has obliged him to cross the Spot; where buman Skulls are lodged below, and the baleful Yews shed supernumerary Horrors above; a Thousand hideous Stories rush into his Memory. Fear adds Wings to his Feet; he fcarce touches the Ground; dares not once look behind him; and bleffes his good Fortune, if no frightful Sound purred at his Heels, if no ghaftly Shape bolted upon his Sight.

'Tis strange, to observe the excessive Timidity, which possesses many Peoples Minds, on this fanciful Occasion; while they are void of all Concern, on others of the most tremendous Import. Those, who are startled, in any dark and lonely Walk, at the very Apprehension of a single Spectre; are nevertheless unimpressed at the sure Prospect, of entering into a whole World of disembodied Beings. Nay, are without any Emotions of Awe, though they know themselves to

E 2

be hastening into the Presence of the Great, Infinite, and Eternal Spirit .- Should fome pale Meffenger from the Regions of the Dead, draw back our Curtains at the Hour of Midnight; and, appointing some particular Place, say, as the horrid Apparition to Brutus, I'll meet thee there \*: I believe, the boldest Heart would feel fomething like a Panic; would feriously think upon the Adventure, and be in Pain for the Event. But, when a Voice from Heaven cries, in the awakening Language of the Prophet, Prepare to meet thy GOD, O Israel+; how little is the Warning regarded! How foon is it forgot! Preposterous Stupidity! To be utterly unconcerned, where it is the truest Wisdom to take the Alarm; and to be all Trepidation, where there is nothing really terrible !- Do Thou, my Soul, remember thy Saviour's Admonition; " I will " forewarn you, whom you shall fear. Fear on not these imaginary Horrors of the Night. But fear that awful Being; whose Revelation of Himfelf, though with Expressions of pecu-" liar

† Amos iv. 12.

<sup>\*</sup> The Story of Brutus, and his evil Genius, is well known. Nor must it be denied, that the precise Words of the Spectre to the Hero were, I'll meet thee at Philippi. But as this would not answer my Purpose, I was obliged to make an Alteration, in the Circumstance of Place.

11 liar Mercy, made Moses, his favourite Servant,

" tremble exceedingly. Whose Manifestation,

"when he appears with Purposes of inexorable

"Vengeance, will make mighty Conquerors; who were familiar with Dangers, and effranged to

"Difmay; call upon the Mountains to fall on

"them, and the Rocks to cover them. The

"Menace of whose majestic Eye, when He

comes attended with thousand Thousands of

" his immortal Hosts, will make the very Hea-

" vens cleave afunder, and the Earth flee away.-

"O! dread HIS Displeasure; secure HIS Fa-

" vour; and then Thou may'ft commit all thy

" other Anxieties to the Wind. Thou may'll

" laugh at every other Fear."

THIS brings to my Mind a memorable and amazing Occurrence, recorded in the Book of Job\*. Which is, I think, no inconfiderable Proof of the real Existence of Apparitions +, on E 3 fome

\* Job iv. 12, 14, &c.

+ Is a Proof of the real Existence of Apparitions.—It the Sense, in which I have always understood this Passage, be true—Eliphaz, I apprehend, was neither in a Trance, nor in a Dream, but perfectly awake — Though He speaks of Sleep; He speaks of it, as fallen not upon himself, but upon other Men. He does not mention Dreams, though אונים אונ

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fome very extraordinary Emergencies; while it discountenances those Legions of idle Tales, which Superstition has raised, and Credulity received. Since it teaches us, that if, at any Time, those Visitants from the unknown World, render themselves perceivable by Mortals, it is not upon any Errand of frivolous Consequence; but, to convey Intelligences of the utmost Moment, or to work Impressions of the highest Advantage.

'Twas in the Dead of Night. All Nature lay shrouded in Darkness. Every Creature was buried in Sleep. The most profound Silence reigned

furely be a Wind, as some translate the Word min. Because, the Circumstance of standing still, is not so compatible with the Nature of a Wind; and a Wind would have passed above Him, all around Him, as well as before Him. Not to add, how low a Remark it is, and how unworthy of a Place in so august a Description, that He could not discern the Form of a Wind .- It feems, therefore, to have been a real Spirit; either Angelical as were those, which presented themselves to Abraham resting at the Door of his Tent, and to Lot fitting in the Gate of Sodom; or elfe, the Spirit of some departed Saint, as in the Case of Samuel's Apparition, or the famous Appearance of Moses and Elijah on the Mount of Transfiguration .- A Spirit, affuming some Vehicle, in order to become visible to the human Eye. Which, accordingly, Eliphaz faw, exhibiting itself as an Object of Sight. But faw to obscurely and indiftinctly, that He was not able, either to describe it's Aspect, or to discern whom it resembled.

reigned through the Universe. In these solemn Moments, Eliphaz alone, all wakeful and folitary, was musing upon sublime and heavenly Subjects .- When, lo! an awful Being, from the invisible Realms, burst into his Apartment \*. A Spirit passed before his Face. Astonishment feized the Beholder. His Bones shivered within Him; his Flesh trembled all over Him; and the Hair of his Head stood erect with Horror .-Sudden and unexpected, was the Appearance of the Phantom; not fuch it's Departure. It flood fill, to present itself more fully to his View. It made a solemn Pause, to prepare his Mind for fome momentous Message.-After which, a Voice was heard. A Voice, for the Importance E 4

\* I have given this folemn Picture a modern Drefs, rather for the Sake of Variety and Illustration, than from any Apprehension of improving the admirable Original. Such an Attempt, I am sensible, would be more abfurdly vain, than to lacquer Gold, or paint the Diamond. The Description, in Eliphaz's own Language, is awful and affecting to the last Degree. A Night-Piece, dressed in all the Circumstances of the deepest Horror. I question, whether Shakespeare himself, though so peculiarly happy for his great Command of terrifying Images, has any Thing fuperior or comparable to this. The Judges of fine Composition see the masterly Strokes; and, I believe, the most ordinary Reader feels them, chilling his Blood, and awakening Emotions of Dread in his Mind.

of it's Meaning, worthy to be had in everlafting Remembrance; for the Solemnity of it's Delivery, enough to alarm a Heart of Stone. It spoke; and this was the Purport of it's Words ;-" Shall " Man, frail Man, be just before the mighty " GOD? Shall even the most accomplished of " Mortals be pure in the Sight of his Maker \*? " Behold, and confider it attentively. He put " no such Trust in his most exalted Servants, as fhould bespeak them incapable of Defect. " And his very Angels He charged with Folly; " as finking, even in the highest Perfection of " their Holiness, infinitely beneath his transcend-" ent Glories; as falling, even in all the " Fidelity of their Obedience, inexpressibly " fhort of the Homage due to his adorable " Majesty.

There seems to be a significant and beautiful Gradation in the Hebrew Words WINN and DIN, which I have endeavoured to preserve, by a Sort of paraphrastic Version:—The Reader will observe a new Turn given to the Sentiment; preserable, I think, to that which our English Translation exhibits. Not, shall Man be more just than GOD? But, shall Man be just before, or in the Sight of GOD? The Passage, thus rendered, speaks a Truth incomparably more weighty, and needful to be inculcated. A Truth, exactly parallel to that humbling Confession of the Prophet, We are all as an unclean Thing; and to that solenn Declaration of the Psalmist, In thy Sight shall no Man living be justified.

" Majesty. If angelic Natures must not pre-

" fume to justify, either Themselves, or their Services, before uncreated Purity; how much

" more abfurd is fuch a Notion, how much more

"impious such an Attempt, in Them that dwell

" in Houses of Clay; whose Original is from the

" Dust, and whose State is all Impersection!"

I would define from hence, the very fingular Necessity of that Poverty of Spirit, which intirely renounces it's own Attainments; and most thankfully fubmits to the Righteousness of the incarnate God.—To inculcate this Lesson, the Son of the Blessed came down from Heaven; and pressed no other Principle, with so repeated \* an Importunity, on his Hearers. To instill the same Doctrine, the Holy Ghost touched the Lips of the Apostles with sacred Eloquence; and made it an eminent Part of their Commission, "to demolish every high Imagination." That

no

It is well worthy of our Observation, says an excellent Commentator, "That no one Sentence ut"tered by our Lord, is so frequently repeated as 
"this; Whosever shall exalt himself, shall be abased; 
"and he that shall humble himself, shall be exalted."
Which often occurs in the Evangelists; but is never duly accomplished in Us, till We disclaim all Pretension to Merit and Righteousness of our own, and seek them only in the Atonement and Obedience of Jesus Christ.

no Expedient might be wanting, to give it a deep and lasting Efficacy on the human Mind; a Phantom arises from the Valley of the Shadow of Death, or a Teacher descends from the Habitation of Spirits.—Whatever then we neglect; let us not neglect to cultivate this Grace, which has been so variously taught, so powerfully enforced.

HARK! a doleful Voice—With fudden Starts, and hideous Screams, it disturbs the Silence of the peaceful Night. 'Tis the Screech-owl, sometimes in frantic, sometimes in disconsolate Accents, uttering her Woes\*. She slies the vocal Grove, and shuns the Society of all the feathered Choir. The blooming Gardens, and slowery Meads, have no Charms for her. Obscene Shades, ragged Ruins, and Walls overgrown with Ivy, are her favourite Haunts. Above, the mouldering Precipice nods, and threatens a Fall: below, the Toad crawls, or the poisonous Adder hisses. The sprightly Morning, which awakens other Animals into Joy, administers no Pleasure

\* Solaque culminibus ferali carmine bubo Sæpe queri, longasque in sletum ducere voces.

Thus fung that charming Genius, that Prince of the antient Poets, that most consummate Master of Elegance and Accuracy; all whose Sentiments are Nature, whose every Description is a Picture, whose whose Language is Music—VIRGIL.

to this gloomy Recluse. Even the smiling Face of Day, is her Aversion; and all it's lovely

Scenes, create nothing but Uneafiness.

So, just so, would it fare with the Ungodly; were it possible to suppose their Admission, into the chafte and bright Abodes of endless Felicity. They would find nothing but Disappointment and Shame, even at the Fountain-Head of Happiness and Honour .- For how could the Tongue, habituated to Profaneness, taste any Delight in the harmonious Adorations of Heaven? How could the Lips, cankered with Slander, relish the Raptures of everlasting Praise? Where would be the Satisfaction of the vain Beauty, or the supercilious Grandee? Since, in the Temple of the Skies, no Incense of Flattery would be addressed to the former; nor any obsequious Homage paid to the latter.-The spotless and inconceivable Purity of the bleffed God, would flash Confusion on the lascivious Eye. The envious Mind, must be on a Rack of self-tormenting Paffions; to observe Millions of happy Beings, shining in all the Perfections of Glory, and folacing themselves in the Fulness of Joy .- In fhort; the unfanctified Soul, amidst holy and triumphant Spirits; even in the refined Regions of Bliss and Immortality; would be like this melancholy Bird, diflodged from her darkfome Retirement,

Retirement, and imprisoned under the Beams of Day \*.

THE Voice of this Creature fcreaming at our Windows, or of the Raven croaking over our Houses, is, they say, a Token of approaching Death. There are Persons, who would regard such an Incident, with no small Degree of Solicitude. Trivial as it is; it would damp their Spirits, perhaps, break their Rest.—One cannot but wonder, that People should suffer themselves to be affrighted at such fantassical, and yet be quite unaffected with real, Presages of their Dissolution. Real Presages of this awful

Event,

<sup>\*</sup> I would beg of the Reader to observe, with what Emphasis and Propriety our LORD touches this important Point, in his memorable Reply to Nicodemus. Verily, verily, I jay unto thee, Except a Man be born again, He CANNOT enter into the Kingdom of Heaven; q. d. " I wave the Authority of the Si prome " Judge, and speak with the Condescension of a Teacher in Ifrael. Though I might, without being liable to " the least Control, pass it into a sovereign Decree; " That unrenewed Mortals, who are Slaves to corrupt " Appetite, SHALL NOT enter the Habitations of the " Just; I rather choose to represent it, as a Case ut-" terly impossible; and charge the Calamity, not upon " Divine Severity, but upon human Folly. Such Per-" fons fron the very Nature of Things, preclude " themselves; they incapacitate their own Minds; " and Contrarieties mult be reconciled, before They, " in their unregenerate Condition, can be Partakers of " those spiritual and sublime Delights." John iii. 3.

Event, address us from every Quarter. What are these incumbent Glooms, which overwhelm the World, but a kind of Pall provided for Nature; and an Image of that long Night, which will quickly cover the Inhabitants of the whole Earth? What an Affinity has the Sleep \*, which will very foon weigh down my drowly Eye-lids, with that State of intire Ceffation, in which all my Senses must be laid aside! The silent Chamber, and the Bed of Slumber, are a very fignificant Reprefentation of the Land, where all Things are hushed; all Things are forgotten .- What meant that deep Death-Bell Note, which, the other Evening, faddened the Air? Laden with heaviest Accents, it struck our Ears, and seemed to knock at the Door of our Hearts. Surely, it brought a Message to surviving Mortals, and thus the Tidings ran: " Mortals, the Destroyer of your Race is on his Way. The last Ene-" my has begun the Purfuit; and is gaining 66 Ground upon you, every Moment. His 66 Paths are strewed with Heaps of Slain. Even now his Javelin has laid one of your Neigh-" bours in the Dust; and will foon, very foon, " aim the inevitable Blow at each of your Lives." W E need not go down to the Charnel-House, nor carry our Search into the Repositories of the Dead:

\* Et Consanguineus Lethi Sopor.

VIRG.

Dead; in order to find Memorials of our impending Doom. A Multitude of these Remembrancers are planted in all our Paths, and point the heedless Passengers to their long Home. I can hardly enter a confiderable Town, but I meet the funeral Procession, or the Mourners going about the Streets. The Hatchment fufpended on the Wall, or the Crape streaming in the Air, are filent Intimations; that both Rich and Poor have been emptying their Houses, and replenishing their Sepulchres. I can scarce join in any Conversation, but mention is made of fome that are given over by the Physician, and hovering on the Confines of Eternity; of others, that have just dropt their Clay amidst weeping Friends, and are gone to appear before the Judge of all the Earth. There's not a News-Paper comes to my Hand; but amidst all it's entertaining Narrations, reads feveral ferious Lectures of Mortality. What else are the repeated Accounts-of Age, worn out by flow-confuming Sicknesses - of Youth, dashed to Pieces by some sudden Stroke of Casualty - of Patriots, exchanging their Seats in the Senate, for a Lodging in the Tomb-of Misers, resigning their Breath, and (O relentless Destiny!) leaving their very Riches for others? Even the Vehicles of our Amusement, are Registers of the Deceased;

and the Voice of Fame feldom founds, but in Concert with a Knell.

THESE Monitors croud every Place; not fo much as the Scenes of our Diversion excepted. What are the Decorations of our public Buildings, and the most elegant Furniture of our Parlours; but the Imagery of Death, and Trophies of the Tomb? That marble Buft; and those gilded Pictures; how solemnly they recognize the Fate of others, and speakingly remind us of our own !- I fee, I hear, and O! I feel this great Truth. It is interwoven with my Constitution. The frequent Decays of the Structure foretel it's final Ruin. What are all the Pains, that have been darted through my Limbs; what every Disease, that has assaulted my Health; but the advanced Guards of the Foe? What are the Languors and Weariness, that attend the Labours of each revolving Day; but the more secret Practices of the Adverfary, flowly undermining the earthly Tabernacle?

AMIDST fo many Notices, shall we go on thoughtless and unconcerned? Can none of these Prognostics, which are sure as Oracles, awaken our Attention, and engage our Circumspection? Noab, 'tis written, being warned of GOD, prepared an Ark. Imitate, my Soul, imitate this excellent Example. Admonished by such a Cloud

of Witnesses, be continually putting thyself in a Readiness for the last Change. Let not that Day, of which thou hast so many infallible Signs, come upon thee unawares.—Get the Ivy untwined, and thy Affections disentangled from this inchanting World; that thou may'ft be able to quit it, without Reluctance. Get the dreadful Handwriting cancelled, and all thy Sins blotted out; that thou may'ft depart in Peace, and have nothing to sear at the decisive Tribunal. Get, O! get thyself interested in the Redeemer's Merits, and transformed into his facred Image; then, shalt Thou be meet for the Inheritance of Saints in Light, and may'st even desire to be dissolved, and to be with Christ.

SOMETIMES, in my Evening Walk, I have heard

— — The wakeful Bird
Sing darkling, and, in shadiest Covert hid,
Tune her nocturnal Note \*.

How different the Airs of this charming Songfler, from those harsh and boding Outeries! The little Creature ran through all the Variations of Music; and shewed herself Mistress of every Grace, which constitutes or embellishes Harmony.—Sometimes, she swells a manly Throat, and

\* MILT. Par. Loft, B. III. 1. 38.

and her Song kindles into Ardor. The Tone is fo bold, and flrikes with fuch Energy, you would imagine the sprightly Serenader in the very next Thicket. Anon, the Strain languishes, and the mournful Warbler melts into Tenderness. The melancholy Notes just steal upon the Shades, and faintly touch your Ear; or, in soft and sadlypleasing Accents, they seem to die along the distant Vale. Silence is pleased, and Night listens to the trilling Tale.

WHAT an Invitation is this, to flip away from the thronged City! This coy and modest Min-Arel, entertains only the Lovers of Retirement, Those, who are carousing over their Bowls, or ranting at the riotous Club, lose this Feast of Harmony .- In like manner, the Pleasures of Religion, and the Joy of Reconciliation with Gon; the Satisfactions arifing, from an established Interest in Christ, and from the Prospect of a blissful Immortality; these are all lost to the Mind, that is ever in the Croud; and dares not, or delights not, to retire into itself.-Are we charmed with the Nightingale's Song? Do we wish to have it nearer, and hear it oftener? Let us feek a renewed Heart, and a refigned Will; a Conscience that whispers Peace, and Passions that are tuned by Grace. Then, shall we never want a Melody in our own Breafts, far more mufically pleasing, than sweet Philomela's sweetest Strains.

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F

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As different as the Voices of these Birds, are the Circumstances of those few Persons, who continue awake. - Some are fquandering, Pearls fhall I fay, or Kingdoms? No; but what is unfpeakably more precious, Time. Squandering this inestimable Talent, with the most senseless and wanton Prodigality. Not content with allowing a few spare Minutes, for the Purpose of necessary Recreation; they lavish many Hours, devote whole Nights; to that idle Diversion of fhuffling, ranging, and detaching a Set of painted Pasteboards. - Others, instead of this busy Trifling, act the Part of their own Tormentors. They even piquet themselves\*, and call it Amusement; they are torn by wild Horses, yet term it a Sport. What else is the Gamester's Practice? His Mind is firetched on the Tenter-Hooks of anxious Suspence, and agitated by the fiercest Extremes of Hope and Fear? While the Dice are rattling, his Heart is throbbing; his Fortune is tottering; and, possibly, at the very next Throw, the one finks in the Gulf of Ruin, the other is hurried into the Rage of Diftraction.

SOME, finatched from the Bloom of Health, and the Lap of Plenty, are confined to the Chamber of Sickness. Where they are constrained, either

<sup>\*</sup> Alluding to a very painful Punishment, inslicted on Delinquents among the Soldiery.

either to plunge into the everlasting World, in an unprepared Condition; or else (sad Alternative!) to think over all the Follies of a heedless Life, and all the Bitterness of approaching Death. The Disease rages; it bassless the Force of Medicine; and urges the reluctant Wretch, to the Brink of the Precipice. While Furies rouse the Conscience, and point at the bottomless Pit below.—Perhaps, his drooping Mother, deprived long ago of the Husband of her Bosom, and berest of all her other Offspring; is, even now, receiving the Blow which confummates her Calamities \*. In vain, she tries

to

\* This brings to my Mind one of the deepett Mourning-Pieces, extant in the Productions of the Pen. The facred Historian paints it, in all the Simplicity of Stile, yet with all the Strength of Colouring .- When JESUS came nigh to the Gate of the City, behold! there was a dead Man carried out, the only Son of his Mother, and she was a Widow. - What a Gradation is here! How pathetically beautiful! every fresh Circumstance, widens the Wound; aggravates the Calamity; till the Description is worked up into the most finished Picture of exquisite and inconfolable Diffress .- He was a young Man: cut off in the Flower of Life, amidst a thousand gay Expectations, and fmiling Hopes. A Son; an only Son; the afflicted Mother's All. So that none remained to preserve the Name, or perpetuate the Family. What rendered the Case still more deplorable, She was a Widow: left intirely defolate; abandoned to her Woes; without any to share her

to affwage the Sorrows of a beloved Son; in vain, she attempts, with her tender Offices, to prolong a Life, dearer than her own. He faints in her Arms; he bows his Head; he finks in Death. Fatal, doubly fatal, that last expiring Pang? While it dislodges the unwilling Soul, it rends an only Child, from the yearning Embraces of a Parent; and tears away the Support of her

Age, from a disconsolate Widow.

WHILE Those long for a Reprieve; Others invite the Stroke. Quite weary of the World, with a reftless Impatience, they figh for Diffolution. Some, pining away under the tedious Decays of an incurable Confumption; or gasping for Breath, and almost suffocated, by an Inundation of dropfical Waters. On some, a relentles Cancer has fastened it's envenomed Teeth; and is gnawing them, though in the midft of bodily Vigour, in the midst of pitying Friends, gradually to Death. Others are on a Rack of Agonies, by convulfive Fits of the Stone. O! how the Pain writhes their Limbs; how the Sweat bedews their Flesh; and their Eye-balls wildly roll! Methinks, the Night condoles with these her distressed Children; and sheds dewy Tears,

Sorrows, or to comfort her under the irreparable Loss.—Is not this a fine Sketch of the Impassioned and Picturesque? Who can consider the Narrative, with any Attention; and not feel his Heart penetrated, with a tender Commisferation? Luke vii. 12.

Tears, over their forrowful Abodes.—But of all Mortals, They are the most exquisitely miserable, who groun beneath the Pressure of a melancholy Mind; or smart under the Lashes of a resentful Conscience. Though robed in Ermine; or covered with Jewels; the State of a Slave chained to the Gallies, or of an Exile condemned to the Mines, is a perfect Paradise compared with theirs.

O! that the Votaries of Mirth; whose Life is a continued Round of Merriment and Whim; would bestow one serious Reslection, on this Variety of human Woes! It might teach them to be less enamoured, with the few languid Sweets; that are thinly scattered through this Vale of Tears, and invironed with such a Multitude of ragged Thorns. It might teach them, no longer to dance away their Years, with a giddy rambling Impulse; but to aspire, with a determined Aim, after those happy Regions, where Delights, abundant and unembittered, slow.

CAN there be Circumstances, which a Man of Wisdom would more earnestly deprecate, than these several Instances of grievous Tribulation? There are; and, what is very astonishing, they are frequently the Desire and the Choice of Those, who sanfy themselves the sole Heirs of Happiness. Those I mean, who are launching out into the Depths of Extravagance, and running

F 3 excessive

excessive Lengths of Riot: who are prostituting their Reputation, and facrificing their Peace, to the Gratification of their Lusts; sapping the Foundation of their Health, in Debaucheries; or shipwrecking the Interests of their Families, in their Bowls. And, what is worse, are forfeiting the Joys of an eternal Heaven, for the fordid Satisfactions of the Beaft; for the transitory Sensations of an Hour .- Ye Slaves of Appetite, how far am I from envying your gross Senfualities, and voluptuous Revels! Little, ah! little are you fensible; that, while Indulgence showers her Roses, and Luxury diffuses her Odours; they scatter Poisons also, and shed unheeded Bane \*. Evils, incomparably more malignant, than the Wormwood and Gall of the sharpest Affliction. -Since Death is in the Drunkard's Cup; and worse than Poinards in the Harlot's Embrace; may it ever be the Privilege of the Man whom I love, to go without his Share of these pestilent Sweets +!

ABUN-

\* Yes; in the Flow'rs that wreathe the sparkling Bowl,

Fell Adders hifs, and pois'nous Serpents roll.

† Quam fuave est survitations is carere! Was St. Augustine's pious Exclamation. The Substance of which Mr. Pope has expressed, with more Simplicity, and with no less Dignity.

Count all th' Advantage prosp'rous Vice attains, 'Tis but what Virtue flies from, and disdains.

ABUNDANCE of living Sparks glitter in the Lanes, and twinkle under the Hedges. I suppose, they are the Glow-worms; which have lighted their little Lamps, and obtained Leave, through the Absence of the Sun, to play a feeble Beam. A faint Glimmer, just ferves to render them perceivable; without tending at all to diffipate the Shades, or making any Amends for the departed Day .- Should fome weather-beaten Traveler, dropping with Wet, and shivering with Cold, hover round this Mimicry of Fire; in order to dry his Garments, and warm his benumbed Limbs. Should some bewildered Traveler; groping for his Way, in a starless Night and trackless Defart; take one of these languid Tapers, as a Light to his Feet, and a Lantern to his Paths. How certainly would both the one, and the other, be frustrated of their Expectation !- And are They more likely to succeed, who, neglecting that fovereign Balm, which diftilled from the Cross; apply any carnal Diverfion, to heal the Anxiety of the Mind? Who, deaf to the infallible Decisions of Revelation; refign themselves over to the erroneous Conjectures of Reason, in order to find the Way that leadeth unto Life? Or lastly, who have Recourse to the Froth of this vain World, for a fatisfactory Portion, and a substantial Happiness? Their Conduct

is in no Degree wifer; their Difappointment equally fure; and their Mifcarriage infinitely more difastrous. To speak in the delicate Language of a facred Writer, "they fow the Wind, and " will reap the Whirlwind \*."

To speak more plainly; the Pleasures of the World, which we are All fo prone to dote upon; and the Powers of fallen Reason, which Some are fo apt to idolize +; are not only vain, but treacherous. Not only a painted Flame, like these sparkling Animals; but much like those unctuous Exhalations, which arife from the marfhy Ground,

+ I hope it will be observed, That I am far from decrying that noble Faculty of Reason, when exerted in her proper Sphere; when acting in a deferential Subordination to the revealed Will of Heaven. While She exercises her Powers, within these appointed Limits, She is unspeakably serviceable: and cannot be too industriously cultivated .- But, when the fets up herfelf in proud Contradifination to the facred Oracles; when, all-arrogant and felf-fufficient, She fays to the Word of Scripture, I have no Need of Thee: She is then, I must be bold to maintain, not only a Glow-worm, but an Ignis fatuus; not only a Bubble, but a Snare.

May not this Remark, with the strictest Propriety: and without the least Limitation; be applied to the Generality of our modern Romances, Novels, and theatrical Entertainments? These are commonly calculated, to inflame a wanton Fancy. Or, if conducted with fo much Modesty, as not to

debauch

Ground, and often dance before the Eyes of the benighted Way faring Man. Kindled into a fort of Fire, they personate a Guide, and seem to offer their Service: but, blazing with delustive Light, mislead their Follower into hidden Pits, headlong Precipices, and unsathomable Gulfs. Where, far from his beloved Friends, far from all Hopes of Succour, the unhappy Wanderer is swallowed up, and lost.

Nor long ago, we observed a very surprising. Appearance in the Western Sky. A prodigious Star took it's staming Route thro' those Coasts; and trailed, as it passed, a tremendous Length of Fire, almost over half the Heavens. Some, I imagine, viewed the portentous Stranger, with much the same anxious Amazement; as Bel-shazzar beheld the Hand-writing upon the Wall. Some looked upon it as a bloody \* Flag; hung out by Divine Resentment, over a guilty World. Some read, in it's glaring Visage, the Fate of Nations,

debauch the Affections; they pervert the Judgment, and bewilder the Tafte. By their incredible Adventures; their extravagant Parade of Gallantry; and their Characters, widely different from Truth and Nature; they infpire foolifh Conceits: beget idle Expectations: introduce a Difgust of genuine History; and indispose their Admirers, to acquiesce in the decent Civilities, or to relish the sober Satisfactions, of common Life.

\* —Liquida si quando nocte cometæ Sanguinei lugubre rubent.—

VIRG.

tions, and the Fall of Kingdoms \*. To others, it shook, or seemed to shake, Pestilence and War from it's horrid Hair .- For my Part; I am not fo superstitious as to regard, what every Astrologer has to prognosticate; upon the Accession of a Comet, or the Projection of it's huge vapoury Train. Nothing can be more precarious and unjustifiable, than to draw such Conclusions from fuch Events: Since they neither are preternatural Effects, nor do they throw the Frame of Things into any Diforder. I would rather adore that omnipotent Being, who rolled those stupendous Orbs from his creating Hand; and leads them, by his providential Eye, through unmeasurable Tracts of Æther. Who bids them, now, approach the Sun, and glow with unfufferable Ardors +; now, retreat to the utmost Bounds of our Planetary Syftem, and make their Entry among other Worlds.

THEY are harmless Visitants. I acquit them from the Charge of caufing, or being acceffary to, desolating Plagues. Would to GoD, there were

no

- - Crinemque timendi Sideris, & terris mutantem regna cometem.

LUCAN. + " The Comet in the Year 1680, according to " Sir Isaac Newton's Computation, was, in it's " nearest Approach, above 166 Times nearer the " Sun than the Earth is. Consequently, it's Heat " was then 28000 Times greater than that of Sum-" mer. So that a Ball of Iron as big as the Earth, " heated by it, would hardly become cool in 50000

" Years." DERH. Aftr. Theol. p. 237.

no other more formidable Indications, of approaching Judgments, or impending Ruin! But, alass! when Vice becomes predominant, and Irreligion almost epidemical: when the Sabbaths of a jealous God, are notoriously profaned; and that " Name, which is great, wonderful, and holy," is proflituted to the meanest, or abused to the most execrable Purposes: when the Worship of our great Creator and Preserver is banished, from many of the most conspicuous Families; and it is deemed a Piece of rude Impertinence, so much as to mention the gracious Redeemer, in our genteel Interviews: when it passes for an elegant Freedom of Behaviour, to ridicule the Mysteries of Christianity; and a Species of refined Conversation, to taint the Air with lascivious Hints: when those, who sit in the Scorner's Chair, sin with a high Hand; and many of those, who wear the Professor's Garb, are destitute of the Power, and content themselves with the mere Form of Godliness: when such is the State of a Community, there is Reason, too apparent Reason, to be horribly afraid. Such Phanomena, abounding in the moral World, are not fansiful, but real Omens. Will not an injured GoD " be avenged on fuch " a Nation as this?" Will he not be provoked, to " fweep it with the Besom of Destruction \*?"

01

<sup>\*</sup> Isa. xiv. 23. The Eternal Sovereign, speaking of Babylon, denounces this Threatening, I will sweep it

O! THAT the Inhabitants of Great-Britain would lay these alarming Considerations to Heart! The LORD of Hofts has commanded the Sword of civil Discord, to return into it's Sheath. But have we returned, every one from his evil Ways? Are we become a renewed People; devoted to a dying Saviour; and zealous of good Works?-What mean those Peals of Sobs, which bursts from the expiring Cattle? What mean those melancholy Moans, where the lufty Droves were wont to low \*? What mean those Arrows of untimely Death, discharged on our innocent and ufeful Animals?

No Wantonness or Sloth, has vitiated the Blood of these laborious, temperate Creatures. They have contracted no Difease, from unseasonable Indulgencies, and inordinate Revelings. The pure Stream is their Drink; the simple Herb their Repast. Neither Care disturbs their Sleep, nor Passion inflames their Breast. Whence then are they visited with

it with the Besom of Destruction .- What a noble but dreadful Image, is here! How firongly and awfully pourtrayed! How pregnant also in it's Signification! Intimating the vile Nature, and expressing the total Extirpation, of this wicked People; at the same Time, fuggesting the perfect Ease, with which the righteous God would execute his intended Vengeance.

\* If these Papers should be so happy as to out-live their Author; perhaps, it may be needful to inform Posterity, that the above-mentioned Hints, allude to a most terrible, cantagious, and mortal Distemper; raging among the borned Cattle, in various Parts of the Kingdom.

fuch terrible Diforders, as no Prudence can prevent, nor any Medicines heal ?-Surely, these Calamities are the Weapons of Divine Displeasure, and manifest Chastisements of an evil Generation \*. Surely GoD, the "GoD to whom " Vengeance belongeth," has fill a Controversy with our finful Land. And who can tell, where the Vifitation will end? What a Storm may follow these prelusive Drops,?-O! that we may " hear the Rod, and who hath appointed it !" Taught by these penal Effects of our Disobedience, may we remove the accurfed Thing +, from our Tents; our Practices; our Hearts! May we turn from all Ungodliness, before Wrath come upon us to the uttermost; before Iniquity prove our Ruin!

Sometimes, at this Hour, another most remarkable Sight amuses the Curious, and alarms the Vulgar. A Blaze of lambent Meteors is kindled, or some very extraordinary Lights are refracted, in the Quarters of the North.—The Streams of Radiance, like Regions rushing to the Engagement, meet and mingle; insomuch, that the Air seems to be all conflicting Fire. Within a while they start from one another;

<sup>\*</sup> Hinc lætis vituli vulgo moriuntur in herbis,

Et dulces animas plena ad fræsepia reddunt.

Balatu hinc pecorum, & crebris mugitibus amnes,

Arentesque sonant ripæ, collesque supini. VIRG.

† Josh. vi. 18.

other; and, like Legions in precipitate Flight; fweep, each a separate Way, through the Firmament. Now, they are quiescent; anon, they are thrown into a quivering Motion; presently, the whole Horizon is illuminated with the glancing Flames. Sometimes, with an Aspect awfully ludicrous, they represent extravagant and antic Vagaries. At other Times, you would suspect, that some invisible Hand was playing off the dumb Artillery of the Skies; and, by a strange Expedient; single was the Flame.

giving us the Flash, without the Roar.

THE Villagers gaze at the Spectacle, first with Wonder, then with Horror. A general Panic seizes the Country. Every Heart throbs; and every Face is pale. The Crouds that flock together, instead of diminishing, increase the Dread. They catch Contagion, from each other's Looks and Words; while Fear is in every Eye, and every Tongue speaks the Language of Terfor. Some see hideous Shapes; Armies mixing in fierce Encounter, or Fields fwimming with Blood. Some foresee direful Events; States overthrown, or mighty Monarch's tottering on their Thrones. Others, scared with still more frightful Apprehensions, think of nothing but the Day of Doom. " Sure, fays one, the unalterable Hour is struck, 44 and the End of all Things come. - See, re-" plies another, how the blafted Stars look wan ! " Are not these the Signs of the Son of Man, " coming in the Clouds of Heaven? - JESUS

5 " prepare

or prepare us (cries a Third, and lifts his Eyes in Devotion) for the Archangel's Trump, and

66 the great Tribunal !"

If this waving Brightness, which plays innocently over our Heads, be so amazing to Multitudes; what inexpressible Consternation must overwhelm unthinking Mortals, when the general Constagration commences! The Day, the dreadful Day, is approaching; "In the which the Heavens shall pass away with a great Noise\*, "and

\* 2 Pet. iii. 10. I have often thought this Verse an eminent Instance of that Kind of beautiful Writeing, in which the very Sound bears a Sort of Significancy; at least, carries an exact Correspondence with the Sense. The original Expression—5012/000—is one of the hoarsest and deepest Words in Language. Nothing could be more exquisitely adapted to affect the Ear, as well as impress the Imagination, with the Wreck of Nature, and the Crash of a falling World—I scarce ever read this Clause, but it brings to my Mind that admired Description in MILTON:

— On a fudden open fly,
With impetuous Recoil, and jarring Sound,
Th' infernal Doors, and on their Hinges grate
Harsh Thunder.— Book II. 1. 879.

It is a pleafing Employ, and a very laudable Office of true Criticism, to point out these inferior Recommendations of the Sacred Classics. Though, I believe, the inspired Writers themselves, amidst all the Elevation and Magnisicence of their Divine Ideas, distained a scrupulous Attention to such little Niceties of Stile.

and the Elements shall melt with fervent Heat; the Earth alfo, and all the Works that are therein, shall be burnt up." That mighty Hand, which once opened the Windows from on High, and broke up the Fountains of the great Deep, will then unlock all the Magazines of Fire, and pour a Second Deluge upon the Earth. The vengeful Flames, kindled by the Breath of the Almighty, spread themselves from the Centre to the Circumference. Nothing can withstand their Impetuosity; nothing can escape their Rage. Universal Desolation attends their Progress. Magnificent Palaces, and solemn Temples, are laid in Ashes. Spacious Cities, and impregnable Towers, are mingled in one smoking Mass. Not only the Productions of human Art, but the Works of Almighty Power, are Fuel for the devouring Element. The everlafting Mountains melt, like the Snows which cover their Summit. Even vast Oceans, ferve only to augment the inconceivable Rapidity and Fury of the Blaze .- O! how shall I, or others, stand undifmayed amidst the Glare of a burning World; unless the LORD JEHOVAH be our Defence? How shall we be upheld in Security, when the Globe itself is finking in a fiery Ruin; unless the Rock of Ages be our Support?

6

Веного!

BEHOLD! a new Spectacle of Wonder! The Moon is making her Entry on the eastern Sky. See her rifing in clouded Majesty! Opening, as it were, and afferting her original Commission, to rule over the Night. All grand and stately, but somewhat sullied is her Aspect. However, she brightens, as the advances; and grows clearer, as fhe climbs higher. Till, at length, her Silver loses all it's Drofs; fhe unveils her peerless Light; and becomes "the Beauty of Heaven, the Glory of the " Stars \*;" delighting every Eye, and cheating the whole World, with the Brightness of her Appearance, and the Softness of her Splendors. - O! thou Queen of the Shades! may it be my Ambition, to follow this thy instructive Example! While others are fond to transcribe the Fashions of little Courts, and to mimic Personages of inferior State; be it mine, to imitate thy improving Purity! May my Conduct become more unblemished, and my Temper more refined; as I proceed farther and farther, in my probationary Course! May every fordid Defire wear away, and every irregular Appetite be gradually loft; as I make nearer Approaches, to the celestial Mansions !- Will not this be a comfortable Evidence, that I too shall shine, in my adored Redeemer's Kingdom? Shine, with a richer Lustre, than that which radiates from thy VOL. II. re-

\* Ecclus xliii. 9.

Lucidum cœli decus.

Hor.

resplendent Orb: shine, with an unsading Lustre, when every Ray, that beams from thy beauteous Sphere, is totally extinguished?

THE Day afforded us a Variety of entertain-These were all withdrawn, at the ing Sights. Accession of Darkness. The Stars, kindly officious, immediately lent us their Aid. This ferved to alleviate the Frown of Night; rather than to recover the Objects from their Obscurity. A faint Ray, fearcely reflected, and not from the intire Surface of Things, gave the straining Eye a very imperfect Glimpse; such as rather mocked, than satisfied Vifion .- Now the Moon is rifen, and has collected all her Beams, the Veil is taken off from the Countenance of Nature. I fee the recumbent Flocks; I fee the green Hedge-Rows, though without the feathered Chorifters, hopping from Spray to Spray. In short, I see once again the World's great Picture: not indeed in it's late lively Colours, but more delicately shaded, and arrayed in fofter Charms \*.

What a majestic Scene is here! Incomparably grand, and exquisitely fine!— The Moon, like an immense crystal Lamp, pendent in the magnificent Cieling of the Heavens. The Stars, like so many Thousands of golden Tapers, fixed in their azure Sockets. All pouring their Lustre

\* — Now reigns
Full orb'd the Moon, and with more pleasing Light'
Shadowy sets off the Face of Things.— MILT.

Lustre on spacious Cities, and losty Mountains; glittering on the Ocean; gleaming on the Forest; and opening a Prospect, wide as the Eye can glance, more various than Fancy can paint \*.— We are forward to admire the Performances of human Art. A Landscape, elegantly designed, and executed with a masterly Hand; a Piece of Statuary, which seems, amidst all the Recommendations of exact Proportion, and grateful Attitude, to soften into Flesh, and almost breathe with Life; these little Imitations of Nature, we behold with a pleasing Surprise. And shall we be

\*\* As when the Moon, refulgent Lamp of Night,
O'er Heav'n's clear Azure spreads her sacred Light;
When not a Breath disturbs the deep Serene,
And not a Cloud o'ercasts the solemn Scene:
Around her Throne the vivid Planets roll,
And Stars unnumber'd gild the glowing Pole;
O'er the dark Trees a yellower Verdure shed,
And tip with Silver ev'ry Mountain's Head;
Then shine the Vales; the Rocks in Prospect rise;
A Flood of Glory bursts from all the Skies;
The conscious Swains, rejoicing in the Sight,
Eye the blue Vault, and bles the useful Light.

Iliad VIII.

I transcribe these Lines, because Mr. Pope says, they exhibit, in the Original, the finest Night-Piece in Poetry. And, if they are so beautiful in Homer's Language; who can suspect their suffering any Disadvantage, from the Pen of his admirable Translator?

less affected, less delighted, with the inexpresfibly noble, and completely finished Original! -The ample Dimensions of Ranelagh's Dome; the gay Illuminations of Vaux-Hall Grove; I should fcorn to mention on such an Occasion, were they not the Objects of general Admiration. Shall we be charmed with those puny Esfays of finite Ingenuity; and touched with no Transport, at this stupendous Display of Omnipotent Skill? At the august Grandeur, and shining Stateliness, of the Firmament? which forms an Alcove for ten thousand Worlds, and is ornamented with Myriads of everlasting Luminaries .- Surely, this must betray, not only a total Want of Religion; but the most abject Littleness of Mind, and the utmost Poverty of Genius.

THE Moon, is not barely "an Ornament in the high Places of the LORD\*;" but of fignal Service to the Inhabitants of the Earth.—How uncomfortable is deep, pitchy, total Darkness! Especially, in the long Absence of the Winter's Sun. Welcome therefore, thrice welcome, this auspicious Gift of Providence; to enliven the nocturnal Gloom, and line with Silver the raven-coloured Mantle of Night.—How definable to have our Summer-Evenings illuminated! That we may be able to tread the dewy Meads, and breathe the delicious Fragrance of

\* Ecclus xliii. 9.

our Gardens; especially, when the fultry Heats render it irksome and fatiguing, to walk abroad by Day.-How chearing to the Shepherd, the Use of this universal Lantern; as He tends his fleecy Charge, or late configns them to their hurdled Cots! How comfortable and how advantageous to the Mariner, as he ploughs the Midnight Main; to adjust the Tackling, to explore his. Way, and, under the Influence of this beaming Sconce, to avoid the fatal Rock !- For these, and other beneficial Purpofes, the Hand of the A L-MIGHTY has hung the flately Branch on high; and filled it with a Splendor, not confined to a fingle Edifice, or commensurate to a particular Square, but diffusive as the whole Extent of the Hemisphere.

THE most faithful of our inferior Servants, are fometimes tardy in their Office; fometimes negligent of their Duty. But this celestial Attendant is most exactly punctual, at all the stated Periods of her Ministration. If we choose to prolong our Journey, after the Sun is gone down; the Moon, during her whole Increase, is always ready to act in the Capacity of a Guide. If we are inclined to fet out very early in the Morning; the Moon, in her Decrease prevents the Dawn, on purpose, to offer her Affistance. And, because it is so pleasant a Thing, for the Eyes to behold the Light; the Moon, at her Full, by a Course of unintermitted Wait-

ing, gives us, as it were, a double Day.—How apparently has the Divine Wisdom interested itfelf, in providing even for the pleasurable Accommodation of Man! How desirous, that He should want no Piece of commodious Furniture; no Kind of delightful Convenience! And, in Profecution of these benevolent Intentions, has annexed so valuable an Appendage to the terrestrial Globe.—Justly, therefore, does the Psalmist celebrate that admirable Constitution, which ordained the Moon and the Stars to govern the Night, as an Instance of rich Goodness and of Mercy which endureth for ever\*.

THE Moon, it is confessed, is no luminous Body. All the Brightness, which beautistes her Countenance, is originally in the Sun, and no more than transmissively in her. That glorious Orb is the Parent of Day, and the Palace of Light. From thence, the Morning-Star gilds her Horn †; from thence, the Planetary Circles are

\* Pfal. cxxxvi. 9.

† I might, to justify this Expression, observe, that the Planet Venus, commonly called the Morning-Star, is found, by our Telescopes, frequently to appear borned; or to have a Crescent of Light, somewhat like the Moon, a little before or after her Conjunction. But this would be a Remark, too deep and refined for my Scheme; which proceeds only upon a superficial Knowledge, and the most obvious Appearances, of Nature.

are crowned with Luftre; and from thence, the Moon derives all her filver Radiance.-It is pleafing to reflect, that fuch is the Case with the all-sufficient Redeemer, and his dependent People. We are replenished from his Fulness. What do we posses, which we have not received; and what can we defire, which we may not expect; from that never-failing Source of all Good? He is the Author of our Faith, and the Former of our Graces. In his unspotted Life, we see the Path; in his meritorious Death, the Price; and in his triumphant Refurrection, the Proof of Blifs and Immortality. If we offend, and fall Seven times a Day; He is the LORD our Peace \*. If we are depraved, and our best Deeds very unworthy; He is the LORD our Righteoufness +. If we are blind, and even brutish, in heavenly Knowledge; he is the LORD our Wifdom 1: his Word dispels the Shades; his Spirit scatters the intellectual Gloom; his Eye looks our Darkness into Day. In short, we are nothing, and " CHRIST is all." Worfe than defective in ourfelves, "we are complete in Him." So that if we shine, it is with delegated Rays, and with borrowed Light. We act by a Strength, and glory in Merits, not our own!-O! may we be thoroughly fensible of our Dependence on the Saviour! May we constantly imbibe his propitious

G 4 Beams;

<sup>\*</sup> Judg. vi. 24. † Jer. xxiii. 6. ‡ 1 Cor. i. 30.

Beams; and never, by indulging Unbelief, or backfliding into Folly, withdraw our Souls from his benign Influences! Left we lose our Comfort, and our Holines; as the fair Ruler of the Night lose her Splendor, when her Urn is turned from it's Fountain\*, and receives no more Communications of solar Effulgence.

THE Moon is incessantly varying, either in her Aspect, or her Stages .- Sometimes, she looks full upon us, and her Visage is all Lustre. Sometimes, the appears in Profile, and thews us only Half her enlightened Face. Anon, a radiant Crescent but just adorns her Brow. Soon, it dwindles into a flender Streak. Till, at length, all her Beauty vanishes, and she becomes a beamless Orb .- Sometimes, the rifes with the descending Day; and begins her Procession, amidst admiring Multitudes. Ere long, she defers her Progress till the midnight Watches; and steals unobserved, upon the fleeping World .- Sometimes, the just enters the Edges of the Western Horizon, and drops us a ceremonious Visit. Within a while, she fets out on her nightly Tour, from the opposite Regions of the East; traverses the whole Hemisphere; and never offers to withdraw, till the more refulgent Partner of her Sway renders her Presence unneceffary.

Alluding to those truly poetical Lines in Milton, Hither, as to their Fountain, other Stars Repairing, in their golden Urns draw Light. Par. Lost, B. VII. 1. 364. ceffary.—In a Word; she is, while conversant among us, still waxing or waning, and " never

" continueth in one Stay."

SUCH is the Moon; and fuch are all fublunary Things; exposed to perpetual Vicissitudes. -How often, and how foon, have the faint Echoes of Renown flept in Silence, or been converted into the Clamours of Obloquy! The fame Lips, almost with the fame Breath, cry Hosanna. and Crucify .- Have not Riches confessed their notorious Treachery, a Thousand and a Thousand Times? Either melting away, like Snow in our Hands, by infenfible Degrees; or escaping, like a winged Prisoner from it's Cage, with a precipitate Flight .- Have we not known the Bridegroom's Closet, an Antechamber to the Tomb; and heard the Voice, which fo lately pronounced the sparkling Pair Husband and Wife, proclaim an everlasting Divorce; and feal the Decree with that folemn Asseveration, " Ashes to Ashes, Dust " to Dust?"-Our Friends, though the Medicine of Life; our Health, though the Balm of Nature; are a most precarious Possession. How soon may the first become a Corpse in our Arms; and how eafily is the last destroyed in it's Vigour !- You have feen, no doubt, a Set of pretty painted Birds, perching on your Trees, or sporting in your Meadows. You was pleafed with the lovely Vifitants, that brought Beauty on their Wings, and Me-

Melody in their Throats. But could you infure the Continuance of this agreeable Entertainment? No, truly. At the least disturbing Noise, at the least terrifying Appearance, they start from their Seats; they mount the Skies; and are gone in an Instant, are gone for ever. Would you choose to have a Happiness, which bears Date with their Arrival, and expires at their Departure? If you could not be content with a Portion, enjoyable only through fuch a fortuitous Term, not of Years, but of Moments, O! take up with nothing earthly; fet your Affections on Things above; there alone is " no Variableness or Sha-" dow of turning."

70B, is not a more illustrious Pattern of Patience, than an eminent Exemplification of this Remark .- View him in his private Estate. He heaps up Silver as the Dust; he washes his Steps in Butter, and the Rock pours him out Rivers of Oil .- View him in his public Character. Princes revere his Dignity; the Aged listen to his Wisdom; every Eye beholds him with Delight; every Tongue loads him with Bleffings. -View him in his domestic Circumstances. On one hand, he is defended by a Troop of Sons; on the other, adorned with a Train of Daughters; and on all Sides, furrounded by " a very great House-"hold."-Never was human Felicity fo confummate; never was disastrous Revolution fo sudden.

The Lightning, which confumed his Cattle, was not more terrible, and scarce more instantaneous. The joyful Parent is bereft of his Offspring, and his " Children are buried in Death." The Man of Affluence is stript of his Abundance; and he, who was cloathed in Scarlet, embraces the Dunghil. The venerable Patriarch is the Derision of Scoundrels; and the late Darling of an indulgent Providence, is become " a Brother to Dra-"gons, a Companion of Owls."-Nor need we go back to former Ages, for Proofs of this afflicting Truth. In our Times; in all Times; the Wheel continues the same incessant Whirl. And frequently those, who are triumphing, Today, in the highest Elevations of Joy; To-morrow, are bemoaning the Inftability of mortal Affairs, in the very Depths of Misery \* .- Amidst so much Fluctuation and Uncertainty; how wretched is the Condition, which has no Anchor of the Soul,

\* I believe, I may venture to apply, what the Temanite fays of the Affairs of the Wicked, to all sublunary Things; as a true Description of their very great Installity. Job xxii. 16. בחר יוצק יפור dered by Schultens, Flumen fusum fundamentum eorum. Their Foundation (or what they reckon their most folid and stable Possession) is a Flood poured out.—Which is one of the boldest Images, and most postical Beauties, I ever met with in any Language, sacred or prosane. In order to have a tolerable Conception of the Image, and a Taste of it's Beauty; you must suppose a Torrent of Waters, rushing in broken

Soul, fure and stedfast. May thy Loving-kindness, O God, be our present Treasure; and thy future Glory, our reversionary Inheritance! Then shall our Happiness, not be like the full-orbed Moon, which is "a Light that decreasath "in it's Perfection;" but like the Sun, when he goeth forth in his Strength, and knoweth no other Change, but that of shining more and more unto the perfect Day.

METHINKS, in this ever-varying Sphere, I fee a Representation, not only of our temporal Advantages, but also of our spiritual Accomplishments. Such, I am sure, is what the kind Partiality of a Friend would call my Righteousness: And such, I am apt to suspect\*, is the Righteousness

broken Cataracts, and with impetuous Rapidity, from a fleep and craggy Mountain. Then, imagine to yourfelf an Edifice, built upon the Surge of this rolling Precipice; which has no other Basis, than one of those headlong whirling Waves. Was there ever such a Representation of transitory Prosperity, tending, with inconceivable Swistness, unto Ruin? Yet such is every Form of human Felicity, that is not grounded on Jesus, and a Participation of his Merits, who is the Rock of Ages; on Jesus, and his Image formed in our Hearts, which is the Hope of Glory.

\* I would not be understood, as measuring, in this Respect, others by myself; but as taking my Estimate, from the unerring Standard of Scripture. And indeed, proceeding on this Evidence, supported by

teoufness of every Man living. Now we exercise it, in some sew Instances; in some little Degrees. Anon, Sin revives, and leads our Souls into a transsent, though unwilling Captivity. Now we are meek; but soon a ruffling Accident intervenes, and turns our Composure into a fretful Disquietude. Now we are humble; soon we reflect upon some inconsiderable or imaginary Superiority over others, and a sudden Elatement swells our Minds. Now, perhaps, we posses a clean Heart, and are warm with holy Love. But

this Authority, I might have ventured farther than a bare Sufpicion. For, " there is not a just Man upon " Earth, that doeth Good, and finneth not;" fays the Spirit of Inspiration by Solomon (Ecclef. vii. 20.) -Nay, such is the Purity, and so extensive are the Demands of the Divine Law, that an Apossle makes a ftill more humbling Acknowledgment; " In many " Things we offend All." (fam. iii. 2.) - And the unerring Teacher, who most thoroughly knew our Frame, directs the most advanced, most established, and most watchful Christians, to pray daily for the Forgiveness of their daily Trespasses .- To which Testimonies, I beg Leave to add an elegant Passage from the Canticles; because, it not only expresses the Sentiment of this Paragraph, but illustrates it by the very same Similitude. She (the Church) is fair as the Moon; clear as the Sun. Fair as the Moon, the lesser and changeable Light, in her Sanctification: Clear as the Sun, the greater and invariable Luminary, in her Justification. The inherent Holine's of Believers being imperfect, and subject to many Inequalities; while their imputed Righteoufness is every way complete, and constantly like itself. Cant. vi. 10.

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O! how easily is the Purity of our Affections fullied! how soon the Fervour of our Gratitude cooled! And is there not something amiss, even in our best Moments? Something to be assumed of, in all we are; something to be repented of; in all we do?

WITH what Gladness, therefore, and adoreing Thankfulness, should we " fubmit to the Righteousness of our incarnate GoD;" and receive, as a Divine Gift, what cannot be acquired by Human Works \* !- A Writer of the first Diftinction, and nicest Discernment, stiles the Obedience of our glorious Surety, an everlasting Righteousness +. Such as was subject to no Interruption. nor obscured by the least Blemish; but proceeded always in the same uniform Tenour, of the most spotless Perfection .- This Righteousness, in another Sense, answers the Prophet's exalted Defcription; as it's beneficial and fovereign Efficacy knows no End; but lasts through all our Life; lasts in the trying Hour of Death; lasts at the decifive Day of Judgment; lasts through every Generation; and will last to all Eternity.

Sometimes, I have feen that resplendent Globe stript of her Radiance; or, according to the emphatical Language of Scripture, "turned into Blood." The Earth, interposing with it's

<sup>\*</sup> Rom. v. 17.-x. 3. † Dan. ix. 24.

it's opake Body, intercepted the folar Rays, and cast it's own gloomy Shadow on the Moon. The malignant Influence gained upon her fickening Orb; extinguished, more and more, the feeble Remainders of Light; till at length, like one in a deep Swoon, no Comeliness was left in her Countenance; fhe was totally overspread with Darkness .- At this Juncture, what a Multitude of Eyes were gazing upon the rueful Spectacle! Even of those Eyes, which difregarded the Empress of the Night; or beheld her with Indifference; when, robed in Glory, and riding in her triumphal Chariot, she shed a softer Day through the Nations. But now, under these Circumstances of Difgrace, they watch her Motions with the most prying Attention. In every Place, her Misfortune is the Object of general Observation; and the prevailing Topic of Discourse, in every Company.

Is it not thus, with regard to Persons of Emimence, in their respective Spheres! Kings, at the
Head of their Subjects; Nobles, surrounded with
their Dependents; and (after Names of so much
Grandeur, may I be allowed to add?) Ministers,
labouring among their People \*; are each in a
conspicuous Station. Their Conduct in it's mimutest Step, especially in any Miscarriage, will
be

<sup>\*</sup> Ye are the Light of the World. A City that is set an Hill, cannot be bid. Matth. v. 14.

be narrowly furveyed, and critically scanned. Can there be a louder Call, to ponder the Paths of their Feet, and to be particularly jealous over all their Ways?-Those, who move in inferior Life, may grossly offend; and little Alarm be given; perhaps, no Notice taken. But it is not to be expected, that the least Slip in their Carriage, the least Flaw in their Character, will pass undiscovered. Malice, with her Eagle-Eyes, will be fure to discern them; while Censure, with her shrill Trumpet, will be as far from concealing them; as Calumny, with her treacherous Whispers, from extenuating them. A Planet may fink below the Horizon; or a Star, for feveral Months, withdraw it's Shining; and fcarce one in ten Thousand perceive the Loss. But, if the Moon fuffers a transient Eclipse, almost half the World are Spectators of her Dishonour.

VERY different was the Case, when, at this late Hour, I have taken a solitary Walk on the Western Cliss. At the Foot of the steep Mountain, the Sea, all clear and smooth, spread itself into an immense Plain, and held a watry Mirror to the Skies. Infinite Heights above, the Firmament stretched it's azure Expanse; bespangled with unnumbered Stars, and adorned with the Moon, "walking in Brightness\*." She seemed to contemplate herself, with a peculiar Pleasure; while

\* Job xxxi. 26.

while the transparent Surface, both received, and returned her filver Image. Here, instead of being covered with Sack-cloth, she shone with double Lustre; or rather, with a Lustre multiplied, in Proportion to the Number of Beholders, and their various Situations.

SUCH, methinks, is the Effect of an exemplary Behaviour, in Persons of exalted Rank. Their Course, as it is nobly distinguished, so it will be happily influential. Others will catch the distustive Ray; and be ambitious to resemble a Pattern, so attracting; so commanding. Their amiable Qualities, will not terminate in themselves: but we shall see them reflected from their Families; their Acquaintance; their Retainers. Just as we may now behold another Moon; trembling \* in the Stream; glittering in the Canal; and displaying it's lovely Impress, on every Collection of Waters.

THE Moon, Philosophy says, is a fort of Sovereign over the great Deep. Her Orb, like a Royal Sceptre, sways the Ocean, and actuates the sluid Realms. It swells the Tides, and perpetuates the reciprocal Returns of Ebb and Flow. By which means the liquid Element purges off it's Filth; and is preserved, from being putressed itself, and from possoning the World.—Is the Vol. II.

<sup>\*</sup> Splendet tremulo Sub Lumine Pontus. VIRC.

Moon thus operative on the vast Abyss? And shall not the Faith of eternal and infinite Delights to come, be equally efficacious on this Soul of mine?-Far above her argent Fields, are Treasures of Happiness, unseen by mortal Eye; by mortal Ear unheard; and unconceived by any human Imagination. In that defirable World, the most distinguished and exalted Honours also are conferred; in Comparison with which, the Thrones and Diadems of earthly Monarchs, are empty Pageants, and childish Toys. -Yonder Arch of Sapphire, with all it's Spangles of Gold, is but the Floor of those Divine Abodes. What then are the Apartments; what is the Palace? How bright with Glories; how rich with Blifs?

. O YE Mansions of Bleffedness; ye Beauties of my Father's Kingdom; which far outshine these Lamps of the visible Heaven; transmit your fweet and winning Invitations to my Heart. Attrast and refine, all my Affections. Withdraw them from flagnating, on the fordid Shores of Flesh; never suffer them to settle, upon the impure Lees of Sense: but impress them with Emotions of reftless Desire, after sublime and celestial Joys .- Joys, that will proceed, still proceed in a copious and everlasting Flow, when Seas shall cease to roll :- Joys, that will charm every Faculty with unimaginable Pleasure; when the Moon, with her waxing Splendors, shall chear our Sight no more. ENOUGH

ENOUGH for the present Evening. Thoughts have been sufficiently exercised, and my Steps begin to be attended with Weariness. Let me obey the Admonition of Nature; and give Respite to my Meditations, Slumber to my Eyes .- But stay .- Shall I retire to the Bed of Sleep, with as little Ceremony, and with as much Inattention, as the Brutes to their fordid Lair? Are no Acknowledgments due to that Divine Being, who is the Support of my Life, and the Length of my Days? Have I no farther Need of his protecting Care; no more Occasion for the Bleffings of his Goodness?-Lepidus, perhaps, may laugh at the bended Knee; and have a thousand Darts of Raillery, ready to discharge on the Practice of Devotion. The Wits, I know, are unmercifully fevere on, what they call, the Drudgery of Prayer, and the fantastical Rant of Praise. These they leave to the illiterate Labourer, and the mean Mechanic; or treat them, with a contemptuous Sneer, as the Parson's ignoble Trade.

Is it then an Inftance of fuperfitious Blindness, to diffinguish; or of whimsical Zeal, to celebrate; the most supereminent Excellency and Merit? Is it an ungraceful Business; or does it argue a groveling Disposition, to magnify Goodness, transcendently rich and diffusive?—What

H 2

can be fo truly becoming a dependent State, as to pay our adoring Homage, to the Author of all Perfection; and profess our devoted Allegiance, to the supreme almighty Governor of the Universe? -Can any thing more fignificantly befpeak an ingenuous Temper; or administer a more real Satisfaction to it's finest Feelings; than the Exercises of penitential Devotion? By which we give Vent to an honest Anguish; or melt into filial Sorrow; for our Infensibility to the best of Friends, for our Disobedience to the best of Parents?-In a Word; can there be a more fublime Pleasure, than to dwell, in fixed Contemplation, on the Beauties of the Eternal Mind; the amiable Original of all that is fair, grand, and harmonious; the beneficent Giver of all that is convenient, comfortable, and useful ?-Can there be a more advantageous Employ, than to prefent our Requests to the Father of Mercies; opening our Minds to the Irradiations of his Wisdom, and all the Faculties of our Souls to the Communications of his Grace? -It is strange, unaccountably strange, that the Notion of Dignity in Sentiment, and the Pursuit of refined Enjoyment, should ever be disunited from Devotion. That Perfons, who make Pretensions to an improved Taste, and exalted Genius, should neglect this most ennobling Intercourse, with the wisest and best of Beings; the inexhaustible Source of Honour and Joy.

SHALL

SHALL I be deterred, from approaching this Source of the purest Delight? Deterred, from pursuing this highest Improvement of my Nature? Deterred from all, by a formidable Banter; or confuted, by one irrefragable Smile?-No: let the Moon, in her resplendent Sphere; and yonder Pole, with all it's ftarry Train; witness, if I be filent Even or Morn. If I refrain to kindle in my Heart and breathe from my Lips, the reasonable Incense of Praise. Praise to that great and glorious God, who formed the Earth, and built the Skies; who poured from his Hand the watery World, and shed the allfurrounding Air abroad .- " Thou also madest " the Night, Maker Omnipotent! and Thou, " the Day! Which I, though less than the least of all thy Mercies, have passed in Safety, "Tranquillity, and Comfort.-When I was " loft in the Extravagance of Dreams, or lay immerfed in the Infenfibility of Sleep; thy " Hand recovered me from the temporary Le-"thargy. Thy Hand fet a new, a delicately " fine Edge, on all my blunted Senses; and " ftrung my Sinews with recruited Vigour. "When my Thoughts were benumbed and " flupefied, thy quickening Influence roufed " them into Activity; when they were disconse certed and wild, thy regulating Influence rese duced them into Order. Refitting me at once,

once, to relish the innocent Entertainments of an animal, and to enjoy the fublime Gratificaci tions of a rational Capacity. - When Darkness 46 covered the Creation, at thy Command, the Sun s arose; painted the Flowers, and distinguished every Object; gave Light to my Feet, and 66 gave Nature, with all her beautiful Scenes, to " my Eye .- To Thee, O Thou God of my 66 Strength, I owe the Continuance of my Be-" ing, and the Vivacity of my Constitution. By thy facred Order, without any Confciousness of mine, the Wheels of Life move, and the " crimfon Fountain plays. Over-ruled by thy " exquifite Skill, it transforms itself, by the so nicest Operations of an inexplicable kind of 66 Chemistry, into a Variety of the finest Secretions. Which glide into the Muscles, and fwell them for Action; or pour themselves 46 into the Fluids, and repair their inceffant Decays. Which caufe Chearfulness to sparkle in 66 the Eye, and Health to bloom in the Cheek. C DISASTROUS Accidents, injurious to 66 the Peace of my Mind; or fatal to the Wel-66 fare of my Body; befet my Paths. But thy 56 Faithfulness and Truth, like an impenetrable 66 Shield, guarded me all around. Under this 66 Divine Protection, I walked secure, amidst 66 Legions of apparent Perils; and passed un-

hurt, through a far greater Multiplicity of unce feen Evils. Not one of my Bones was broken; or not a fingle Shaft grazed upon my Ease; even when the Eye that watched over me, faw, in it's wide Survey, Thousands falling beside me, in ircc recoverable Ruin; and ten Thousands deeply wounded, on my Right-hand .- If Sickness has, at any Time, faddened my Chamber, or Pain " harrowed my Flesh; it was a wholfome Discicc pline, and a gracious Severity. The Chastife-" ment proved a fovereign Medicine, to cure me of an immoderate Fondness, for this imperfect " troublesome State; and to quicken my Desires, " after the unimbittered Enjoyments of my eter-" nal Home.-Has not thy Munificence, unweace ried and unbounded, spread my Table; and furor nished it, with the finest Wheat; replenished it, " with Marrow and Fatness? While Temperance " fweetened the Bowl; Appetite feafoned the " Dish; Contentment and Gratitude crowned " the Repast. - Has not thy Kindness, O God of the Families of Israel, preserved my affecce tionate Relations; who study, by their tender Offices, to foften every Care, and heighten every Joy? Has not thy Kindness given me va-" luable Friends; whose Presence is a Cordial, to chear me in a dejected Hour; and whose Con-66 verfation, mingles Improvement with Delight?

H 4 "WHEN

WHEN Sin lay disguised amidst flowery Scenes of Pleasure; enlightened by thy Wisdom, I discerned the latent Mischief; made " resolute by thy Grace, I shunned the luscious " Bane. If, through the Impulse of Sensuality, or the Violence of Passion, I have been hurce ried into the Snare, and flung by the Ser-66 pent; thy faithful Admonitions, have recalled the foolish Wanderer; while the Blood of thy Son, has bealed his deadly Wounds .- Some, o no Doubt, have been cut off in the Midst of their Iniquities; and transmitted, from the "Thrillings of polluted Joy, to the Agonies of eternal Despair. Whereas, I have been distinguished by long-suffering Mercy; and, in-66 stead of lifting up my Eyes in Torments, to 66 behold a Heaven irrecoverably lost; I may " lift them up under the pleasing Views of being admitted, ere long, into those Abodes of end-66 less Felicity .- In the mean Time, Thou hast 66 vouchfafed me the Revelation of thy Will; the Influences of thy Spirit; and Abundance 66 of the most effectual Aids, for advancing in "Knowledge, and growing in Godliness: for be-" coming more conformable to thy Image, and of more meet for thy Presence: for tasting the 66 Pleasures of Religion, and securing the Riches 66 of Eternity."

ee How

"How various is thy Beneficence, O Thou Lover of Souls! It has unfealed a Thousand Sources of Good; opened a thousand Avenues of Delight; and heaped Blessings upon me, with a ceaseless Liberality. If I should attempt to declare them; they would be more than the starry Host, which glitter in this unclouded Sky; more than the dewy Gems, which will adorn the Face of the Morning.

" AND shall I forget the GOD of my Salva-" tion, the Author of all my Mercies? Rather 66 let my Pulse forget to beat !- Shall I render 66 Him no Expressions of Thankfulness? Then 66 might all Nature reproach my Ingratitude .-66 Shall I rest satisfied with the bare Acknowledg-66 ment of my Lips? No: let my Life be vocal, 66 and speak his Praise, in that only genuine, 66 that most emphatical Language - the Language of devout Obedience. Let the Bill be 66 drawn upon my very Heart; let all my Af-" fections acknowledge the Draught; and let the " whole Tenour of my Actions, in Time and 66 through Eternity, be continually paying the " Debt-the ever-pleafing, ever-growing Debt of Duty, Veneration, and Love. " AND can I, O Thou Guide of my Go-

"ings, and Guardian of all my Interests—
can I distrust such signal, such experienced
"Goodness?

## 106 CONTEMPLATIONS, &c.

Goodnes? Thou hast been my Helper, thro'
all the busy Scenes of Day: therefore, under
the Shadow of thy Wings will I repose myself,
during the Darkness, the Danger, and Deathlike Inactivity of the Night. Whatever Desilement I have contracted, wash it thoroughly
away, in redeeming Blood; and let neither
the sinful Stain, nor the sinful Inclination, accompany me to my Couch!—Then shall
I lay me down in Peace, and take my Rest;
chearfully referring it to thy all-wise Determination, whether I shall open my Eyes in
this World, or awake in the unknown Regions of another."

The E N D.

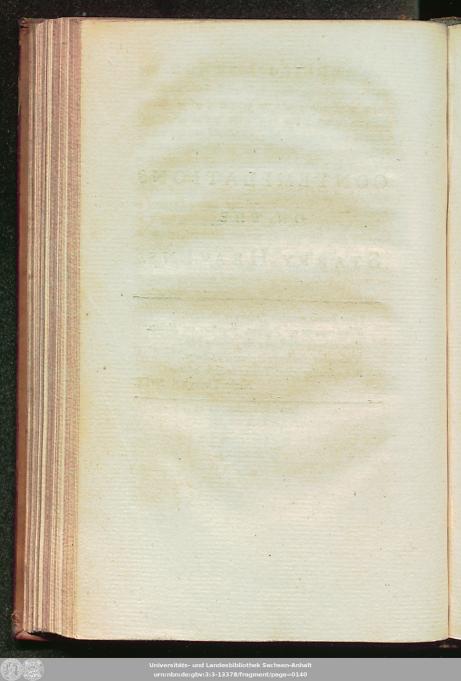


ONTHE

# STARRY HEAVENS.

There dwells a noble Pathos in the Skies,
Which warms our Passions, proselytes our Hearts.
How eloquently shines the glowing Pole!
With what Authority it gives it's Charge,
Remonstrating great Truths in Stile sublime!
Night. Thoughts, No IX.







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N. B. It may feem unaccountable to an unlearned Reader, that Aftronomers should speak such amazing Things; and speak them with such an Air of Assurance; concerning the Distances and Magnitudes, the Motions and Relations, of the heavenly Bodies. I would desire such a Perfon to consider the Case of Eclipses, and with what Exactness they are calculated. They are

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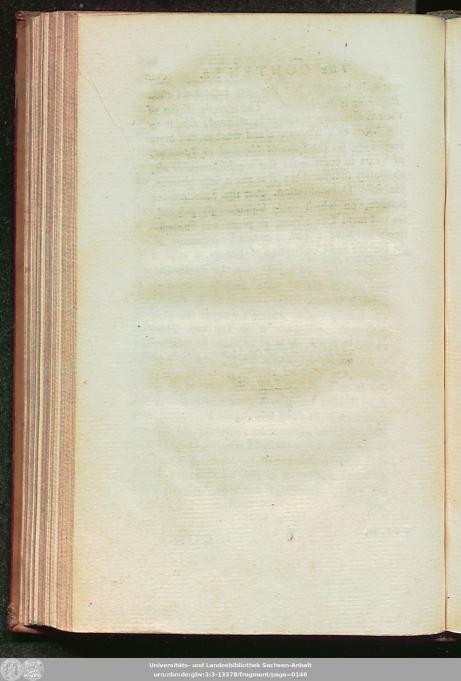
not only foretold, but the very Instant of their Beginning is determined. The precise Time of their Continuance is assigned; assigned, almost to the Nicety of a Moment; and what is still more surprising, for the Space of Hundreds or Thousands of Years to come.—As this is a Matter of Fact, absolutely indisputable; it is also a very obvious, yet solid Demonstration, that the Principles of Science, on which those Calculations proceed, are not mere Conjecture, or precarious Supposition; but have a real, a certain Foundation, in the Nature and Constitution of Things,



VOL. II.

I

CON-





ONTHE

# STARRY HEAVENS.



HIS Evening, I exchange the nice Retreats of Art, for the noble Theatre of Nature. Instead of measuring my Steps, under the Covert of an Arbour; let me range along the

Summit, of this gently rifing Hill.—There is no Need of the leafy Shade, fince the Sun has quitted the Horizon, and withdrawn his foorching Beams. But fee, how Advantages and Inconveniencies are ufually linked, and chequer our Affairs below! If the annoying Heat ceases, the Landscape, and it's pleasing Scenes, are also removed.—The majestic Castle, and the lowly Cottage, are vanished together. I have lost the aspiring Mountain, and it's russes Brow;

I look round, but to no Purpose, for the humble Vale, and it's flowery Lap. The Plains whitened with Flocks, and the Heath yellow with Furze, disappear. The advancing Night, has wrapt in Darkness the long extended Forest; and drawn her Mantle, over the Windings of the filver Stream. I no longer behold that luxuriant Fertility in the Fields; that wild Magnificence of Prospect, and endless Variety of Images; which have fo often touched me with Delight, and struck me with Awe, from this commanding Eminence.

THE Lofs, however, is fcarcely to be regretted; fince it is amply compensated, by the opening Beauties of the Sky. Here I enjoy a free View of the whole Hemisphere; without any Obstacle from below, to confine the exploring Eye; or any Cloud from above, to overcast the spacious Concave. 'Tis true; the lively Vermilion, which so lately streaked the Chambers of the West, is all faded. But the Planets, one after another, light up their Lamps; the Stars advance in their glittering Train; a Thousand and a Thousand Luminaries, shine forth in succeffive Splendors; and the whole Firmament is kindling into the most beautiful Glow. The Blueness of the Æther, heightened by the Season of the Year, and still more enlivened by the Absence of the Moon, gives those Gems of Heaven the strongest Lustre.

ONE Pleasure more, the invading Gloom has not been able to fnatch, from my Sense. Night rather improves, than destroys, the Fragrance which exhales from the blooming Beans. With these, the Sides of this sloping Declivity are lined; and with these, the balmy Zephyrs perfume their Wings. Does Arabia, from all her spicy Groves, breathe a more liberal, or a more charming Gale of Sweets? And, what is a peculiar Recommendation of the rural Entertainments, presented in our happy Land, they are alloyed by no Apprehensions of Danger. No poisonous Serpent, lurks under the Blossom; nor any ravenous Beaft, lies ready to start from the Thicket .- But, I wander from a far more exalted Subject. My Thoughts, like my Affections, are too eafily diverted from the Heavens, and detained by inferior Objects. Away, my Attention, from these little Blandishments of the Earth; fince all the Glories of the Sky invite thy Regard.

We have taken a Turn among the Tombs, and viewed the solemn Memorials of the Dead: in order to learn the Vanity of mortal Things, and to break their fost Inchantment. — We have surveyed the Ornaments of the Garden; not that the Heart might be planted in the Parterre, or take Root among the flowery Race; but that

these Delicacies of a Day, might teach us to aspire after a better Paradise; where Beauty never fades, and Delight is ever in the Bloom.—A Third Time we lighted the Candle of Meditation; and sought for Wisdom, not in the crouded City, or wrangling Schools, but in the silent and lonely Walks of antient Night\*.— Let us once more indulge the contemplative Vein, and raise our Speculations to those sub-limer Works of the great Creator; which the Regions of the Sky contain, and this dusky Hour unveils to

If we have discerned the Touches of his Pencil, glowing in the Colours of Spring; if we have seen a Sample of his Beneficence, exhibited in the Stores of Nature; and a Ray of his Brightness, beaming in the Blaze of Day; what an infinitely richer Field for the Display of his Persections, are the Heavens! The Heavens, in the most emphatical Manner, declare the Glory of God. The Heavens are nobly cloquent of the Deity, and the most magnificent Heralds

\* Referring to the feveral Subjects of the Three preceding Essays.

† Night opes the nobleft Scenes, and sheds an Awe, Which gives those venerable Scenes full Weight, And deep Reception in th' entender'd Heart.

Night-Thoughts, N° IX.

Heralds of their Maker's Praise. They speak to the whole Universe; for there is neither Speech so barbarous, but their Language is understood; nor Nation so distant, but their Voices are heard among them \*.—Let me then, in this solemn Seafon, formed for Thought, and a calm Intercourse

with Heaven; let me listen to their silent Lectures. Perhaps, I may receive such impressive Manisestations of "the eternal Power and God-"head," as may shed Religion on my Soul, while I walk the solitary Shades; and may be a tutelary Friend to my Virtue, when the Call of Business, and the Return of Light, expose me again to the Inroads of Temptation.

THE Israelites, instigated by Frenzy rather than Devotion, worshipped the Host of Heaven. And the Pretenders to judicial Astrology talk of, I know not what, mysterious Efficacy; in the different Aspect of the Stars, or the various Conjunction and Opposition of the Planets .- Let those, who are unacquainted with the fure Word of Revelation, give ear to these Sons of Delusion, and Dealers in Deceit. For my Part, it is a Question of Indifference to me, whether the Constellations shone with Smiles, or loured in Frowns, on the Hour of my Nativity. Let CHRIST be my Guard; and, secure in such a Protection, I would laugh at their impotent Menaces. Let I 4 CHRIST

e Pfal. xix. 2.

CHRIST be my Guide; and I shall scorn to ask, as well as despair of receiving, any predictory Information from such senseles Masses.—What! shall "the Living seek to the Dead \*!" Can these Bodies advertise me of suture Events, which are unconscious of their own Existence? Shall I have recourse to dull unintelligent Matter, when I may apply to that all-wise Being; who, with one comprehensive Glance, distinctly views whatever is lodged in the Bosom of Immensity, or forming in the Womb of Futurity?—Never, never will I search for any Intimations of my Fate; but often trace my Creator's Footsleps †, in yonder starry Plains. In the former Case, they

\* Ifa. viii. 19.

if "It is most becoming (fays a great Author) " fuch imperfect Creatures as we are, to contem-" plate the Works of GOD, with this Defign that " we may discern the Manifestations of Wisdom " in them; and thereby excite in ourselves those " devout Affections, and that superlative Respect. " which is the very Effence of Praise, as it is a rea-" fonable and moral Service." ABERNETHY on the Attributes .- And, indeed, if we are fincerely difposed to employ ourselves in this excellent, this delightful Duty of praifing the infinite Creator; the Means, and the Motives, are both at hand. His Works, in a wonderful and instructive Variety, present themselves; with pregnant Manisestations of the most transcendent Excellencies of their Maker. They pour their Evidence from all Quarters, and into all the Avenues of the Mind. They invite us, especially in the magnificent System of the Universe,

Would be Teachers of Lyes; in the latter, they are Oracles of Truth. In this therefore, this Sense only, I profess myself the Pupil of the Stars.

THE Vulgar, are apprehensive of nothing more, than a Multitude of bright Spangles, dropt over the æthereal Blue. They have no higher Notion of these fine Appearances, than that they are so many golden Studs, with which the Empyrean Arch is decorated .- But studious Minds, that carry a more accurate and first Inquiry among the celeftial Bodies, bring back Advices of a most aftonishing Import. Let me just recollect the most material of those flupendous Discoveries; in order to furnish out proper Subjects for Contemplation. And let the Unlearned remember, That the Scene I am going to display, is the Workmanship of that incomprehensible Gon, who is " perfect in Knowledge, and mighty in " Power." Whose Name, whose Nature, and all whose Operations, are "great and marvel-" ous." Who fummons into Being, with equal Ease, a single Grain, or ten thousand Worlds .-To

to contemplate—Counsel, confummately wise; and Execution, inimitably perfect:—Power, to which nothing is impossible; and Goodness, which extendeth to All, which endureth for ever.—To give, not a full Display, but only some slight Strictures, of these glorious Truths, is the principal Scope of the following Remarks.

To this if we continually advert, the Affertions, though they will certainly excite our Admiration, need not transcend our Belief.

THE Earth, is in Fact, a round Body; however it may feem, in fome Parts, to be funk into Vales, and raifed into Hills \*; in other Parts, to be fpread into a fpacious Plain, extending to the Confines of the Heavens, or terminated by the Waters of the Ocean.—We may fanfy, that it has deep Foundations, and refts upon fome prodigiously folid Basis. But it is pendent, in the wide transpicuous Æther; without any visible Cause, to uphold it from above, or support it from beneath.—It may seem to be sedentary in it's Attitude, and motionless in it's Situation.

\* A learned Writer, I think, Dr. Derbam, has fomewhere an Observation to this Purpose—That the lostiest Summits of Hills, and the most enormous Ridges of Mountains, are no real Objection to the globular or round Form of the Earth. Because, however they may render it, to our limited Sight, vastly uneven and protuberant; yet, they bear no more Proportion to the intire Surface of the terraqueous Ball, than a Particle of Dust, casually dropt on the Mathematician's Globe, bears to it's whole Circumference. Consequently, the rotund Figure is no more destroyed in the former Case, than in the latter.—On the same Principle, I have not thought it necessary, to take any Notice of the comparatively small Difference, between the Polar and Equatorial Diameter of the Earth.

Situation. But it is continually failing \*, thro' the Depths of the Sky; and in the Space of Twelve Months, finishes the mighty Voyage. Which periodical Rotation, produces the Seasons, and completes the Year .- As it proceeds in the annual Circuit, it spins upon it's own Centre; and turns it's Sides, alternately to the Fountain of Light. By which means, the Day dawns in one Hemisphere; while the Night succeeds in the other. Without this Expedient, one Part of it's Regions would, during half the great Revolution, be fcorched with excessive Heat, or languish under an unintermitted Glare: while the other, exposed to the contrary Extremes, would be frozen to Ice, and buried under a long Oppression of dismal and destructive Darkness.

I CANNOT forbear taking Notice; that, in this compound Motion of the Earth, the one never interferes with the other, but both are perfectly compatible. Is it not thus, with the Precepts of Religion, and the needful Affairs of the present Life; not excepting even the innocent Gratifications of our Appetites?—Some, I believe, are apt to imagine, that they must renounce Society, if they devote themselves to CHRIST;

\* With what amazing Speed, this Veffel (if I may carry on the Allusion), filled with a Multitude of Nations, and freighted with all their Possessions, makes her Way through the æthereal Space; see Page 148. in Note.

CHRIST; and abandon all the Satisfactions of this World, if they once become zealous Candidates for the Felicity of another .- But this is a very mistaken Notion, or else a very injurious Representation, of the Doctrine which is according to Godliness. It was never intended to drive Men into Defarts; but to lead them, through the peaceful and pleasant Paths of Wisdom, into the blissful Regions of Life eternal. It was never intended to strike off the Wheels of Bufiness, or cut in funder the Sinews of Industry; but rather, to make Men industrious from a Principle of Conscience, not from the Instigations of Avarice; that fo, they may promote their immortal Happiness, even while they provide for their temporal Maintenance. It has no Defign to extirpate our Passions, but only to restrain their Irregularities; neither would it extinguish the Delights of Sense, but prevent them from evaporating into Vanity, and fubfiding into Gall .-A Person may be chearful among his Friends, and yet joyful in GOD. He may taste the Sweets of his earthly Estate; and, at the same Time, cherish his Hopes of a nobler Inheritance in Heaven. The Trader may profecute the Demands of Commerce, without neglecting to negociate the Affairs of his Salvation. The Warrior may wear his Sword; may draw, in a just Cause, that murderous Weapon; yet be a good Soldier of JESUS CHRIST, and ob-

5 tain

tain the Crown that fadeth not away. The Parent may lay up a competent Portion for his Children, and not forfeit his Title to the Treafures, either of Grace or of Glory.—So far is Christianity, from obstructing any valuable Interest, or with-holding any real Pleasure; that it improves the one, and advances the other. Just as the diurnal and annual Motions, are so far from clashing, that they entirely accord; and instead of being destructive of each other, by mutually blending their Essects, they give Proportion and Harmony to Time, Fertility and innumerable Benefits to Nature.

To Us, who dwell on it's Surface, the Earth is by far the most extensive Orb; that our Eyes can, any-where, behold. It is also cloathed with Verdure; distinguished by Trees; and adorned with a Variety of beautiful Decorations. Whereas, to a Spectator placed on one of the Planets, it wears an uniform Aspect; looks all luminous, and no larger than a Spot. To Beings, who dwell at still greater Distances, it intirely disappears .- That which we call, alternately, the Morning and the Evening-Star; as in one Part of her Orbit, she rides foremost in the Procession of Night; in the other, ushers in and anticipates the Dawn; is a planetary World. Which, with the four others, that fo wonderfully vary their mystic Dance, are in themfelves

felves dark Bodies, and shine only by Reslexion: have Fields, and Seas, and Skies, of their own: are furnished with all Accommodations for animal Subsistence, and are supposed to be the Abodes of intellectual Life. All which, together with this our earthly Habitation, are dependent on that grand Dispenser of divine Munisicence, the Sun; receive their Light from the Distribution of his Rays, and derive their Comforts from his benign Agency.

The Sun, which feems to perform it's daily Stages through the Sky, is, in this respect \*, fixed and immoveable. 'Tis the great Axle of Heaven, about which the Globe we inhabit, and other more spacious Orbs, wheel their stated Courses. — The Sun, though seemingly fmaller than the Dial it illuminates, is abundantly larger + than this whole Earth; on which so many losty Mountains rise, and such vast Oceans roll. A Line, extending from Side to Side, through the Centre of that resplendent Orb, would measure more than eight hundred thou-

<sup>\*</sup> I fay, in this respect; that I may not feem to forget, or exclude, the Revolution of the Sun round it's own Axis.

<sup>†</sup> A hundred thousand Times, according to the lowest Reckoning. Sir Isaac Newton computes the Sun to be 900,000 Times bigger than the Earth. Religious Philosopher, p. 749.

thousand Miles: a Girdle, formed to go round it's Circumference, would require a Length of Millions: were it's solid Contents to be estimated, the Account would over-whelm our Understanding, and be almost beyond the Power of Language to express \*.—Are we startled at these Reports of Philosophy? Are we ready to cry out, in a Transport of Surprise? How mighty is the Being, who kindled such a prodigious Fire; and keeps alive, from Age to Age, such an enormous Mass of Flame!—Let us attend our philosophic Guides, and we shall be brought acquainted with Speculations, more inlarged and more amazing.

This Sun, with all it's attendant Planets, is but a very little Part of the grand Machine of the Universe. Every Star, though in Appearance, no bigger than the Diamond, that glitters upon a Lady's Ring; is really a vast Globe, like the Sun in Size, and in Glory; no less spacious, no less luminous, than the radiant Source of our Day. So that every Star is, not barely a World, but

<sup>\*</sup> Dr. Derham, after having calculated the Dimensions of the Planets, adds; "Amazing as these "Masses are, they are all far outdone by that stupendous Globe of Light, the Sun; which as it is the Fountain of Light and Heat, to all the Plamets about it, so doth it far surpass them all in it's Bulk: It's apparent Diameter being computed at \$22,148 English Miles, it's Ambit at 2,582,873 Miles, and it's folid Contents at 290,971,000,000, ooo, ooo, "Astro-Theol. Book I. Chap. II.

but the Centre of a magnificent System; has a Retinue of Worlds, irradiated by it's Beams, and revolving round it's attractive Influence. All which are lost, to our Sight, in unmeasurable Wilds of Æther.—That the Stars appear like so many diminutive, and searce distinguishable Points, is owing to their immense and inconceivable Distance. Immense and inconceivable indeed it is; since a Ball, shot from the loaded Cannon; and slying with unabated Rapidity, must travel, at this impetuous Rate, almost seven hundred thousand Years\*, before it could reach the nearest of those twinkling Luminaries.

CAN any Thing be more wonderful, than these Observations? Yes: There are Truths, far more stupendous; there are Scenes, far more extensive. As there is no End of the Almighty Maker's Greatness; so no Imagination can set Limits to his creating Hand.—Could you soar beyond the Moon, and pass through all the planetary Choir: could you wing your Way to the highest apparent Star, and take your Stand on one of those lostiest Pinacles of Heaven: you would, there, see other Skies expanded; another Sun, distributing his inexhaustible Beams by Day; ather Stars, that gild the Horrors of the alternate Night: and other; perhaps nobler Systems,

\* See Religious Philesopher, p. 819.

† See Aftro-Theology, Book II. Chap. II.— Where the Author, having affigued various Reasons AND do they tell me; That the Sun, the Moon, and all the Planets, are but a little Part of HIS Works? How great, then, are his Signs! VOL. II. K.

to support this Theory of our modern Aftronomers, adds—" Besides the fore-mentioned strong Probabi" lities, we have this farther Recommendation of such an Account of the Universe, that it is far more mag-

" nificent, and worthy of the infinite Creator, than any other of the narrower Schemes."

\* Job, after a most beautiful Dissertation, on the mighty Works of GOD; as they are distributed through universal Nature, from the Heights of Heaven, to the very Depths of Hell; closes the magnificent Account with this Acknowledgment; Lo! these are Parts of bis Ways. Or, as the original Word more literally fignifies; and may, I think, be more elegantly rendered; These are only the Skirts, the very outermost Borders of his Works. No more than a fmall Preface to the immense Volume of the Creation. From the Hebrew קצות Extremitaties, I cannot forbear thinking, on the extreme and very attenuated Fibres of the Root, when compared with the whole Subflance of the Trunk; or on the exquifitely fmall Size of the capillary Vessels, when compared with the whole Structure of the Body. Job xxvi. 14.

And how mighty are his Wonders \*!—And if for what is the CREATOR Himself! How far exalted above all Praise! Who is so high; that He looks down on the highest of these dazling Spheres, and sees even the Summit of Creation in a Vale: so great, that this prodigious Extent of Space, is but a Point in his Presence; and all this Confluence of Worlds, as the lightest Atom, that sluctuates in Air, and sports in the meridian Ray to

\* Dan. iv. 3.

† This puts me in mind of a very fine Remark on a fcriptural Beauty; and a folid Correction of the common Translation; made by that learned, fagacious, and devout Expositor Vitringa .- Ha. xl. 15. We find it written of the Supreme Being, That he taketh up the Isles as a very little Thing. Which, our Critic observes, is neither answerable to the Import of the Original, nor consonant to the Structure of the Discourse. The Prophet had no Intention to inform Mankind, what the Almighty could do, with regard to the Islands, if he pleased to exert uncontroulable Power. His Design was to shew, how infignificant, or rather what mere Nothings they are, in his Esteem, and before his Majesty .- The Islands, fays he, though so Spacious, as to afford Room for the Erection of Kingdoms, and the Abode of Nations; though so firing, as to withstand, for many Thousands of Years, the raging and reiterated Affaults of the whole watry World; are yet, before the adored JEHOVAH, fmall as the minutest Grain, which the Eye can scarce discern; light as the feathered Mote, which the least Breath hurries away like a Tempest. אים כדק יפול Infulæ funt ut leve quid, quod avolat. The deep rooted Islands are as the volatile Atom, which, by the gentlest Undulations of the Air, is wafted to and fro in perpetual Agitation.

Thou most sublime and incomprehensibly glorious God, how am I overwhelmed with Awe ! How funk into the lowest Prostration of Mind! When I confider thy " excellent Greatness," and my own utter Infignificancy !- And have I, excessively mean as I am, have I entertained any conceited Apprehensions of myself? Have I felt the least Elatement of Thought, in the Presence of fo majestic and adorable a Being? How should this wound me with Sorrow, and cover me with Confusion !-O my GOD, was I possessed of all the high Perfections, which accomplish and adorn the Angels of Light; amidst all these noble Endowments, I would fall down in the deepest Abasement at thy Feet. Loft in the infinitely superior Blaze of thy uncreated Glories; I would confess myself, to be nothing; to be less than Nothing, and Vanity.-How much more ought I to maintain the most unseigned Humiliation, before thy Divine Majesty; who am not only Dust and Ashes, but a Compound of Ignorance, Imperfection, and Depravity!

WHILE, beholding this vast Expanse, I learn my own extreme Meanness; I would also discover the abject Littleness of all terrestrial Things.—What is the Earth, with all her oftentatious Scenes, compared with this astonishingly grand Furniture of the Skies? What, but a dim Speck, K 2 hardly

hardly perceivable in the Map of the Universe? It is observed, by a very judicious Writer \*, That if the Sun himfelf, which enlightens this. Part of the Creation, was extinguished; and all the Host of planetary Worlds, which move about him, were annihilated; they would not. be missed, by an Eye that can take in the whole Compass of Nature, any more than a Grain of Sand upon the Sea-Shore. The Bulk of which they confift, and the Space which they occupy, is fo exceedingly little in comparison of the Whole; that their Loss would scarce leave a Blank, in the Immensity of God's Works .-If then, not our Globe only, but this whole System, be so very diminutive; what is a Kingdom, or a County? What are a few Lordships, or the fo much admired Patrimonies of those, who are stiled Wealthy +? When I measure them with my own little Pittance, they fwell into proud and bloated Dimensions. But, when I take the Universe for my Standard, how scanty is their Size, how contemptible their Figure! They shrink into pompous Nothings t.

WHEN the keen-eyed Eagle foars above all the feathered Race, and leaves their very Sight

below:

\* Spect. Vol. VIII. Nº 565.
† Juvat inter sidera vagantem divitum pavimenta ridère, & totam cum auro suo terram. Sen.

‡ Terrellæ grandia inania. WATTS's Hor. Lyr.

below: when she wings her Way, with direct Ascent, up the Steep of Heaven; and, steadily gazing on the meridian Sun; accounts it's beaming Splendors all her own: Does she then regard, with any Solicitude, the Mote that is flying in the Air, or the Dust which she shook from her Feet? And shall this eternal Mind, which is capable of contemplating its Creator's Glory; which is intended to enjoy the Visions of his Countenance; -fhall this eternal Mind, endued with fuch great Capacities, and made for fuch exalted Ends, be fo ignobly ambitious, as to figh for the Tinsels of State; or fo poorly covetous, as to grasp after ample Territories on a Needle's Point?-No: under the Influence of fuch Confiderations, I feel my Sentiments expand, and my Wilhes acquire a Turn of Sublimity. My throbbing Defires after worldly Grandeur, die away; and I find myself, if not possessed of Power, yet superior to it's Charms.-Too long, must I own, have my Affections been pinioned by Vanity, and immured in this earthly Clod. But these Thoughts break the Shackles \*. These Objects open the Door

The Soul of Man was made to walk the Skies,
Delightful Outlet of her Prison here!
There, difincumber'd from her Chains, the Ties
Of Toys terrestrial, she can rove at large;
K 3

There

Door of Liberty. My Soul, fired by fuch noble Prospects, weighs Anchor from this little Nook; and coasts no longer about it's contracted Shores; dotes no longer on its painted Shells. The Immensity of Things, is her Range; and an Infinity of Bliss, is her Aim.

BEHOLD this immense Expanse, and admire the Condescension of thy GoD .- In this Manner, an inspired and princely Astronomer, improved his Survey of the nocturnal Heavens. When I consider thy Heavens, even the Works of thy Fingers, the Moon and the Stars which Thou haft ordained; I am smitten with Wonder at thy Glory, and cry out in a Transport of Gratitude, LORD, what is Man, that Thou art mindful of him? or the Son of Man, that Thou visitest him \*? " How amazing, how charming, is that Divine . Benignity, which is pleafed to bow down it's 66 facred Regards, to fo foolish and worthless a " Creature! Yea, disdains not, from the Height ec of infinite Exaltation, to extend its kind pro-" vidential Care, to our most minute Concerns! " -This is amazing. But that the Everlafting

> There freely can respire, dilate, extend, In full Proportion let loose all her Pow'rs. Night-Thoughts, No IX.

« Sovereign

\* Pfal. viii. 3, 4.

66 Sovereign should give his Son, to be made

66 Flesh, and become our Saviour! Shall I call it

" a Miracle of condescending Goodness? Ra-"ther, What are all Miracles, what are all

" Mysteries, to this inestable Gift!"

HAD the brightest Archangel been commissioned to come down, with the Olive-Branch of Peace in his Hand, fignifying his Eternal Maker's Readiness to be reconciled; on our bended Knees, with Tears of Joy, and a Torrent of Thankfulness, we ought to have received the transporting News. But when, instead of fuch an angelic Envoy, He fends His only-begotten Son; his Son beyond all Thought illustrious, to make us the gracious Overture:- sends Him from the " Habitation of his Holiness and "Glory," to put on the Infirmities of Mortality, and dwell in a Tabernacle of Clay:fends Him, not barely to make us a transient Visit, but to abide many Years in our inferior and miserable World:-fends Him, not to exercise Dominion over Monarchs, but to wear out his Life in the ignoble Form of a Servant; and, at last, to make his Exit under the infamous Character of a Malefactor! Was ever Love like this? Did ever Grace stoop so low \*?-Should the

<sup>\*</sup> This reminds me of a very noble Piece of facred Oratory, where, in a fine Series of the most beautiful Gradations, the Apostle displays the admi-

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the Sun be shorn of all his radiant Honours, and degraded into a Clod of the Valleys; should all the Dignitaries of Heaven be deposed from their Thrones, and degenerate into Infects of a Day; great, great would be the Abasement. But nothing

rably condescending Kindness of our Saviour .- He thought it no Robbery, it was His indisputable Right, to be equal with the infinite, felf-existent, immortal GOD. Yet, in Mercy to Sinners, He emptied Himself of the incommunicable Honours, and laid aside the Robes of incomprehensible Glory .- When He entered upon His mediatorial State, instead of acting in the grand Capacity of universal Sovereign, He took upon Him the Form of a Servant. And not the Form of those ministering Spirits, whose Duty is Dignity itself; who are throned, though adoring.-He took not on him the Nature of Angels, but stooped incomparably lower. Assumed a Body of animated Dust, and was made in the Likenefs of Men; those inferior and depraved Creatures .-Aftonishing Condescension! but not sufficient for the overflowing Richness of the Redeemer's Love. For, being found in Fashion as a Man, He humbled Himself farther still. Occupied the lowest Place, where all was low and ignoble. He not only fubmitted to the Yoke of the Law, but also bore the Infirmities, and ministred to the Necessities of Mortals. He even washed the Feet of others, and had not where to lay his own Head .- Yea, He carried His meritorious Humiliation, to the very deepest Degrees of possible Abasement. He became obedient unto Death-And not to a common or natural Death, but a Death more infamous than the Gibbet; more torturous than the Rack ;-even the accurfed Death of the Cross. Phil. ii. 6, 7, 8.

thing to Thine, most blessed Jesus; nothing to Thine, thou Prince of Peace; when, for us Men, and for our Salvation, Thou didst not abhor the coarse Accommodations of the Manger; Thou didst not decline even the gloomy Horrors of the Grave.

'Tis well, the facred Oracles have given this Doctrine, the most explicit Confirmation, and Evidence quite incontestable. Otherwise, a Favour fo undeserved, fo unexpected, and rich beyond all Imagination, might stagger our Belief. -Could HE, who launches all these planetary Globes, through the illimitable Void; and leads them on, from Age to Age, in their extensive Career; could HE resign his Hands, to be confined by the girding Cord; and his Back to be plowed, by the bloody Scourge?-Could HE, who crowns all the Stars with inextinguishable Brightness; be Himself defiled with Spitting, and disfigured with the thorny Scar? It is the greatest of Wonders, and yet the surest of Truths.

O! YE mighty Orbs, that roll along the Spaces of the Sky; I wondered, a little while ago, at your vast Dimensions, and ample Circuits. But now my Amazement ceases; or rather, is intirely swallowed up by a much more stupendous Subject. Methinks, your enormous Bulk is shrivelled to an Atom; your prodigious Revolutions are contracted to a Span; while I

mule

muse upon the far more elevated Heights, and unfathomable Depths; the infinitely more extended Lengths, and unlimited Breadths, of this Love of GOD in CHRIST JESUS\*.

CONTEMPLATING this flately Expanse, I fee a Mirror, which represents, in the most awful Colours, the Heinousness of human Guilt. -Ten thousand Volumes; wrote on purpose, to display the Aggravations of my various Acts of Disobedience; could not so effectually convince me of their inconceivable Enormity, as the Confideration of that all-glorious Person +; who, to make an Atonement for them, spilt the last Drop of his Blood .- I have finned, may every Child of Adam fay; and what shall I do unto Thee, O Thou Observer of Men #? Shall I give my First-born for my Transgression, the Fruit of my Body for the Sin of my Soul? Vain Commutation! and fuch as would be rejected by the bleffed

\* Eph. iii. 18, 19.

† Quo quisque altius ascendit in agnitione CHRISTI,

eo profundius peccati atrocitatem cognoscet.

Tob vii. 20. Not Preserver, as it stands in our Version, but Observer of Men. Which Phrase, as it denotes the exact and incessant Inspection of the divine Eye; as it intimates the absolute Impossibility, that any Transgression should escape the divine Notice; is evidently most proper, both to assign the Reason, and heighten the Emphasis of the Context.

bleffed God, with the utmost Abhorrence.—Will all the Potentates, that sway the Sceptre in a thousand Kingdoms, devote their royal and honoured Lives, to rescue an obnoxious Creature from the Stroke of Vengeance? Alass! it must cost more, incomparably more, to expiate the Malignity of Sin, and save a guilty Wretch from Hell.—Will all the Principalities of Heaven be content to assume my Nature, and resign themselves to Death for my Pardon\*? Even this, would be too mean a Satisfaction,

\* MILTON fets this Thought, in a very poetical and firiking Light.—All the Sanctities of Heaven, stand round the Throne of the Supreme Majesty. God foresees and foretels the Fall of Man; the Ruin, which will unavoidably ensue on his Transgression; and the utter Impessibility, of his being able to extricate himself, from the Abyss of Misery.

He, with his whole Posterity, must die; Die he, or Justice must; unless for Him Some other able, and as willing pay The rigid Satisfaction, Death for Death.

After which affecting Representation, intended to raise the most tender Emotions of Pity; the following Inquiry is addressed to all the surrounding Angels;

Say, heav'nly Pow'rs, where shall we find such Love?

Which of you will be mortal, to redeem

Man's

for inexorable Justice; too scanty a Reparation, of God's injured Honour. So flagrant is human Guilt, that nothing, but a Victim of infinite Dignity, could constitute an adequate Propitiation.—He who said, "Let there be Light, and "there was Light;" Let there be a Firmament, and immediately the blue Curtains floated in the Sky; He must take Flesh; He must feel the fierce Torments of Crucifixion; and pour outhis Soul in Agonies, if ever such Transgressors are pardoned.

How vast is that Debt; which all the Wealth of both the *Indies* cannot discharge! How vitiated

Man's mortal Crime? and die, the Dead to fave? He asked; but all the heav'nly Choir stood mute, And Silence was in Heav'n.—

There is, to me at least, an inimitable Spirit and Beauty in the last Circumstance.—That such an innumerable Multitude, of generous and compassionate Beings, should be struck dumb with Surprise and Terror, at the very Mention of The deadly Forseiture and Ransom set! No Language is so eloquent as this Sience. Words could not possibly have expressed, in so emphatical a Manner, the dreadful Nature of the Task; the absolute Inability of any or all Creatures to execute it; the super-eminent and matchless Love of the Eternal Son, in undertaking the tremendous Work; not only without Reluctance, but unsought and unimplored; with Readiness, Alacrity, and Delight. Paradise Loss, Book III. Line 209. Edit, Bentle.

vitiated that Habit of Body; which all the Drugs produced by Nature herfelf, cannot rectify! But how much more ruined was thy Condition, O my Soul! how much more heinous were thy Crimes! Since nothing less than the Sufferings and Death of Messiah, the Son of God, and radiant Image of his Glory, could effect thy Recovery, or cancel thy Iniquity. - Though perhaps, thou art not funk fo very deep in Pollution, as fome of the most abandoned Profligates; yet remember the inestimable Ransom, paid to redeem thee from everlafting Destruction. Remember this; and " never open thy Mouth any " more "," either to murmur at the Divine Chastifements, or to glory in thy own Attainments. Remember this; and even " loath thy-" felf + for the Multitude of thy Provocations," and thy great Baseness.

ONCE more: Let me view this beautiful, this magnificent Expanse; and conceive some juster Apprehensions, of the unknown Richness of my Saviour's Atonement.—I am informed by a Writer who cannot mistake, that the High-Priest of my Profession, who was also the Sacrifice for my Sins, is higher than the Heavens; more exalted in Dignity, more bright with Glory, than

\* Ezek. xvi. 63: ‡ Heb. vii. 26. † Ezek. xxxvi. 31.

than all the heavenly Mansions, and all their illustrious Inhabitants. If my Heart was humbled, at the Consideration of it's excessive Guilt; how do all my drooping Powers revive, at this delightful Thought? The poor Criminal, that feemed to be tottering on the very Brink of the infernal Pit; is raised, by such a Belief, even to the Portals of Paradise. My Self-abasement, I trust, will always continue; but my Fears, under the Insluence of such a Conviction, are quite gone \*. I do not, I cannot, doubt the Efficacy

\* I am forry to find, that fome of my Readers were a little disgusted at this Expression, "My Fears " are quite gone." As thinking, it discovered a Tincture of Arrogance in the Writer, and tended to discourage the weak Christian. But, I hope, a more mature Confideration will acquit me, from both these Charges .- For, what has the Author faid? Only, that at some peculiarly happy Moments, when the Holy Ghost bears Witness of CHRIST in his Heart, and He is favoured with a Glimpse of the Redeemer's matchless Excellency-that, in these brighter Intervals of Life, his trembling Fears, with regard to the decifive Sentence of the great Tribunal, are turned into pleafing Expectations. And what is there in fuch a Declaration, offensive to the Aridest Modesty, or dispiriting to the weakest Believer? Instead of creating Discouragement, it points out the Way to obtain a fettled Tranquillity. It's natural Tendency is, to engage the ferious Mind in a more constant and attentive Meditation, on the unknown Merits of the Divine MEDIATOR. And were

Efficacy of this Propitiation. While I fee a Glimpse of it's matchless Excellency; and verily believe myself, interested in it's Merits; I know not what it is, to feel any misgiving Suspicions; but am stedsast in Faith, and joyful through

Hope.

BE my Iniquities like Debts of Millions of Talents, here is more than full Payment for all that prodigious Sum. Let the Enemy of Mankind, and Accuser of the Brethren, load me with Invectives; this one Plea, A Divine Redeemer died. most thoroughly quashes every Indictment. For, though there be much Turpitude, and manifold Transgressions, "there is no Condemnation to " those that are in CHRIST JESUS."-Nay, were I chargeable with all the vileft Deeds, which have been committed in every Age of the World, by every Nation of Men; even in this most deplorable Case, I need not fink into Defpair. Even fuch Guilt, though grievous beyond all Expression, is not to be compared with that Abundance of Grace and Righteousness, which dwell in the incarnate Divinity.-How great, how transcendently glorious, are the Perfections of

we more thoroughly acquainted, more deeply affected, with his unutterable Dignity; I am perfuaded, our uneafy Apprehensions would proportionably vanish; our Faith be established, our Hopes brightened, and our Joys inlarged.

of the adored Jehovah! So great, fo superlatively precious, is the Expiation of the dying Jesus. 'Tis impossible for the human Mind, to exalt this Atonement \*, too highly; 'tis impossible for the humble Penitent, to confide in it, too steadily. The Scriptures, the Scriptures of eternal Truth, have said it (exult, my Soul, in the Belief of it!), that the Blood on which we rely, is God's own Blood; and therefore all-sufficient to expiate, omnipotent to save.

DAVID; that egregious Sinner, but more exemplary Saint, feems to have been well acquainted with this comfortable Truth. What elfe can be the Import of that very remarkable,

\* This Doctrine, tho' rich with Confolation to the ruined Sinner; yet, is it not likely to open a Door for Licentiousness; and embolden Transgressors to profecute their VICES?—No: It is the most powerful Motive to that genuine Repentance, which stows from an unseigned Love of God; and operates in a hearty Detestation of all Sin. One, who knew the unmeasurable Goodness of the Lord, and was no Stranger to the sinful Perverseness of our Nature, says, There is Mercy with Thee: THEREFORE shalt thou be feared. Psal. cxxx. 4.—Words, sull to my Purpose; which at once add the highest Authority to this Sentiment, and direct our Minds to it's proper Insluence, and due Improvement.

† Acts xx. 28.

but most devout Declaration? Thou shalt purge me \* with Hyffop, and I shall be clean: thou shalt zwash me, and I shall be whiter than Snow .- " I have been guilty, I must confess, of the most complicated and shocking Crimes: Crimes, inflamed by every aggravating Circumstance, with regard to Myfelf, my Neighbour, and co my Gon. Myself, who have been blessed above Men, and the diftinguished Favourite of Providence; my Neighbour, who, in the " most dear and tender Interests, has been irre-66 parably injured; my GOD, who might justly expect the most grateful Returns of Duty, in-" fread of fuch enormous Violations of his Law. e Yet, all horrid and execrable as my Offence is, it is nothing to the superabundant Merit co of that great Redeemer, who was promised from the Foundations of the World; in " whom all my Fathers truffed; who is the " Hope of all the Ends of the Earth. Though my Conscience be more loathsome, with adulterous Impurity, than the Dunghil; though VOL. II. L " Treachery

\* Pfal. li. 7. Thou shalt purge. I prefer this Translation, before the new one. Because this speaks the Language of a more stedsaft Belief, and gives the highest Honour to the Divine Goodness. Were the Words intended to bear no more, than the common petitionary Sense; and not to be expressive of a noble Plerophory of Faith; they would rather have been in the common particles.

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"Treachery and Murder have rendered it even black as the Gloom of Hell; yet, washed in the 'Fountain opened for Sin and for Uncellanness,' I shall be — I say not, pure only, this were a Disparagement to the Efficacy of my Saviour's Death; but I shall be fair as the Lily, and white as the Snow. Nay, let me not derogate from the glorious Object of my Confidence; cleansed by this sovereign fanctifying Stream, I shall be fairer than the full-blown Lily, whiter than the new-fallen Snows."

POWER, faith the Scripture, belongeth unto GOD +.—And in what majestic Lines, is this Attribute of Jehovah written, throughout the whole Volume of the Creation? Especially, through those magnificent Pages, unfolded in yonder starry Regions. Which are therefore stiled, by the sweet and seraphic Singer of Israel, "The Firmament of his Power 1." Because, the grand Exploits of Omnipotence are there displayed, with the utmost Pomp; and recorded, in the most legible Characters.

WHO, that looks upward to the midnight Sky; and, with an Eye of Reason, beholds it's rolling Wonders; who can forbear inquiring, Of what were those mighty Orbs formed?—Amazing

<sup>\*</sup> Zech. xiii. 1. + Pfal. lxii. 11. + Pfal. cl. 1.

to relate! They were produced without Materials. They fprung from Emptiness itself. The stately Fabric of universal Nature emerged out of Nothing. - What Instruments were used by the Supreme Architect, to fashion the Parts with fuch exquifite Niceness, and give so beautiful a Polish to the whole? How was all connected into one finely-proportioned, and nobly-finished Structure?—A bare Fiat accomplished all. LET THEM BE, faid God. He added no more; and immediately the marvellous Edifice arose; adorned with every Beauty; displaying innumerable Perfections; and declaring, amidst enraptur'd Seraphs, it's great Creator's Praise. " By the Word of " the LORD were the Heavens made, and all the "Hoft of them by the Breath of his Mouth \*." -What forceful Machinery fixed some of those ponderous

\* If this Thought is admitted a Second Time, and fuffered to ennoble the next Paragraph; it is partly, because of it's unequalled Sublimity; partly, because it awakens the most grand Idea of creating Power; and partly, because the Practice of the Psalmist, an Authority too great to be controverted, is my Precedent.—The beautiful Stanza quoted from Psal. xxxiii. 6. is a Proof, how thoroughly the Royal Poet entered into the Majesty of the Mosaic Narration. The Repetition of the Sentiment, ver. 9. intimates, how peculiarly he was charmed, with that noble Manner, of describing the Divine Operations. While the Turn of his own Composition shews, how perfectly be

ponderous Globes, on an immoveable Basis? What irresistible Impusse bowled others, through the Circuit of the Heavens? What coercive Energy confined their impetuous Courses, within Limits astonishingly large, yet most minutely true?—Nothing but his fovereign Will. For all Things were at first constituted, and all to this Day abide, "according to his Ordinance."

WITHOUT any toilsome Affiduity or laborious Process, to raise—to touch—to speak such a Multitude of immense Bodies into Being—to launch them through the Spaces of the Sky, as an Arrow from the Hand of a Giant—to impress on such unwieldy Masses a Motion, far outstripping the Swiftness of the winged Creation #—and

he possessed the same elevated Way of thinking. And this, long before Longinus wrote the celebrated Treatise, which has taught the Heathen, as well as the Christian World, to admire the Dignity of the Jewish Legislator's Stile. Vid. Longin. de Sublim.

Sect. IX.

\* To give one Inflance of this Remark.—The Earth, in the diurnal Revolution, which it performs on it's own Axis, whirls about at the Rate of above a Thousand Miles an Hour. And as the great Orbit, which it describes annually round the Sun, is reckoned at 540 Millions of Miles, it must travel near a Million and Half, each Day.—What a Force must be requisite, to protrude so vast a Globe: and wheel it on, loaded as it is with huge Mountains, and ponderous Rocks, at such a prodigious Degree of Rapidity! It surpasses human Conception?—How

-and to continue them in the fame rapid Whirl, for Thousands and Thousands of Years-What an amazing Inflance of infinite Might is this !-Can any thing be impossible to the LORD, the LORD GOD; the Creator and Controuler, of all the Ends of the Earth, all the Regions of the Universe? Rather, is not all that we count difficult, perfect Ease to that glorious Being, who only spake, and the World was made \*? Who only gave Command, and the stupendous Axle was lodged fast, the lofty Wheels moved complete?-What a fure Defence, O my Soul, is this everlasting Strength of thy Gon! Be this thy continual Refuge, in the Article of Danger; this thy never-failing Resource, in every Time of Need.

WHAT cannot this uncontroulable Power, of the great Jehovah, effect for his People? Be their Miseries ever so galling, cannot this God relieve them? Be their Wants ever so numerous, cannot this God supply them? Be their Corruptions within, ever so inveterate; or their Temptations without, ever so importunate; cannot this mighty, mighty God subdue the former, and

-How natural, how pertinent, how almost necesfary, after such an Observation, is the Acknowledgement made by holy Job, I know that Thou canst do every thing, and that no Thought, no imaginable Scheme, can be withholden from thee, can lie beyond thy Power to execute. Chap. xlii. 2.

\* Pfal. xxxiii. 9.

and fortify them against the latter? — Should Trials, with an incessant Vehemence, sift thee as Wheat; should Tribulation, with a Weight of Woes, almost grind thee to Powder; should Pleasure, with her bewitching Smiles, solicit thee to delicious Ruin; yet "hold thee fast by God," and lay thy Help upon Him, that is omnipotent \*. Thou canst not be involved in such calamitous

Cir-

\* It is a most charming Description, as well as a most comfortable Promise, which we find in Isa. xl. 29, 30, 31 .- HE giveth Power to the Feeble; and to them that have no Might at all, He not only imparteth, but increaseth Strength; making it to abound, where it did not fo much as exist .- Without this Aid of JEHOVAH, even the Youths, amidst the very Prime of their Vigour and Activity, shall become languid in their Work, and weary in their Course. And the young Men, to whose Resolution and Abilities nothing feemed impracticable, fball not only not fucceed, but utterly fall, and miscarry in their various Enterprizes. -Whereas, they that wait upon the LORD, and confide in his Grace, shall press on, with a generous Ardor, from one Degree of religious Improvement to another. Instead of exhausting, they shall reneque their Strength; Difficulties shall animate, and Toil invigorate them. They shall mount up, as with foaring Wings, above all Opposition; they shall be carried through every Discouragement, as Eagles cleave the yielding Air. They shall run, with Speed and Alacrity, the Way of Gon's Commandments, and not be weary: They shall hold on, (12) progredientur, carpent iter) with Constancy and Perfeverance, in those peaceful Paths, and not faint; but arrive at the End of their Progrefs, and receive the Prize of their High Calling.

Circumstances, or exposed to such imminent Peril; but thy God, whom thou servest, is able to deliver thee from the one, and to support thee under the other .- To support! to deliver! Let me not dishonour the unlimited Greatness of his Power. He is able to exalt Thee, from the deepest Distress, to the most triumphant Joy; and to make even a Complication of Evils, work together for thy everlafting Good. He is able, not only to accomplish what I have been speak-

To this most chearing Doctrine, permit me to add it's no less beautiful and delightful Contrast. Eliphaz, fpeaking of the Enemies of the Righteous, fayswhich is rendered by a great Critic in sacred Learning, Nibil excisum factio nobis adverfaria .- We should reckon, our Language acquitted itself tolerably well, if, when depreciating the Abi; lities of an Adversary, it should represent them weak as the scorched Thread, feeble as the dissolving Smoke. But these are cold Forms of Speech, compared with the Eloquence of the East. According to the Genius of our Bible, All the Power that opposes the Godly, is a mere Nothing; or, to speak with a more emphatical Air of Contempt, a destroyed, an extirpated Nothing .- Admire this Expression, ye that are charmed with daring Images, and (what Tully calls verbum ardens) a spirited and glowing Diction .- Remember this Declaration, ye that fight the good Fight of Faith. The united Force of all your Enemies, be it ever so formidable to the Eye of Flesh, is, before your Almighty Guardian, Nihil nihilifimum, not only Nothing, but less than nothing, and Vanity. Job xxii. 20.

ing, but to do exceeding abundantly above all that we can ask, or think \*.

O! THE wretched Condition of the Wicked, who have this LORD of all Power for their Enemy! O! the desperate Madness of the Ungodly, who provoke the Almighty to Jealousy!—Besotted Creatures! are you able to contend with your Maker, and enter the Lists against incensed Omnipotence? Can you bear the Fierceness of his Wrath, or sustain the Vengeance of his listed Arm? At his Presence, though awfully serene, the Hills melt like Wax, and the "Mountains significant of the fighted Lambs." At the least Intimation

\* I should, in this Place, avoid swelling the Notes any farther, was it not to take Notice of the inimitable Passage quoted above, and to be found Eph. iii. 20 .- Which, if I do not greatly mistake, is the most complete Representation of Divine Power, that it is possible for Words to frame.-To do all that our Tongue can ask, is a Miracle of Might. But we often think more than we can express, and are actuated with " Groanings unutterable." Yet, to anfwer these vast Desires, is not beyond the Accomplishment of our heavenly Father .- Nay, to make his Gifts and his Bleffings commensurate to the largest Stretch of human Expectations, is a small Thing with the GoD of Glory. He is able to do above all, that the most inlarged Apprehension can imagine; yea, to do abundantly more, exceeding abundantly more, than the Mind itself, in the utmost Exertion of all it's Faculties, is capable of wishing, or knows how to conceive.

timation of his Displeasure, the Foundations of Nature rock, and the "Pillars of Heaven " tremble." How then can a withered Leaf endure, when "his Lips are full of Indignation, " and his Tongue as a devouring Fire?"-Or can any thing screen a guilty Worm, when the great and terrible God shall whet his glittering Sword, and his Hand take Hold on inexorable Judgment? When that Hand, which shoots the Planets, Masses of excessive Bulk \*, with fuch furprifing Rapidity, through the Sky: that Hand, which darts the Comets to such unmeafurable Diffances, beyond the Orbit of our remotest Planet, beyond the Pursuit of the strongest Eye: when THAT HAND is stretched out to punish, can the Munition of Rocks, the Intervention of Seas, or even interposing Worlds, divert the Blow?-Confider this, Ambition; and bow thy haughty Crest. Consider this, Disobedience; and bend thy iron Sinew. O! consider this, all ye that forget, or affront, the tremendous IEHOVAH.

<sup>\*</sup> One of the Planets (Saturn) is supposed to be more than 90 times as big, as the Globe on which we live. According to the same Calculation, the largest of the Planets (Jupiter) is above 200 times vaster, than this vast Collection of spacious Forests, towering Mountains, extensive Continents, and boundless Oceans.—Such enormous Magnitude! winged with such prodigious Speed!—It raises Assomishment beyond Expression.—With GOD is terrible Majesty! Job xxxvii. 22.—Who shall not fear THEE, OLORD, and glorify thy Name & Rev. xv. 4.

JEHOVAH. He can, by a fingle Act of his Will, lay the Universe in utter Ruin: and can He want Power to bring you, in a Moment, in the Twinkling of an Eye, to the Dust of Death, or to the Flames of Hell? He has—I say not, Ten thousand Lightnings to scorch you to Ashes; Ten thousand Thunders to crush you into Atoms; but, what is unspeakably more dreadful—He has an Army of Terrors, even in the Look of his angry Countenance. His very Frown is worse than Destruction.

I CANNOT dismiss this Subject, without admiring the Patience of the bleffed GoD. Who. though fo ftrong and powerful, yet " is provoked " every Day." -Surely, as is his Majesty, so is his Mercy; his Pity altogether commensurate to his Power. If I vilify but the Name of an earthly Monarch; I lose my Liberty, and am confined to the Dungeon. If I appear in Arms, and draw the Sword, against my national Sovereign; my Life is forfeited, and my very Blood will scarce atone for the Crime. But Thee I have dishonoured, O! thou King immortal and invifible! Against Thee my Breast has fomented fecret Disaffection; my Behaviour has risen up in open Rebellion; and yet I am spared, yet I am preserved. Instead of being banished from thy Presence; I sit at thy Table, and am fed from thy Hand. Instead of pursuing me with Thunderbolts of Vengeance, thy Favours furround me on

That Arm, that injured Arm, which every Side. might justly fall, with irretrievable Ruin, on a Traitor's Head; is most graciously stretched out. to carefs him, with the tenderest Endearments: to cherish him, with every Instance of parental Kindness !- O! thou mightiest, thou best of Beings, how am I pained at my very Soul, for fuch shameful and odious Difingenuity! Let me always abominate myself, as the basest of Creatures; but adore that unwearied Long suffering of thine, which refuses to be irritated; love that unremitted Goodness, which no Acts of Ingratitude could ftop, or so much as check, in it's gracious Current. O! let this stubborn Heart: which Duty could not bind; which Threatenings could not awe; be the Captive, the willing Captive, of fuch triumphant Beneficence.

I HAVE often been struck with Wonder at that Almighty Skill, which weighed the Mountains in Scales, and the Hills in a Balance; which proportioned the Waters in the Hollow of it's Hand, and adjusted the Dust of the Earth \* by

\* Isa. xl. 12. The Dust of the Earth, in this sublime Scripture, fignifies the dry Land, or solid Part of our Globe. Which is placed in Contradistinction to the whole Collection of suid Matter, mentioned in the preceding Clause.—Perhaps, this remarkable Expression may be intended to intimate, not only the extreme

by a Measure. But how much more marvellous is that magnificent Oeconomy, which poised the Stars with inexpressible Nicety, and meted out the Heavens with a Span! Where all is prodigiously vast; immensely various; and yet more than mathematically exact. Surely, the Wisdom of God manifests itself in the Skies, and shines in those lucid Orbs. Shines on the contemplative Mind, with a Lustre incomparably brighter, than that which their united Splendors transmit to the Eye.

BEHOLD yonder countless Multitude of Globes; consider their amazing Magnitude; regard them as the Sovereigns of so many Systems, each

extreme Niceness, which stated the Dimensions of the World in general, or in the gross; but also that particular Exactness, with which the very smallest Materials, that constitute it's Frame (not excepting each individual Atom) were calculated and disposed. - q. d. 'Tis a small Thing to fay, No such enormous Redundancies, as unnecessary Ridges of Mountains, were suffered to subsist. There was not so much as the least Grain of Sand superfluous, or a fingle Particle of Dust deficient .- As the grand Aim of the Description is, to celebrate the consummate Wisdom, exemplified in the Creation; and to display that perfeet Proportion, with which every Part tallies, coincides, and harmonizes, with the Whole; I have taken Leave to alter the Word of our English Translation comprehend, and introduce in it's flead a Term, equally faithful to the Hebrew, and more fignificative of the Prophet's precise Idea.

each accompanied with his planetary Equipage. Upon this Supposition, what a Multiplicity of mighty Spheres, must be perpetually running their Rounds, in the upper Regions! Yet, none mistake their Way, or wander from the Goal; though they pass through trackless and unbounded Fields. None sty off from their Orbits, into extravagant Excursions; none press in upon their Centre, with too near an Approach. None interfere with each other in their perennial Passage; or intercept the kindly Communications of another's Influence \*. But all their Rotations proceed in eternal Harmony; keeping such Time, and observing such Laws, as are most exquisitely adapted to the Persection of the Whole.

WHILE I contemplate this "excellent Wifdom, which made the Heavens," and attunes
all their Motions; how am I abashed at that
Mixture of Arrogance and Folly, which has, at
any time, inclined me to murmur at thy Dispensations, O Lord! What is this, but a fort of
implicit Treason against thy Supremacy; and a
tacit Denial of thy infinite Understanding?—
Hast

<sup>\*</sup> The Interception of Light, by means of an Eclipse, happens very rarely. And then it is of so foort a Continuance, as not to be at all inconvenient. Nay, it is attended with such Circumstances, as render it rather useful, than prejudicial.

Hast Thou so regularly placed such a wonderful Diverfity of Systems, through the Spaces of the Universe?-Didst Thou, without any probationary Eslays, without any improving Retouches, speak them into the most consummate Perfection?-Dost Thou continually superintend all their Circumstances, with a Sagacity that never miftakes the minutest Tittle of Propriety? And shall I be so unaccountably stupid, as to question the Justness of thy Discernment, in " choosing " my Inheritance, and fixing the Bounds of my "-Not a fingle Erratum, in modelling the Structure; determining the Distance \*; and conducting the Career of unnumbered Worlds! And shall my peevish Humour presume to cenfure thy Interpolition, with regard to the Affairs of one inconfiderable Creature; whose Stature, in

The Sun in particular (and let this ferve as a Specimen of that most curious Exactness, with which the other celestial Bodies are constituted, and all their Circumsances regulated) the Sun is formed of such a determinate Magnitude, and placed at such a convenient Distance—"as not to annoy, but only "refresh us, and nourish the Ground with it's "kindly Warmth. If it was larger, it would set the Earth on Fire; if smaller, it would leave it forzen. If it was nearer us, we should be scorched to Death; if farther from us, we should not be able to live for want of Heat."

STACKHOUSE's History of the Bible.

fuch a comparative View, is less than a Span; and his present Duration, little more than a Moment?

O! THOU GOD, " in whose Hand my " Breath is, and whose are all my Ways," let fuch Sentiments as now possess my Thoughts, be always lively on my Heart! These shall compose my Mind into a chearful Acquiescence, and a thankful Submission; even when Afflictions gall the Sense, or Disappointments break my Schemes. Then shall I, like the grateful Patriarch \*, in all the Changes of my Condition, and even in the Depths of Diffress, erect an Altar of adoring Refignation; and inscribe it with the Apostle's Motto, To GOD ONLY WISE. Then, shouldst Thou give me Leave to be the Carver of my own Fortunes, I would humbly defire to relinquish the Grant, and recommit the Disposal of myself to thy unerring Beneficence. Fully perfuaded that thy Counfels; though contrary to my froward Inclinations, or even afflictive to my Flesh; are incomparably more eligible, than the blind Impulse of my own Will, however soothing to animal Nature.

On a careless Inspection, you perceive no Accuracy or Uniformity in the Position of the heavenly

\* See Gen. xii. 7, 8.

heavenly Bodies. They appear like an illustrious Chaos; a promiscuous Heap of shining Globes; neither ranked in Order, nor moving by Line.—But, what feems Confusion, is all Regularity. What earries a Show of Negligence, is really the Result of the most masterly Contrivance. You think, perhaps, they rove in their aereal Flight; but they rove by the nicest Rule, and without the least Error. Their Circuits, though seemingly devious; their Mazes, though intricate to our Apprehensions \*; are marked out, not indeed with golden Compasses, but by the infinitely more exact Determinations of the all-wise Spirit.

So, what wears the Appearance of Calamity, in the Allotments appointed for the Godly, has really the Nature of a Bleffing. It iffues from fatherly Love, and will terminate in the richest Good. If Joseph is snatched from the Embraces of an indulgent Parent, and abandoned to Slavery in a foreign Land; it is in order to save the holy Family, from perishing by Famine; and to preserve "the Seed, in whom all the Nations" of the Earth should be blessed." If he falls into the deepest Disgrace, it is on Purpose that

\* — Mazes intricate,
Eccentric, intervolv'd; yet regular
Then most, when most irregular they feem.

5
MILT.

he may rise to the highest Honours. Even the Confinement of the Prison, by the unsearchable Workings of Providence, opens his Way to the Right-hand of the Throne itself.—Let the most afflicted Servant of Jesus, wait the final Upshot of Things. He will then discover the apparent Expediency of all those Tribulations; which now, perhaps, he can hardly admit, without Reluctance; or suffer, without some Struggles of Dissatisfaction. Then, the gushing Tear, and the heaving Sigh, will be turned into Tides of Gratitude, and Hymns of holy Wonder.

In the mean time, let no audacious Railer, prefumptuously impeach the Divine Procedure; but, adoring where we cannot comprehend, let us expect the Evolution of the mysterious Plan. Then, shall every Eye perceive; that the seeming Labyrinths of Providence, were the most direct and compendious Way; to effect his general Purposes of Grace, and to bring about each One's particular Happiness\*.—Then, also, shall it be clearly shewn, in the Presence of applauding Worlds; Why, Virtue pined in Want, while Vice rioted in vol. ii. M Affluence,

\* — The moral World,
Which, though to Us it feems embroil'd, moves on
In higher Order; fitted, and impell'd
By Wisdom's finest Hand, and issuing all
In gen'ral Good.

THOMS. Wirt. 1. 586. laft Edit.

Affluence. Why, amiable Innocence fo often dragged the Dungeon Chain, while horrid Guilt trailed the Robe of State .- That Day of univerfal Audit, that Day of everlafting Retribution, will not only vindicate, but magnify, the whole Management of Heaven. The august Seffions shall close with this unanimous, this glorious Acknowledgment: " Though Clouds and 6 Darkness, impenetrable by any human Scru-46 tiny, were fometimes round about the supreme " Conductor of Things; yet Righteousness and 66 Judgment were the constant Habitation of his 66 Seat \*; the invariable Standard of all his Ad-" ministrations."-Thus (if I may illustrate the grandest Truths, by inferior Occurrences) while we view the Arras, on the Side of least Distinction, it is void of any elegant Fancy; without any nice Strokes of Art; nothing but a confused Jumble of incoherent Threads. No fooner is the Piece beheld in it's proper Afpect, but the suspected Rudeness vanishes, and the most curious Arrangement takes place. We are charmed with Defigns of the finest Taste, and Figures of the most graceful Form. All is shaped with Symmetry; all is clad in Beauty.

THE Goodness of GOD is most eminently displayed in the Skies.—Could we take an understanding

# Pfal. xcvii. 2,

derstanding Survey, of whatever is formed by the Divine Architect, throughout the whole Extent of material Things; our Minds would be transported with their Excellencies, and our Tongues echo back that great Encomium, They are "good, very good \*." Most beautiful + in themfelves; contrived by unerring Wisdom, and executed with inimitable Skill. Most ufeful + in their Functions; exactly fitting the Places they fill, and completely answering the Purposes, for which they were intended.—All the Parts of the inanimate Creation proclaim, both by their intrinsic and relative Excellencies, the all-diffusive Beneficence of their Maker.

#### M 2

How

\* Gen. i. 31:
† † This καλοκαγαθια of the Universe, and all it's Parts, has been very highly, and very justly extolled, by the antient Inquirers into Nature. And was, indeed, an illustrious Scene, spread before the Sages of the Heathen World; wherein to contemplate the Goodness, and the Glories, of the Supreme Being.—It was nobly said, by a Pagan Philosopher, on this Occasion; Εις ερώδα μελακοβοναι του Θεου μελλούλα δεμαεργείν. That GOD, suben be undertook the Work of Creation, transformed bimself into Love.—But he need not transform Himself into this amiable Principle; for "God" is Love." As was much more nobly said by One, whom that Philosopher would have termed a Barbarian. I John iv. 8.

How much more wonderful are the Displays of Divine Indulgence, in the Worlds of Life! Because, dead Matter is incapable of Delight: therefore, the gracious Creator has raifed innumerable Ranks of perceptive Existence. Such as are qualified to taste his Bounty, and enjoy each a Happiness suited to it's peculiar State. With this View, He furnished the Regions of inferior Nature, with an Order and a Series of fenfitive Beings. The Waters teem with Shoals of finny Inhabitants. The dry Land swarms with Animals of every Order. The Dwellings of the Firmament, are occupied by Multitudes of winged People. Not so much as a green Leaf, Philofophers fay, but lodges, and accommodates, it's puny animalcule Tenants \* .- And wherefore

\* A very celebrated Poet, in a beautiful Paragraph on this Subject, informs his Readers; That all Nature fwarms with Life. In fubterranean Cells, the Earth heaves with vital Motion. Even the hard Stone, in the very inmost Recesses of it's impenetrable Citadel, holds Multitudes of animated Inhabitants. The Pulp of mellow Fruit, and all the Productions of the Orchard, feed the invisible Nations. Each Liquid, whether of acid Tafte, or milder Relish, abounds with various Forms of fenfitive Existence. Nor is the pure Stream, or transparent Air, without their Colonies of unseen People. - In which Constitution of Things, we have a wonderful Instance, not only of the Divine Goodness to those minute Beings, in giving them a Capacity

this Diversity, this Profusion of living Creatures; flying the Air, treading the Ground, and gliding through the Paths of the Sea? For this most glorious Reason — That the eternal Sovereign may exercise his superabundant Goodness; that his Table may be furnished, with Millions and Millions of Guests; that he may fill, every Hour, every Moment, their Mouths with Food, or their Hearts with Gladness.

BUT, what a small Theatre are three or sour Elements, for the Operations of JEHOVAH'S Bounty! His magnificent Liberality, scorns such scanty Limits. If you ask, Wherefore has He created all Worlds, and replenished them with an unknown Multiplicity of Beings; rising, one above another, in an endless Gradation of still richer Endowments, and still nobler Capacities? The Answer is—For the Manifestation of his M 3

city for animal Gratifications; but of his tender Care for Mankind, in making them imperceptible to our Senses.

- Thefe, conceal'd

By the kind Art of forming Heav'n, escape
The grosser Eye of Man: For if the Worlds
In Worlds inclos'd should on his Senses burst;
From Cates ambrosial, and the nectar'd Bowl,
He'd turn abhorrent; and, in dead of Night,
When Silence sleeps o'er all, be stunn'd with Noise.

THOMSON's Summer.

own Glory, and especially for the Communication of his inexhaustible Beneficence \*. The great Creator could propose no Advantage to Himself. His Blifs is incapable of any Addition. "Be-" fore the Mountains were brought forth, or " ever the Earth and the World were made," He was supremely happy, in his own independent and all-fufficient Self. His grand Defign therefore, in erecting fo many flately Fabrics; and peopling them with fo many Tribes of Inhabitants; was, To transfuse his exuberant Kindness, and impart Felicity in all it's Forms. Ten Thousand Worlds, flocked with Ten thousand times Ten thousand Ranks, of fenfitive and intelligent Existence, are fo many spacious Gardens; which, with Rivers of communicated Joy, this ever-flowing Fountain waters continually.

BOUND-

\* A facred Writer, confidering this delightful Subject; and confining his Observation, within the narrow Limits of his own Country; cries out, with a Mixture of Amazement and Gratitude; How great is his Goodness, and how great is his Beauty!—Who then can forbear being lost in Wonder, and transported with Delight; when he extends his Survey, to those infinitely more copious Communications of Divine Bounty; which, like salutary and refreshing Streams, run through all Worlds; and make, not only the little Valleys of a fingle Kingdom, but the Immensity of Creation laugh and sing? Zech. ix. 17.

BOUNDLESS\*, and (which raifes our Idea of this divine Principle, to the very highest Degree of Perfection) difinterested \* Munificence! How inexpressibly amiable is the blessed GoD, confidered in this charming Light! Is it possible to conceive any Excellence, fo adorable and lovely; as infinite Benevolence, guided by unerring Wisdom, and exerting Almighty Power, on purpose to make a whole Universe happy?-O my Soul, what an irrefistible Attractive is here! What a most worthy Object, for thy most fervent Affection! Shall now every glittering Toy, become a Rival to this transcendently beneficent Being, and rob Him of thy Heart?-No. Let his all-creating Arm teach thee, to trust in the Fulness of his Sufficiency: - Let his all-fuperintending Eye incline thee, to acquiesce in the Dispensations of his Providence: - And let his Bounty; fo freely vouchfafed; fo amply diffused; induce thee to love Him, with all the Ardor of a grateful and admiring Soul: induce thee to ferve Him, not with a joyless Awe, or flavish Dread, but with unfeigned Alacrity, and a delightful Complacency.

M<sub>4</sub> If

\* In this Sense, There is none good, but One, that is GOD. None universally and essentially good. None, whose Goodness extends itself, in an infinite Variety of Blessings, to every capable Object; or, who always dispenses his Favours, from the fole Principle of free and disinterested Benevolence.

IF the Goodness of GoD is so admirably feen, in the Works of Nature, and the Favours of Providence? with what a noble Superiority, does it even triumph, in the Mystery of Redemption \*! Redemption is the brightest Mirror, in which to contemplate this most lovely Attribute of the Deity. Other Gifts, are only as Mites from the Divine Treasury; but Redemption opens, I had almost faid exhausts, all the Stores of Indulgence and Grace. Herein, "God commendeth his Love +:" not only manifests,

\* In this, and in other Parts of the Contemplations, the Reader will observe; That the Attributes of the DEITY are represented, as shining, with more distinguished Lustre, in the Wonders of Redemption, than in the Works of Creation. If fuch Remarks should seem to be unprecedented, or to stand in Need of a Vindication; permit me to subjoin the Sentiments of a great Critic, equally versed in both those sublime Theories. -" In a perfect Orator, He fays, Tully requires some Skill in the Nature of heavenly Bodies; because " his Mind will become more extensive and uncon-" fined; and, when He descends to treat of human " Affairs, He will both think and write in a more ex-" alted and magnificent Manner. For the same Rea-" fon, that excellent Master would have recommended " the Study of those great and glorious Mysteries, " which Revelation has discovered to Us; to which the noblest Parts of this System of the World are as much " inferior, as the Creature is less excellent than the Creof ator." Spect. Vol. VIII. No 633. + Rom. v. 8.

but fets it off, as it were, with every bright and grand Embellishment: manifests it in so stupendous a Manner, that it is beyond Parallel; beyond Thought; " above all Bleffing and " Praise." - Was HE not thy Son, Everlasting GoD, thy only Son; the Son of thy Bosom from eternal Ages; the highest Object of thy complacential Delight? Was not thy Love to this adorable Son, incomparably greater than the tenderest Affection of Any, or the united Affections of All, mortal Parents? Was not the bleffed JESUS more illustrious in Excellency, than all Angels; more exalted in Dignity, than all Heavens? Yet didft thou refign HIM, for poor Mortals; for vile Sinners !- Couldft thou fee him descend, from his Royal Throne; and take up his Abode, in the fordid Stable? fee him forego the Homage of the Seraphim; and stand exposed to the reproachful Indignities, of an insolent Rabble? See Him arraigned at the Bar, and fentenced to Death; numbered with Malefactors, and nailed to the Gibbet; bathed in his own innocent Blood, and pouring out his Soul in Agonies of Sorrow? -Could the Father, the Father himself, with unknown Philanthropy \*, fay? " It shall, it shall, 66 be fo! My Pity to rebellious Man pleads, and " prevails. Awake, therefore, O Sword +, 66 edged with divine Wrath. Awake; and be " fheathed

<sup>\*</sup> Philanthropy, that is, Loving kindness to Man. † Zech. xiii. 7.

" fheathed in that immaculate Breast; pierce that
" dearly beloved Heart. I am content, that my
" Son endure the Sharpness of Death, rather than
" finful Mortals perish for ever."—Incomprehenfible Love! May it henceforward, be the favourite Subject of my Meditation; more delightful to
my musing Mind, than Applause to the ambitious
Ear! May it be the darling Theme of my Discourse; sweeter to my Tongue, than the Droppings of the Honeycomb to my Taste! May it
be my choicest Comfort, through all the Changes
of Life; and my reviving Gordial, even in the last
Extremities of Dissolution itself!

A PROPHET contemplating, with a diftant Survey, this unexampled Instance of Almighty Love, is wrapt into a Transport of Devotion. At a Loss for proper Acknowledgments, he calls upon the whole Universe to aid his labouring Breast, and supply his Lack of Praise. Sing melodiously, ye vaulted Heavens; exult, and even leap for Gladness, thou cumberous Earth; ye Mountains, break your long Silence, and burst into Peals of loudest Acclamation\*; for the Lord, by

<sup>\*</sup> Ifa. xlix. 13.—I have not adhered to our common Translation, but endeavoured to preserve, somewhat more faithfully, the noble Pathos, and inimitable Energy, of the facred Original.—The Love of God, manifested in a Divine and dying Saviour, is a Blessing of such inconceivable Richness; as must render

by this precious Gift, and this great Salvation, bath comforted his People. - A facred Historian hath left it upon Record; that, at the first Exhibition of this ravishing Scene, there was with the Angel, who brought the bleffed Tidings, a Multitude of the heavenly Hoft; praifing GoD, and making the Concave of the Skies refound with their Hallelujahs. At the Dawn of the Sun of Righteousness, when He was beginning to rife with Healing in his Wings, the Morning Stars fang together, and all the Sons of GOD shouted for Joy .- And shall Man, whom this gracious Dispensation principally respects; shall Man, who is the Centre of all these gladdening Rays; shall He have no Heart to adore, no Anthem to celebrate, This

Love without End, and without Measure Grace?

MILT.

How pure is the State of the Sky, and how clear it's Aspect! Clearer than the limpid Stream; purer

render all Acknowledgments flat, and all Encomiums languid. Yet, I think, the most poetical and most emphatical Celebration of that unspeakable Instance of Goodness, is contained in this rapturous Exclamation of the Prophet. Which intimates, with a wonderful Majesty of Sentiment, that even the whole Compass of the inanimate Creation; could it be sensible of the Benefit, and capable of Delight; would express it's Gratitude, in all these Demonstrations of the most lively and exuberant Joy.

purer than the transparent Crystal; and more curiously fine, than the polished Mirror. That flately Cieling; fretted with Gold, and ffretched to an Extent of many Millions of Leagues; is not disfigured with a fingle Flaw. That azure Canopy; embroidered with Stars, and spacious enough to form a Covering for unnumbered Worlds; is without the least Spot or Wrinkle. -Yet this, even this, will scarce yield us, so much as a faint Representation of the Divine Purity. God, is a God of matchless and transcendent Excellency. His Ways are Uprightness itself. His Counsels and Words are the very Sanctity of Wisdom and of Truth. The Laws, which he has given to universal Nature; are exquifitely contrived, and beyond all Poffibility of Improvement. The Precepts, which He has appointed for the human Race; are a complete Summary, of all that is honourable in itself, and perfective of the rational Mind. Not the least Overfight, in planning a Series of Events for all Futurity. Not the least Mal-administration, in managing the Affairs of every Age, fince Time began; and of every Nation, under the whole Heavens .- Pardon these disparaging Expressions. A negative Perfection is far, far beneath thy Dignity, O Thou most Highest \*. In all

<sup>\*</sup> O Thou most Highest.—This Expression occurs more than once, in the Psalms used by the Established Church. It is, I think, one of those Beauties; which,

all these Instances; in all thy Acts, and all thy Attributes; Thou art not only holy, but "glo-"rious in Holiness."

So inconceivably holy is the LORD GOD of Hosts, that He sees Defilement even in the Bright-nefs

which, because often exhibited, generally escape our Notice. It is a Superlative formed on a Superlative; and, though not strictly conformable to grammatical Rules, is nobly superior to them all.—The Language seems to be sensible of it's own Deficiency; when the incomprehensible Jehovah is addressed, or celebrated. Oppressed, as it were, with the Glories of the Subject, it labours after a more emphatical manner of Diction, than the ordinary Forms of Speech afford.—It is, if I rightly judge, one of those daring and happy Peculiarities of a masterly Genius, which Mr. Pope fo sinely describes; and, while he describes, exemplifies:

Great Wits fometimes may gloriously offend, And rise to Faults true Critics dare not mend; From vulgar Bounds with brave Disorder part, And snatch a Grace beyond the Reach of Art.

Esay on Criticism.

St. Paul's—ελαχις δίες. σανίων των αγιων—is a beautiful Passage of the like Nature. Which our Translators have very properly rendered; Lefs than the least of all Saints.—His πολλω μαλλων πεισσων is another Instance of the same Kind. But here the English Version fails. Far better is extremely flaccid, compared with the nervous Original. And I greatly question, whether it is possible to translate the Sentence, with equal Concidencies, and with equal Spirit. See Epb. iii. 8. Phil. i. 23.

ness of the Firmament. The living Sapphire of the Heavens, before his Majesty, loses it's Lustre. Yea, the Stars (though the most pure and resplendent Part of the Heavens) are not pure in his Sight. How much less Man, who in his fallen and depraved State, is but as a Worm, that crawls in the corrupted Carcase; and the Son of Man, who, by reason of his manifold actual Impurities, is too justly compared to an Insect, that wallows amidst Stench and Putrefaction \*?—

Is there not then abundant Cause, for the most

rre-

\* Job xxv. 5, 6. I submit it to the Judgment of the Learned, Whether this is not the true Meaning of the Text .- It may not, perhaps, recommend itfelf to the squeamishly nice Critic; or to those Perfons who dream of, I know not what, Dignity in our fallen Nature. But it feems, in Preference to every other Interpretation, fuitable to the facred Context; and is far, far from being injurious to the Character of that apostate Race, which is " altogether be-" come abominable," and " is as an unclean "Thing."-On this Supposition, there is not only an apparent, but a very firiking Contrast, between the Purity of God, and the Pollution of Man. The Purity of the most high God, which outshines the Moon, and eclipses the Stars; the Pollution of degenerate Man, which, exclusive of a Saviour, would render him as loathfome to the all-feeing Eye, as the vilest Vermin are in ours .- Without assigning this Sense to the Passage, I cannot discern the Force of the Antithesis, nor indeed the Propriety of the Sentiment. Worms, in the general, give us an Idea of Meanness and Infirmity; not of Defilement and Im-

irreproachable and eminent of Mankind, to renounce all arrogant Pretensions; to lay aside every assuming Air; to take nothing but Shame and Confusion to themselves? A holy Prophet, and a holy Prince, felt fuch humbling Impreffions, from a Glimpse of the uncreated Purity. I abbor myself in Dust and Ashes \*, was the Declaration of the one: I am a Man of unclean Lips t, the Confession of the other .-Should not this teach us all, to adore the Divine Mercies, for that precious purifying Fountain 1; which was foretold from the Foundation of the World; but was opened at that awful Juncture, when knotty Whips tore the Flesh; when ragged Thorns mangled the Temples; when sharpened Nails cut fresh Sluices for the crimfon Current; when the Gash of the Spear compleated the dreadful Work, and forthwith flowed there, from the wounded Heart, Blood and Water?

ESPE-

purity. Unless they are Insects, hatched amidst Putrefaction, and considered in such noisome Circumstances.—The two Words of the Original, חמר מולעה are evidently used in this Signification, by Moses and Isaiab. By the former, to denote the Vermin, which devoured the putressed Manna; by the latter, to express the Reptiles, which swarm in the Body that fees Corruption, Exod. xvi. 20 . Isa. xiv. 11.

\* Job xlii, 6. † Isa. vi. 5.

† In that Day there shall be a Fountain, opened to the House of David, and to the Inhabitants of Jerusalem, for Sin and Uncleanness. Zech. xiii. 1.

ESPECIALLY, fince God himself faw no Blemish in his dear Son. He looketh to the Moon, and it shineth not: yet his all-penetrating and jealous Eye, discerned nothing amis, nothing defective, in our glorious Redeemer. Nothing amis? He bore this most illustrious Testimony, concerning his holy Child I Esus: " In " Him I am pleased; I am well pleased; I ac-" quiesce, with intire Complacency, and with the highest Delight, in his Person; his Un-"dertaking; and the whole Execution of his " Office."-How should this Thought, enliven our Hopes; while the other, mortifies our Pride? Should not our Hearts spring within us, and even leap for Joy; at the repeated Affurance given us by Revelation, That fuch a divinely excellent Person is our Mediator? What apparent Reason has every Believer, to adopt the bleffed Virgin's Exclamation! " My Soul " doth magnify the LORD for his transcendent " Mercy; and my Spirit rejoices, not in wide ex-" tended Harvests, waving over my fertile Glebe \*; " not in Armies vanguished, and leaving the pe-" culiar Treasure of Nations for my Spoil \*; but in

\* The inspired Penman, from these Two Occafions of distinguished Joy, sets forth the incomparably greater Delight, which arises from the Gift of a Saviour, and the Blessing of Redemption. Ifa. ix. ver. 3. compared with ver. 6.

" an infinitely richer, nobler Blessing, even in " GOD my Saviour."—That a Person so sublime and persect, has vouchsafed to become my Surety: to give Himself for my Ransom, in the World below; and act as my Advocate, in the Royal Presence above: yea, to make my Recovery, the Reward of his Sufferings; my final Felicity, the Honour of his mediatorial Kingdom!

When an innumerable Multitude \* of Bodies, many of them more than a Hundred Thou-fand Miles in Diameter †, are all fet in Motion:—when the Orbits, in which they perform their periodical Revolutions, are extended at the Rate of several Hundreds of Millions:—when each has a diffinet and separate Sphere, for finishing his vast Circuit:—when no one knows, what it is to be cramped; but each most freely expatiates, in his unbounded Career:—when every one is placed, at such an immense Remove from each other; that they appear to their respective VOL. II.

\* This refers, not only to the Planets which pass and repass about our Sun, but also to the other Planetary Worlds, which are supposed to attend the several fixed Stars.

† The Diameter of Jupiter is calculated at 130,650 Miles, while it's Orbit is reckoned to confift of 895,134,000. Which Computation, according to the Maxims of Astronomy, and the Laws of Proportion, may, as is taken for granted in the Contemplations, be applied to other Planets revolving round other Suns.

Inhabitants, only as fo many Spots of Light :--How aftonishing must be the Expanse, which yields Room for all those mighty Globes, and their widely-diffused Operations! To what prodigious Lengths, did the Almighty Builder ftretch his Line, when He marked out the stupendous Platform !-I wonder at fuch an immeasurable Extent. My very Thoughts are lost, in this Abyss of Space. But, be it known to Mortals; be it never forgot by Sinners; that, in all it's most surprising Amplitude, it is fmall, it is fcanty, compared with the Bounty and the Mercy of it's Maker.

HIS Bounty is absolutely without Limits \*, and without End. The most lavish Generosity cannot exhauft, or even diminish, his Munisicence. O! all ye Tribes of Men; or rather, all ye Classes of intelligent Creatures; ye are not ftreightened in the Liberality of your ever-bleffed Creator; be not streightened in your own Expectations.

<sup>\*</sup> By Bounty, I mean, not the actual Exercise, or the sensible Effects, of this Excellency in the Deity. These are, and always must be, through the immense Perfection of the Attribute, and the necessary Scantiness of the Recipient, bounded. But, I would be understood, as speaking of the Divine Power, and the Divine Will, to exert Divine Beneficence. These can have no real, no imaginable Limits. These, after a Profusion of Blessings, distributed to unnumbered Worlds, continued through unnumbered Ages, must still have more to bestow; for ever have more to beflow; infinitely more to beflow, than it is possible for Creation itself to receive.

THE STARRY HEAVENS. tations. " Open your Mouth wide, and He shall fill it," with copious and continual Draughts from the Cup of Joy. Your GoD, on whom is your whole Dependence, is more than able; is more than willing; to " fupply all your Need, according to his Riches in Glory."-When the LORD JEHOVAH is the Giver, and his Grace \* the Gift; let your Wishes be unbounded, and your Cravings unsatiable. All that created Beings can possibly covet, is but a very small Pittance of that unknown Happiness, which the Everlasting Benefactor is ready to beflow. Suppose every charitable Disposition, which warms the Hearts of the human Race, added to those more inlarged Affections, which glow in heavenly Bosoms; what were they all, even in their highest Exercife, compared with the Benignity of the Divine Nature?—Bless me then, Thou eternal Source of Love; bless all that reverence thy holy Name; according to thy own most profuse Goodness. Whose great Prerogative it is, to disdain all Mear fure. O! bless us, in proportion to that Grace; the Richness of which (unutterable by the Tongues

\* 2 Cor. ix. 8. GOD is able to make all Grace abound towards you, that ye, bawing all Sufficiency in all Things, may abound to every good Work.—How beautiful, and emphatical, is this Description! Inferior to nothing, but that Extent of Ability, and those Riches of Liberality, which it so eloquently celebrates. Does it not exhaust all the Powers of Language; while it attempts to give us a Specimen, of the Munificence of the Lord?

N 2

of Men, and of Angels) was once spoken in the Groans, and written in the Wounds, of thy ex-

piring Son!

Spacious indeed are these Heavens! Where do they begin? Where do they end? What is their Extent? Can Angels answer my Question? Have Angels travelled the vast Circuit? Can Angels measure the Bounds of Space? No; 'tis boundless,' tis unknown,' tis amazing all.—How charming then to restect, That the Mercy of GOD is "greater than the Heavens;" is more extensive than the Dimensions of the Sky. Transporting Restection! Let me indulge Thee once more \*. Let me think over the delightful Displays of this lovely Attribute; and, while I admire the Trophies of forgiving Goodness, add one to the Number.—With what amiable and affecting Colours, is this represented in the Pa-

<sup>\*</sup> Once more refers to Page 116. of Reflections on a Flower-Garden.—The following Pages, to the 187th, exhibit a digressive View of the Divine Mercy. I thought it proper to apprise my Reader of this Excursion; though, I hope, it will be needless to offer an Apology, for enlarging upon a Theme incomparably joyous. Who can complain of Tediousness, while I speak Consolation to distressed, and Recovery to ruined Creatures? The Divine Mercy is the sole Fountain of all our present and future Blessings. In Conformity to this benign Attribute, human Hopes arise, and human Felicity slows. Who, therefore, can be weary of viewing and reviewing; when the Lengths and Breadths of forgiving Grace, are the ravishing Prospect?

rable of the Prodigal! What could induce that foolish Youth, to forsake his Father's House? Had he not been tenderly cherished by the good Parent; and loaded with Benefits, from his indulgent Hand? Were not the Restraints of parental Government, an easy Yoke? or rather, a Preservative from Ruin? Notwithstanding every endearing Obligation, he revolts from his Duty; and launches into fuch fcandalous Irregularities, as were dishonourable to his Family, and destructive to himself. - When Necessity, not Choice, but sharp Necessity drove him to a submissive Return; does the injured Father stand aloof, or shut his Doors? Quite the Reverse, He espies him, while he is yet a great Way off; and, the Moment he beholds the profligate Youth, He has Compassion on him. His Bowels yearn; they "found like an Harp," touched with Notes divinely foft. He never once thinks of his ungracious Departure, and infamous Debaucheries. Pity, parental Pity, passes an Act of Oblivion; and, in one Instant, cancels a Series of long-continued Provocations .- So ftrong are the Workings of fatherly Affection; that he is almost impatient to embrace the naked and destitute Wretch. The Son's Pace is flow, He arose and came; the Father's is swift, He sprung forth (aged as he was) and ran. And is there a fingle Frown in his Brow, or one upbraiding Word on his Tongue !- Instead of loathing the fordid Creature, or reproaching him for his odious Excesses;

N 3 he

he falls on his Neck, clasps Him in his Arms, and hugs him to his Bosom. Instead of disowning the riotous Spendthrift, or rejecting him for his undutiful Behaviour; He receives and welcomes Him with Kiffes of Delight. He rejoices, at his Return from Extravagance and Vice; as he formerly rejoiced, on the Day of his Nativity .-When this Companion of Harlots opens his Mouth, before he speaks, the Father hears. He interrupts him, in the midft of his intended Speech. The Overflowings of his compassionate Heart can brook no Delay. He feems to be uneasy himself, till he has made the afflicted Penitent glad, with the Affurance of his Acceptance, and the choicest of his Favours .- While the poor abashed Offender feeks nothing more, than not to be abhorred; he is thoroughly reconciled, and honoured before the whole Family. While he requests no other Indulgence, than only to be treated as the meanest Servant; he is cloathed with the best Robe; he is feafted with the fatted Calf; he is careffed as the dearest of Children .- Was there ever so bright and winning a Picture, of the tenderest Mercy; most freely vouchsafed, even to the most unworthy of Creatures? Yet thus, my Soul; and thus, my Fellow-finner; will the LORD GOD of everlasting Compassions receive us; if, sensible of our Misery, and thirsting for Salvation, we turn to him through JESUS CHRIST.

WHERE Sin has abounded, fays the Proclamation from the Court of Heaven, Grace doth

doth much more abound.—Manasseh was a Monster of Barbarity; for He caused his own Children to pass through the Fire, and filled Ferusalem with innocent Blood. Manasseh was an Adept in Iniquity; for He not only multiplied, and to an extravagant Degree, his own sacrilegious Impieties; but he poisoned the Principles, and perverted the Manners of his Subjects, making them to do worse than the most detestable of the Heathen Idolaters \*. Yet, through this super-abundant Grace, He is humbled; He is reformed; and becomes a Child of forgiving Love, an Heir of immortal Glory.—Behold that bitter and bloody Perfecutor Saul; when, breathing out Threatenings +,

#### \* See 2 Chron. XXXIII.

† ΑΕΙς ix. 1. ΣαυλΟ ελι εμπνεων απειλης και φονε, Saul yet breathing out Threatening and Slaughter. -What a Representation is here of a Mind, mad with Rage, and abandoned to the fiercest Extremes of Barbarity! I scarce know, whether I am more shocked at the Persecutor's savage Disposition, or charmed with the Evangelist's lively Description .-The Adverb of feems referable to Chap. viii. Ver. 3. and has, in this Connexion, a peculiar Force. The Havock he had committed, the inoffensive Families he had already ruined, were not fufficient to affwage his vengeful Spirit. They were only a Tafte; which, instead of glutting the Blood-hound, made him more closely pursue the Track, and more eagerly pant for Destruction .- He is still athirst for Violence and Murder. So eager and insatiable is his Thirst, that he even breathes out Threatening and Slaughter. His Words are Spears and Arrows, and his Tongue N 4

and bent upon Slaughter, he worried the Lambs. and put to Death the Disciples of Jesus. Who, upon the Principles of human Judgment, would not have pronounced Him a Veffel of Wrath, deffined to unavoidable Damnation? Nay, would not have been ready to conclude; that, if there were heavier Chains, and a deeper Dungeon, in the World of Woe; they must furely be referved, for such an implacable Enemy of true Godliness? Yet, (admire, and adore, the inexhaustible Treasures of Grace!) this Saul, is admitted into the goodly Fellowship of the Prophets; is numbered with the noble Army of Martyrs; and makes a diffinguished Figure, among the glorious Company of the Apostles .- The Corinthians, were flagitious even to a Proverb. Some of them wallowed in fuch abominable Vices, and habituated themselves to such outrageous Acts of Injustice, as were a Reproach to human Nature. Yet, even these Sons of Violence, and Slaves of Senfuality, " were washed; were fanctified; " were justified "." Washed, in the precious Blood of a dying Redeemer; fanctified, by the powerful

a sharp Sword. 'Tis as natural for him to menace the Christians, as to breathe the Air.—Nay, they bleed every Hour, every Moment, in the Purposes of his rancorous Heart. It is only owing to Want of Power, that every Syllable he utters, every Breath he draws, does not deal about Deaths, and cause some of the innocent Disciples to fall.

\* 1 Cor. vi. 9, 10, 11.

ful Operations of the Bleffed Spirit; justified, through the infinitely tender Mercies of a gracious GoD. Those, who were once the Burden of the Earth, are now the Joy of Heaven, and

the Delight of Angels.

THERE is another Instance in Scripture, which most loudly publishes that sweetest of the Divine Names, The LORD, the LORDGOD, merciful and gracious, long-suffering, and abundant in Goodness and Truth; keeping Mercy for Thoufands, forgiving Iniquity, Transgression, and Sin \*. An Instance this, which exceeds all the former; which exceeds whatever can be imagined; which if I was to forget, the very Stones might cry out, and found it in my Ears. I mean the Case of those Sinners, who murdered the Prince of Peace, and LORD of Glory .- These Men, could scarce have the Shadow of an Excuse for their Crime; hardly a Circumstance, to extenuate their Guilt. They were well acquainted with his exemplary Conversation; they had often heard his heavenly Doctrines; they were almost daily Spectators of his unequalled Miracles. They therefore had all possible Reason to bonour Him, as the most illustrious of Beings; and to receive his Gospel, as the most inestimable of Blessings. Yet, notwithstanding all these engaging Motives to love Him, even above their own Lives; they feize his Person; asperse his Character; drag him before a heathen Tribunal; and extort a Sentence of Death,

<sup>\*</sup> Exod. xxxiv. 6, 7.

Death, against Innocence and Holiness itself. Never was the vilest Slave, so contumeliously abused; nor the most execrable Malefactor, so barbarously executed. The Sun was confounded at the shocking Scene; and one cannot but wonder, how the avenging Lightnings could with-hold their Flashes. The Earth trembled at the horrid Deed; and why, why did it not cleave afunder, and open a Paffage, for fuch Bloodthirsty Miscreants, into the nethermost Hell? Shall These ever hope to obtain Forgiveness, from the righteous Judge? Shall not These be configned over to inexorable Wrath, and the feverest Torments ?-O the miraculous Effects of Divine Grace! O the triumphant Goodness of God our Saviour! Many, even of these impious Wretches, at the Descent of the Holy Ghost, were convinced of their miserable State; were wounded with penitential Remorfe; fled to the Sanctuary of the Cross; had their Pardon ratified by the baptismal Seal; and, continuing in the Apostles Doctrine, were made Partakers of the Kingdom of Heaven. Where they now shine, as so many everlasting Monuments of most distinguished Mercy; and receive Beatitude past Utterance, from that very Redeemer, whom once " with wicked Hands they crucified and flew."

Well might the Prophet cry out, with a pleafing Amazement; "Who is a God like unto "Thee, that pardoneth Iniquity, and paffeth by Transgression !"—Let all Flesh know affuredly;

\* Mic. vii. 18.

furedly; let all Flesh rejoice greatly; That with the LORD there is fuch Mercy, and with his Christ fuch plentiful Redemption.—And O! for the Voice of an Arch-Angel, to circulate the Glad-Tidings through the Universe. That the American Savage, as well as the European Sage, may learn the exceeding Riches of Grace in Christ. Through whose infinitely great Propitiation, all Manner of Sin, Barbarity, and Blasphemy, are freely forgiven unto Men.

WHAT a grand, and majestic Dome, is the Sky! Where are the Pillars, which support the flately Concave? What Art, most exactly true, balanced the Pressure? What Props, of insuperable Strength, fustain the Weight? How is that immeasurable Arch upheld, unshaken and unimpaired; while fo many Generations of bufy Mortals, have funk and disappeared, as Bubbles upon the Stream ?- If those Stars are of such an amazing Bulk; how are they also fastened, in their lofty Situation? By what Miracle in Mechanics, are fo many Thousands of ponderous Orbs, kept from falling upon our Heads; kept from dashing, both the World to Pieces, and it's Inhabitants to Death? Are they hung in golden, or adamantine, Chains? Rest they their enormous Load, on Rocks of Marble, or Columns of Brass?-No; they are pendulous in fluid Æther. Yet, are more immoveably fixed, than if the everlasting Mountains lent their Forests,

Forests, for an Axle-Tree; or their Ridges, for a Basis. The Almighty Architect stretches out the North, and it's whole starry Train, over the empty Place. He hangs the Earth, and all the ethereal Globes, upon nothing \*. Yet are their Foundations laid so sure, that they can "never be moved at any Time."

No unfit Representation, to the fincere Christian, of his final Perseverance +: such as points

Job xxvi. 7. † With regard to the final Perseverance of the true Believer; I am fensible, this Point is not a little controverted .- The Sentiments, which follow, are my stedfast Belief. It is by no means proper, in a Work of this Nature, to enter upon a Discussion of the Subject. Neither have I Room, so much as to hint, what might be urged for it's Support .- Let my Reader observe, that I am far from delivering it, as essential to Christianity, or necessary to Salvation. Millions, of the very contrary Conviction, are, I doubt not, high in the Favour of GoD; and in a growing Meetness, for his heavenly Kingdom. As I blame none for rejecting, none, I hope, will be offended with me for espousing, this particular Doctrine. -To be of different Opinions, at least in some inferior Instances, seems an unavoidable Consequence of our present State: where Ignorance, in Part, cleaves to the wifest Minds; and Prejudice easily befets the most impartial Judgments. This may turn to our common Advantage; and afford Room for the Display and Exercise of those bealing Virtues, Moderation, Meekness, and Forbearance.-Let me only be permitted to ask, whether this Tenet does not evidently tend to establish the Comfort of the Christian, and to magnify the Fidelity of God our Saviour ?

out the Cause, which effects it; and constitutes the Pledge, which ascertains it.—His Nature is all enseebled. He is not able, of himself, to think a good Thought. He has no visible Saseguard, nor any Sufficiency of his own. And yet,

Saviour? Whether, far from countenancing Sloth, or encouraging Remiffiness, to know that our Labour shall not be in vain, is not the most prevailing Inducement to abound in the Work of the Lord!

1 Cor. xv. 58.

Is any One inclined to examine the Reasons, which made the Author a Proselyte to this Persuastion? He may find them displayed in the Memorial, delivered by several select and eminent Divines of the Church of England, at the renowned Synod of Dordt.

—(See Acta Synod. Dordrech. Par. II. Pag. 246. of the Latin Edition, published in a fingle Quarto Volume.)

—Those, who have no Opportunity of consulting the Memoirs of that venerable Assembly; I would refer to the Works of the indefatigable and very learned Turretin, or to those of the candid and elegant Wissus.

—Turret. Tom. II. Q. xvi. Wits. Oecon. Lib. III. Chap. xiii.

The latest and fullest View of the Point, which I ever remember to have met with, in any of our English Writers, is in the Lime-street Lectures. Which are a Desence of several most important Doctrines of the Gospel, and contained in two Octavo Volumes; the united Labours of nine modern Divines; most of whom, are well known to the World by their other evangelical and useful Writings. In those Lectures, the final Perseverance of the Saints, is very particularly stated; and, to my Apprehension at least, most satisfactorily proved. The Arguments, usually urged against it, are impartially considered; and I cannot but think (with all due Deserence to the Judgment of

others) unanswerably confuted.

And

yet, whole Legions of formidable Enemies, are in a Confederacy to compass his Ruin. The World lays unnumbered Snares for his Feet: the Devil, is incessantly urging the Siege, by a Multitude of fiery Darts, or wily Temptations: the Fleft, like a perfidious Inmate, under Colour of Friendship. and a specious Pretence of Pleasure, is always forward to betray his Integrity.-But, amidst all these threatening Circumstances, of personal Weakness, and imminent Danger, an invisible Aid is his Defence. " I will uphold thee, fays the 66 bleffed GoD, with the Right Hand of my Righ-" teousness \*." Comfortable Truth! The Arm; which fixes the Stars in their Orders, and guides the Planets in their Course, is stretched out to preserve the Heirs of Salvation. " - My Sheep; adds the great Redeemer, are mine; and they " shall never perish, neither shall any pluck them out of my Hand +." What Words are these! And did they come from HIM, who hath all Power in Heaven, and on Earth? And were they spoke to the weakest of the Flock; to every unfeigned Follower of the great Shepherd? Then, Omnipotence itself must be vanquished; before they can

And here (not to swell this Note any farther) I shall only just hint, that the judicious Hooker (an Authority, perhaps, as weighty and unexceptionable as any that can well be produced) gives a folemn Attestation to this Tenet, in a short Discourse on the Perpetuity of Faith, subjoined to his Ecclesiastical Polity. Fol. Edit.

\* Ifa. xli. 10.

† John x. 28.

be destroyed, either by the Seductions of Fraud, or the Assaults of Violence.

IF you ask therefore, What Security we have, of enduring to the End, and continuing faithful unto Death?-The very fame that establishes the Heavens, and fettles the Ordinances of the Universe. Can these be thrown into Confusion \*? Then, may the true Believer draw back unto Perdition. Can the Sun be dislodged from his Sphere, and rush lawlesly through the Sky? Then, and then only, can the Faith of GoD's Elect + be finally overthrown .- Be of good Courage then, my Soul; rely on those Divine Succours, which are fo folemnly ftipulated, fo faithfully promifed. Though thy Grace be languid, as the glimmering Spark; though the Overflowings of Corruption, threaten it with total Extinction; vet, fince the great JEHOVAH has undertaken to cherish the dim Principle, " many Waters can-" not quench it, nor all Floods drown it." Nav. though it were feeble as the smoking Flax t, Goodness and Faithfulness stand engaged, to augment the Heat; to raise the Fire, and feed the Flame; till it beam forth, a Lamp of immortal Glory, in the Heavens.

As

\* Jer. xxxi. 35, 36. † Tit. i. 2.

† The Tenderness and Faithfulness of God to his People, are finely pictured by the Prophet Isaiah, Chap. xlii. Ver. 3. Which Passage, because of it's rich Consolation, and uncommon Beauty, is deservedly adopted by St. Matthew, and ingrasted into the System.

As to the Faithfulness of a covenanting Gon, this may be emblematically seen, in the Stability of the heavenly Bodies, and the Perpetuity of their Motions\*.—Those that are fixed or stationary, continue unalterable in their grand Elevations. No injurious Shocks; no Violence of conflicting Elements; are able to displace those everlasting Hinges, on which dependent Worlds revolves. Through the whole Flight of Time, they recede

System of evangelical Truths .- He will not himfelf break, nor fuffer to be broken by any other, the bruised Reed; nor quench the smoking Flax. Was it possible, to have chosen two more delicate, and expreffive Representations? - Could any Image, be more fignificant of a very infirm, and enfeebled Faith; than the flexile Reed, that bends before every Wind? Which, besides it's natural Weakness, is made abundantly weaker by being bruised: and so, is ready to fall in Pieces of itself .- Or could any Thing, with a more pathetical Exactness, describe the extreme Imbecillity, of that other Principle of the Divine Life, Love? The State of the Flax, just beginning to burn, is liable to be put out by the leaft Blaft: more liable still, is the Wick of the Lamp, when it is not fo much as kindled into a glimmering Flame, but only breathing Smoke, and uncertain whether it shall take Fire or no .- Yet true Faith, and heavenly Love, though subfissing amidst such pitiable Infirmities, will not be abandoned by their great Author; shall not be extinguished by any Temptations; but be maintained, invigorated, and made finally triumphant. Matt. xii. 20. \* Pfal. cxix. 89, 90.

cede not, fo much as a Hair's Breadth, from the precise central Point of their respective Systems. -While the Erratic, or Planetary, perform their prodigious Stages, without any Intermission, or the least Embarrassment. How foon, and how eafily, is the most finished Piece of human Machinery disconcerted! But all the celestial Movements, are fo nicely adjusted; all their Operations, fo critically proportioned; and their mutual Dependencies, fo ftrongly connected; that they prolong their beneficial Courfes, throughout all Ages. -While mighty Cities are overwhelmed with Ruin, and their very Names loft in Oblivion: While vast Empires are swept from their Foundations, and leave not fo much as a fhadowy Trace of their antient Magnificence: While all terrestrial Things are subject to Vicissitude, and sluctuating in Uncertainty: These are permanent in their Duration. These are invariable in their Functions. " Not one faileth."-Who doubts the constant Succession, of Day and Night; or the regular Returns, of Summer and Winter? And why, O! why shall we doubt the Veracity of GoD, or diftrust the Accomplishment of his holy Word? Can the Ordinances of Heaven depart? Then only can God forget to be gracious; or neglect the Performance of his Promise.-Nay, our LORD gives us yet firmer Ground of Affiance. He affords us a furer Bottom for our Faith, than the VOL. II. funda.

fundamental Laws of the Universe. Heaven and Earth, He says, shall pass away; but my Words shall not, in a single Instance, or in one Tittle of their Import, pass away. No: his sacred Word, whatever may obstruct it; whoever may oppose it: shall be fulfilled to the very uttermost.

-O powerful Word! How aftonishing is it's Efficacy When this Word was iffued forth, a thousand Worlds emerged out of nothing. Should the mighty Orders be repeated, a thousand more would fpring into Existence. By this Word, the vaft System of created Things is upheld, in conflant and immutable Perfection. Should it give Command, or cease to exert it's Energy; the universal Frame would be dissolved, and all Nature revert to her original Chaos. And this very Word is pledged for the Safety, the Comfort, the Happiness of the Godly. This inviolable. this Almighty Word, speaks in all the Promises of the Gospel.-How strangely infatuated are our Souls, that we should value it so little? What Infidels are we in fact, that we should depend upon it no more! Did it create, whatever has a Being; and shall it not work Faith, in our Breafts? Do unnumbered Worlds, owe their Support to this Word; and shall it not be fufficient, to buoy up our Souls in Troubles, or establish them in Trials? Is it the Life of the Universe, and shall it be a dead Letter to Mankind?

IF

IF I wish to be heard, when I implore heavenly Bleffings; is not this Privilege most clearly made over to my Enjoyment, in that wellknown Text, "Ask, and it shall be given you \*?" -If I long for the Eternal Comforter, to dwell in my Heart, and fanctify my Nature; have I not an apparent Title to this high Prerogative, conferred in that sweet affertive Interrogation; "How much more shall your heavenly Father, give the Holy " Spirit to those that ask him +?"-If I earnestly covet the inestimable Treasures, that are comprised in the great IMMANUEL's Mediation; can I have a firmer Claim to the noble Portion, than is granted in that most precious Scripture; 66 Him that cometh to Me, I will in no-wife " caft out ! ?"-What Assurance, of being interested in these unspeakable Mercies, would I desire? What Form of Conveyance; what Deed of Settlement; were it left to my own Option, should I choose? Here is the Word of a King; the King immortal and invifible; all whose Declarations | are Truth itself.-If a Monarch bestow Immunities on a Body of Men, and confirm them by an authentic Charter; no one con-

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MILT. Comus.

Matt. vii. 7. † Luke xi. 13. ‡ John vi. 37. | --- If thefe fail, The pillar'd Firmament is Rottenness, And Earth's Base built on Stubble.

troverts, no one questions, their Right to the Royal Favours. And why should we suspect the Validity of those glorious Grants, which are made by the everlasting Sovereign of Nature; which He has also ratified by an Oath, and sealed with the Blood of his Son?—Corporations may be disfranchised, and Charters revoked. Even Mountains may be removed, and Stars drop from their Spheres. But a Tenure, sounded on the Divine Promise, is unalienably secure; is lasting, as Eternity itself.

WE have endeavoured to spell a Syllable of the eternal Name, in the ancient Manuscript of the Sky. We have catched a Glimpse of the Almighty's Glory, from the Lustre of innumerable Stars. But, would we behold all his Excellencies, pourtrayed in full Perfection; and drawn to the very Life; let us attentively confider the REDEEMER .- I observe, there are some Parts of the Firmament, in which the Stars feem, as it were, to cluster. They are fown thicker, they lie closer, than usual; and strike the Eye, with redoubled Splendor. Like the Jewels on a Crown, they mingle their Beams; and reflect an Increase of Brilliancy, on each other .- Is there not such an Assemblage, such a Constellation of the Divine Honours, most amiably effulgent in the bleffed IEsus.

DOES not infinite Wifdom \* fhine, with furpaffing Brightness, in CHRIST? To the Making of a World, there was no Obstacle; but to the Saving of Man, there seemed to be unsurmountable Bars. If the Rebel is suffered to escape: where is the inflexible Justice, which denounces " Death as the Wages of Sin?" If the Offender is thoroughly pardoned; where is the inviolable Veracity, which has folemnly declared, "The 66 Soul that finneth, shall die?" These awful Attributes are set in terrible Array; and, like an impenetrable Battalion, oppose the Salvation of apostate Mankind. Who can suggest a Method to absolve the traiterous Race; yet vindicate the Honours of Almighty Sovereignty? This is an Intricacy, which, the most exalted of finite Intelligencies, are unable to clear .- But, behold the unfearchable Secret revealed! revealed in the wonderful Redemption, accomplished by a dying Saviour! So plainly revealed, that "He who runs " may read;" and even Babes understand, what Minds of the deepest Penetration could not contrive.-The Son of God, taking our Nature, obeys the Law, and undergoes Death, in our flead. By this means, the threatened Curfe is executed, in all it's Rigour; and free Grace is exercifed, in all it's Riches. Justice maintains her Rights, and, with a fleady Hand, adminif-

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\* See the next Note.

ters impartial Vengeance; while Mercy dispenses her Pardons, and welcomes the repentant Criminal into the tenderest Embraces. Hereby, the seemingly thwarting Attributes are reconciled. The Sinner is saved, not only in full Consistence, with the Honour of the supreme Persections; but to the most illustrious Manifestation of them all.

WHERE does the Divine Power \* fo fignally exert itself, as in the Cross of CHRIST, and in the Conquests of Grace? - Our LORD, in his lowest State of Humiliation, gained a more glorious Victory; than when, through the dividing Sea, and the waste howling Wilderness, He " rode upon his Chariots and Horses of Salva-"tion." When his Hands were riveted, with Irons, to the bloody Tree; He difarmed Death of it's Sting, and plucked the Prey from the Jaws of Then, even then, while he was crucified in Weakness, He vanquished the strong Man, and fubdued our most formidable Enemies. then, he spoiled Principalities; triumphed over the Powers of Darkness; and led Captivity captive. - Now he is exalted to his heavenly Throne, with what a prevailing Efficacy does his Grace go

\* Christ, the Wisdom of GOD, and the Power of GOD. 1 Cor. i. 24.—To the Intent that now, unto the Principalities and Powers in heavenly Places, might be known by the Church (by the amazing Contrivance, and Accomplishment of it's Redemption) the deep, extensive, and (πολυποικίλος) greatly diversified Wisdom of GOD. Eph. iii. 10.

go forth, "conquering, and to conquer!"—By this, the Slaves of Sin are rescued from their Bondage, and restored to the Liberty of Righteousness. By this, depraved Wretches, whose Appetites were fensual, and their Dispositions devilish; are not only renewed, but renewed after the Image of God, and made Partakers of a Divine Nature. Millions, Millions of lost Creatures are snatched, by the Interposition of Grace, like Brands from the Burning; and, translated into everlassing Manssons, shine brighter than the Stars, shine bright as the Sun, in the Kingdom of their Father.

Would you then see an incomparably more bright Display of the Divine Excellence, than the unspotted Firmament, the Spangles of Heaven, or the golden Fountain of Day exhibit? Contemplate Jesus of Nazareth. He is the Brightness of his Father's Glory, and the express Image of his Person. In his immaculate Nature; in his heavenly Tempers; in his most holy Life; the moral Persections of the Delty are represented, to the highest Advantage \*.—Hark! how Mercy, with her charming Voice, speaks in all He utters. See! how Benevolence pours her choicest Stores, in all He does. Did ever Compassion

In this Sense, that Saying of our Lord is eminently true, He that bath seen ME, hath seen the FATHER. John xiv. 9.

look so amiably soft, as in those pitying Tears; which swelled his Eyes, and trickled down his Cheeks, to bedew the Rancour of his inveterate Enemies? — Was it possible for Patience to assume a Form so lovely; as that sweetly-winning Conduct, which bore the Contradiction of Sinners? Which intreated the Obstinate, to be reconciled; besought the Guilty, not to die?—In other Things, we may find some scattered Rays of Jehovah's Glory; but in Christ they are all collected and united. In Christ they beam forth, with the strongest Radiance, with the most delightful Effulgence. Out of Sion, and in Sion's great Redeemer, hath GOD appeared in perfect Beauty.

SEARCH then, my Soul, above all other Pursuits, search the Records of redeeming Love. Let these be the principal Objects of thy Study. Here employ thyself, with the most unwearied Assiduity.—In these are hid all the Treasures of Wisdom and Knowledge\*. Such Wisdom; as charms

\* Caleff. ii. 3. — Not a mean Degree, but a Treasure; not one Treasure, but many; not many only, but all Treasures, of true Wisdom, and saving Knowledge; are in Christ, and his glorious Gospel.—The transcendent Excellency of those Treasures seems to be finely intimated, in that other Expression αποκρυφοι, bid; (which may be interpreted by the Hebrew Diddle, Job iii. 21.) laid up, with the utmost Care, and the greatest Sasety. Not left

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charms and aftonishes the very Angels: Engages their closest Attention, and fills them with the deepest Adoration \*. Such Knowledge; as qualifies the Possession; if not for Offices of Dignity on Earth, yet for the most honourable Advancements in the Kingdom of Heaven. Distunited from which Knowledge, all Application is but elaborate Impertinence; and all Science, no better than pompous Ignorance.—These Records contain the faultless Model of Duty, and the noblest

at all Adventures, to be sumbled upon, by every giddy Wanderer; or to fall into the Arms of the yawning Sluggard; but, like Jewels of the brightest Lustre, or Riches of the highest Value, kept in Store

to adorn and reward the diligent Searcher.

\* This, I believe, is the Import of the Apostle's Language, though it is not a literal Translation of εις α επιθυμουσιν αγελοι παρακυψαι. 1 Pet. i. 12.- I never had fuch a lively Apprehension of the beautiful Significancy of the last Word, as when I have attended a Diffection of some Part of the animal Body. In order to discern the Minutiae of the admirable Frame; the latent Wonders of Art and Mechanism; the Eye is so sharpened, and it's Application so intenfely bended, as gives a very just experimental Comment on that expressive Phrase, wasanvilas. -With fuch earnest Attention, is the everlasting Gospel contemplated, by the Angelic Orders! How much more, if it were possible, does it deserve the devout and incessant Consideration of buman Minds? Since by them, it is not only to be speculated, as a bright and ravishing Display of the Divine Attributes; but to be applied to their fallen Nature, as a most benign Scheme of recovering Grace; as the fure and only Method of obtaining Life and Immortality.

nobleft Motives to Obedience. Nothing so powerful, to work a lively Faith, and a joyful Hope; as an attentive Consideration of our Lord's unutterable Merits. Nothing so sovereign, to antidote the pestilential Influence of the World, and deliver our Affections from a Slavery to ignoble Objects; as an habitual Remembrance of his extreme Agonies. The genuine, the ever-fruitful Source of all Morality, is the unseigned Love of Christ; and the Cross, the Cross, is the appointed \* Altar, from which we may fetch a Coal †, to inkindle this facred Fire.

BEHOLD, therefore, the Man; the matchless and stupendous Man; whose Practice was a Pattern of the most exalted Virtue, and his Person the Mirror of every Divine Persection. Examine the Memoirs of his heavenly Temper, and exemplary Conversation. Contemplate that Choir of Graces, which were associated in his Mind, and shed the highest Lustre on all his Actions. Familiarize to thy Thoughts his instructive Discourses, and enter into the very Spirit of his refined Doctrines. That the Graces may be transfused into thy Breast, and the Doctrines transcribed in thy Life.—Follow Him to Calvary's horrid

+ Alleding to Maich vi. 6.

<sup>\*</sup> And I, fays our LORD, if I be lifted up from the Earth, and extended on the Crofs, will draw all Men unto me: will give fuch a rich and transcendent Display of my Love, as shall constitute the most powerful and prevailing Attractive of theirs. John xii. 32.

horrid Eminence; to Calvary's fatal Catastrophe. Where Innocence, Dignity, and Merit, were made perfect through Sufferings: each shining, with all possible Splendor, through the tragical Scene; fomewhat like his own radiant Bow, then glowing with the greatest Beauty, when appearing on the darkest Cloud .- Be thy most constant Attention fixed, on that lovely and forrowful Spectacle. Behold the spotless Victim, nailed to the Tree, and stabbed to the Heart. Hear Him pouring out Prayers, for his Murderers; before He poured out his Soul, for Transgressors, See the Wounds, that stream with Forgiveness, and bleed Balm for a diftempered World. O! fee the Juffice of the Almighty and his Goodness; his Mercy and his Vengeance; every tremendous and gracious Attribute manifested; manifested with inexpressible Glory, in that most ignominious, yet grandest, of Transactions.

SINCE GOD is so inconceivably great, as these his marvellous Works declare;

Since the great Sov'reign fends Ten thousand Worlds,

To tell us, He resides above them all, In Glory's unapproachable Recess \*;

how

\* For this Quotation, and feveral valuable Hints, I acknowledge myself indebted to those beautiful and sublime Poems, intituled Night-Thoughts—Of which I shall only say, That I receive fresh Pleasure, and richer Improvement, from every renewed Perusal. And, I think, I shall have Reason to bless the indulgent Bestower of all Wisdom, for those instructive

how can We forbear haftening, with Moses, bowing Ourselves to the Earth, and worshipping? O! what an honourable, as well as advantageous Employ, is Prayer!—Advantageous. By Prayer, we cultivate that improving Correspondence with JEHOVAH, we carry on that gladdening Intercourse with his SPIRIT, which must begin Here, in order to be completed in Eternity.—Honourable. By Prayer, we have Access to that mighty Potentate; whose Sceptre sways universal Nature, and whose rich Regalia fill the Skies with Lustre. Prayer, places us in his Presence-Chamber; while "the Blood of Sprinkling," procures us a gracious Audience.

SHALL I then blush to be found prostrate, before the Throne of Grace? Shall I be ashamed to have it known; that I offer up social Supplications in the Family, or am conscientious in observing my private Retirements? Rather, let me glory in this unspeakable Privilege. Let me reckon it the noblest Posture, to fall low on my Knees before his Footstool; and the highest Honour, to enjoy Communion with his most exalted Ma-

jesty.

and animating Compositions, even in my last Moments. Than which, nothing can more emphatically speak their fuperior Excellence, nor give a more solid Satisfaction to their worthy Author.—Happy should I think myself, if these little Sketches of contemplative Devotion, might be honoured with the most inferior Degree of the same Success. Might receive a Testimony, not from the Voice of Fame, but from the dying Lips of some edised Christian.

jesty.—Incomparably more noble, than to sit, in Person, on the triumphal Chariot; or to stand, in Effigy, amidst the Temple of Worthies.

Most inestimable, in such a View, is that Promife; which fo often occurs in the prophetic Writings, and is the crowning Benefit of the new Covenant, I will be thy God \*. - Will this fupremely excellent, and Almighty Being, vouchfafe to be my Portion? To fettle upon a poor Sinner, not the Heritage of a Country; not the Possession of the whole Earth; but his own ever-bleffed Self? May I then, through his free condescending Grace, and the unknown Merits of his Son, look upon all these infinitely noble Attributes as my Treasure? May I regard the Wisdom, which superintends such a Multitude of Worlds, as my Guide; the Power, which produced, and preferves them in Existence, as my Guard; the Goodness, which, by an endless Communication of Favours, renders them all fo many Habitations of Happiness, as my exceeding great Reward?-What a Fund of Felicity, is included in fuch a Bleffing! How often does the Israelitish Prince exult in the Assurance, that this unutterable and boundless Good is his own? Interested in this, he bids Defiance to every Evil, that can be dreaded; and refts in certain Expectation of every Bleffing, that can be defired. The LORD is my Light and my Salvation; whom then shall I fear? The LORD, with an Air

· Heb. viii. 10.

Air of Exultation, he repeats both his Affiances and his Challenge, is the Strength of my Life; of whom then shall I be afraid \*? Nothing so effectual, as this appropriating Faith, to inspire a Dignity of Mind, Superior to transitory Trifles a or to create a Calmness of Temper, unalarmed by vulgar Fears, unappalled by Death itself .- The LORD is my Shepherd, fays the fame truly gallant and heroic Personage: therefore shall I lack nothing +. How is it possible, He should suffer Want, who has the All-sufficient Fulness for his Supply? So long as unerring Wisdom is capable of contriving the Means; folong as uncontroulable Power is able to execute them; fuch a One cannot fail of being fafe and happy; whether he continue amidst the Vicissitudes of Time, or depart into the unchangeable Eternity.

HERE, let us stand a Moment, and humbly contemplate this great God, together with ourselves, in a relative View.—If we resect on the Works of material Nature, their Number incomprehensible, and their Extent unmeasurable: each of them apart, so admirably framed; the Connexions of the Whole, so exquisitely regulated; and all derived, from one and the same glorious Agent—If we recollect the sar more noble Accomplishments of elegant Taste, and discerning Judgment; of refined Affections, and exalted Sentiments; which are to be found, among the several Orders of intelligent Existence: and all of

\* Pfal. xxvii. 1. † Pfal. xxiii. 1.

them

them flowing, in rich Emanations, from the one fole Fountain of intellectual Light-If we farther confider this Author of material Beauty. and moral Excellency, as a Guardian, a Governor, and Benefactor to all his Creatures: fupporting the whole System, and protecting each Individual, by an ever-watchful Providence; prefiding over the minutest Affairs, and causing all Events to terminate in the most extensive Good; heaping, with unremitted Liberality, his Benefits upon every capable Object, and making the Circuit of the Universe a Seminary of Happiness-Is it possible for the human Heart, under fuch captivating Views, to be indifferent towards this most benign, most bountiful Original of Being and of Blis? Can any be so immersed in Stupidity, as to fay unto the Almighty-in the Language of an irreligious Temper, and licentious Life, to fay? " Depart from Us; we imof plore not thy Favour; nor defire the Know-" ledge of thy Ways."-Wonder, O Heavens! be amazed, O Earth! and let the Inhabitants of both express their Aftonishment, at this unparalleled Complication of difingenuous, ungrateful, destructive Perverseness!

IF we consider our fallen and imperfest State; frail in our Bodies; enseebled in our Minds; in every Part of our Constitution, and in all the Occurrences of Life, "like a tottering Wall, or a "broken Hedge."—If we survey our indigent and

infirm

infirm State; without Holines; without spiritual Strength; our Possession of present Conveniencies, intirely dependent on God's sovereign Pleasure; yea, forseited, justly forseited, with every suture Hope, by a thousand aggravated Iniquities.—If we add the various Disasters of our Condition; agitated as we are by tumultuous Passions; oppressed with dispiriting Fears; held in Suspense by a Variety of perplexing \* Cares: liable to Pains, and exposed to Troubles; Troubles from every Quarter; Troubles of every Kind—Can we, amidst so many Wants, under such deplorable Instructions, and subject to such disastrous Accidents.

\* Perplexing-Those who read the Original Language of the New Testament, are sufficiently apprifed, that fuch is the Significancy of that benevolent Dissuafive, urged by our LORD, un pepuvale, Matt. vi. 25 .- I beg Leave, for the Sake of the unlearned Reader, to observe; That our Translation, though for the most part faithful and excellent, has here mifrepresented our Divine Master's Meaning. Take no Thought for your Food, for your Raiment, for your bodily Welfare, is not only not the true Sense, but the very Reverse of this scriptural Doctrine. We are required to take a prudent and moderate Thought, for the Necessaries of Life. The Sluggard who neglects this decent Precaution, is feverely reprimanded; is fent to one of the meanest Animals. to blush for his Folly, and learn Discretion from her Conduct, Prov. vi. 6. Our Saviour's Precept, and the exact Sense of his Expression, is, Take no anxious Thought; indulge no perplexing Care. No fuch Care, as may argue an unreasonable Distrust of Providence; or may rend and tear your Minds with diftreffing, with pernicious Solicitude.

dents-can we be unconcerned, whether Gon's omnipotent, irrefistible, all-conducting Hand be against Us, or for Us? Imagination itself shudders at the Thought !- Can we rest satisfied, without a well-grounded Perfuafion, that we are reconciled to this supreme LORD, and the Objects of his unchangeable Goodness !- If there be an abandoned Wretch, whose Apprehensions are fo fatally blinded; who is fo utterly lost to all Sense of his Duty, and of his Interest; let me bewail his Misery, while I abhor his Impiety. Bewail his Mifery; though Popularity, with her choicest Laurels, adorn his Brow; though Affluence, with her richest Delicacies, load his Table; though half a Nation, or half a World, conspire to call him bappy.

MAY I, by a believing Application, solace myself in this everlasting Source of Love, Perfection, and Joy! Grant me this Request, and I ask no more.—Only, that I may expect, not with a reluctant Anxiety, but with a ready Chearfulness, the Arrival of that important Hour; when this Veil of Flesh shall drop, and the Shadows of Mortality slee away. When I shall no longer complain of obscure Knowledge; languid Affections; and imperfest Fruition—but shall see the uncreated and immortal Majesty. See Him, not in this distant and unaffecting Method, of reasoning from his Works; but with Vol. II.

When I shall love Him, not with a cold and contracted Spirit; but with the most lively and inlarged Emotions of Gratitude.—When I shall incessantly enjoy the Light of his Countenance; and be united, inseparably united to his all-glorious Godhead.—Take, ye Ambitious, unenvied and unopposed, take to yourselves the Toys of State. May I be enabled to rejoice in this blessed Hope; and to triumph in that amiable, that adorable, that delightful Name, the Lord My God! And I shall scarce bestow a Thought, on the splendid Pageantry of the World, unless it be to despise it's empty Pomp, and to pity it's deluded Admirers.

ALL these Bodies, though immense in their Size, and almost infinite in their Multitude, are obedient to the Divine Command. The God of Wisdom "telleth their Numbers," and is intimately acquainted with their various Properties. The God of Power "calleth them all by their "Names," and assigns them whatsoever Office. He pleases. He marshals all the starry Legions, with infinitely greater Ease, and nicer Order; than the most expert General, arranges his disciplined Troops. He appoints their Poss; he marks their Route; he fixes the Time for their Return. The Posts, which he appoints, they occupy, without fail. In the Route, which he settles,

Tettles, they persevere, without the least Deviation. And to the Instant \*, which he fixes for their Return, they are precifely punctual.-He has given them a Law, which, through a long Revolution of Ages, shall not be broken; unless his sovereign Will interposes, for it's Repeal. Then indeed, the Motion of the celestial Orbs is controuled; their Action remains suspended; or their Influence receives a new Direction.-The Sun, at his Creation, iffued forth with a Command, to travel perpetually through the Heavens. Since which, he has never neglected to perform the great Circuit; " rejoicing as a Giant to " run his Race." But, when it is requisite to accomplish the Purposes of Divine Love, the Orders are countermanded; the flaming Courier remits his Career; flands fill in Gibeon +; and, for the Conveniency of the chosen People, holds back the falling Day .- The Moon was dispatched

\* "The Planets, and all the innumerable Host of heavenly Bodies, perform their Courses and Revolutions, with so much Certainty and Exactness, as never once to fail; but, for almost 6000 Years, come constantly about to the same Period, in the hundredth Part of a Minute." STACKHOUSE's Hist. Bible.

† This is spoken in Conformity to the Scripture Language, and according to the common Notion. With respect to the Power which effected the Alteration; it is much the same Thing, and alike miraculous; whether the Sun, or the Earth, be supposed to move.

with a Charge, never to intermit her revolving Course, till Day and Night come to an End. But when the Children of Providence, are to be favoured with an uncommon Continuance of Light, she halts in her March; makes a solemn Pause in the Valley of Ajalon\*; and delays to bring on her attendant Train of Shadows.—When the Enemies of the Lord are to be discomsted, the Stars are levied into the Service; the Stars are armed, and take the Field; the Stars, in their Courses, fought against Sistera †.

\* Josh. x. 12, 13.—The Prophet Habakkuk, according to his lofty Manner, celebrates this Event: and points out, in very poetical Diction, the Defign of so surprising a Miracle.—The Sun and Moon stood still in their Habitation: In the Light, the long-continued and miraculous Light, they Arrows, edged with Destruction, walked on their awful Errand; in the clear Shining of the Day, protracted for this very Purpose, thy glittering Spear, launched by thy People, but guided by thy Hand, sprung to it's Prey. Hab. iii. 11.

† Judg. v. 20. — The scriptural Phrase fought against, will, I hope, be a proper Warrant for every Expression, I have used on this Occasion.—The Passage is generally supposed to signify, that some very dreadful Meteors (which the Stars were thought to influence) such as sierce Flashes of Lightning; impetuous Showers of Rain; and rapid Storms of Hail; were employed by the Almighty to terrify, annoy, and overthrow the Enemies of Israel. If so, there cannot be a more clear and lively Paraphrase on the Text, than those sine Lines of a Jewish Writer.—

So dutiful is material Nature! So obsequious in all her Forms, to her Creator's Pleasure!-The bellowing Thunders, liften to his Voice; and the vollied Lightnings, observe the Direction of his Eye. The flying Storm, and impetuous Whirlwind, wear his Yoke. The raging Waves revere his Nod: they shake the Earth; they dash the Skies; yet, never offer to pass the Limits, which he has prescribed. Even the planetary Spheres; though vaftly larger, than this wideextended Earth; are, in his Hand, as Clay in the Hands of the Potter. Though, fwifter than the Northern Blaft, they sweep the long Tracts of Æther; yet, are they guided by his Reins, and execute whatever He injoins .- All those enormous Globes of central Fire, which beam through the boundless Azure; in comparison of which, an Army of Planets, were like a Swarm of Summer Insects; those, even those, are conformable to his Will, as the melting Wax to the impressed Seal.

His severe Wrath shall HE sharpen for a Savord; and the World shall fight with him against the Ungodly. Then, shall the right-aiming Thunderbolts go abroad; and from the Clouds, as from a well-drawn Bow, shall they siy to the Mark. And Hail-stones, full of Wrath, shall be cast out of a stone Bow; and the Water of the Sea shall rage against them; and the Floods (as was the Case of the River Kishon) shall cruelly drown them. Yea, a mighty Wind shall stand up against them; and, like a Storm, shall blow them away. Wisd. v. 20, 21, 22, 23.

Seal.—Since all, ALL is obedient, throughout the whole Ascent of Things, shall Man be the only Rebel against the Almighty Maker? Shall these unruly Appetites, reject his Government, and refuse their Allegiance? Shall these headstrong Passions, break loose from Divine Restraint; and run wild, in exorbitant Sallies, after their own

Imaginations?

O MY Soul, be stung with Remorse, and overwhelmed with Confusion, at the Thought! Is it not a righteous Thing, that the blessed God should sway the Sceptre, with the most absolute Authority, over all the Creatures, which his Power has formed? Especially over those Creatures; whom his distinguishing Favour, has endued with the noble Principle of Reason, and made capable of a blissful Immortality? Sure, if all the Ranks of inanimate Existence, conform to their Maker's Decree, by the Necessity of their Nature; this more excellent Race of Beings, should pay their equal Homage, by the willing Compliance of their Affections\*.—Come then,

\* This Argument, I acknowledge, is not absolutely conclusive. But it is popular and striking. Nor can I think myself obliged, in such a Work; where Fancy bears a considerable Sway; to proceed always with the Caution and Exactness, of a Disputer in the Schools. If there be some Appearance of Analogy, between the Fact and the Inscrence, it seems sufficient for my Purpose;

all ye Faculties of my Mind; come, all ye Powers of my Body; give up yourselves, without a Moment's Delay, without the least Reserve, to his Governance. Stand, like dutiful Servants, at his Footstool; in an everlasting Readiness, to do whatfoever He requires; to be whatfoever He appoints. To further, with united Efforts, the Purposes of his Glory in this earthly Scene: or else to separate, without Reluctance, at his Summons; the one, to fleep in the filent Dust; the other, to advance his Honour, in fome remoter Colony of his Kingdom.-Thus, may I join with all the Works of the LORD, in all Places of his Dominion, to recognize his universal Su-

premacy;

Purpose; though the Deduction should not be neceffary, nor the Process strictly syllogistical .- One of the Apostolic Fathers, has an affecting and sublime Paragraph, which runs intirely in this Form: Ηλιος τε και σεληνη, ασερών τε χοροι, καλα την διαλαίην αυθε εν ομονοια, διχα πασης παρεκδασεως, εξελισσεσιν τες επίελα μενες autor, opiouses. The Sun, the Moon, and the flarry Choir, without the least Deviation, and with the utmost Harmony, perform the Revolutions appointed them by the supreme Decree. From which Remark, and abundance of other fimilar Instances, observable in the Oeconomy of Nature; he exhorts Christians, to a cordial Unanimity among themselves, and a dutiful Obedience to GoD. Vid. Clem. Roman. 1 Ep. ad Corinth. Sect. 20 .- See also a beautiful Ode in Dr. Watts's Lyric Poems, intituled The Comparison and Complaint, which turns upon this very Thought.

premacy; and proclaim Him Sovereign of Souls, as well as Ruler of Worlds.

AT my first coming abroad, all these Luminaries were eclipsed, by the overpowering Lustre of the Sun. They were all placed in the very fame Stations; and played the fame sprightly Beams; yet, not one of them was feen. As the Daylight wore away, and the fober Shades advanced; Hesperus, who leads the starry Train, disclosed his radiant Forehead, and catched my Eye. While I stood gazing on his bright and beautiful Aspect, several of his Attendants peeped through the blue Curtains. Scarce had I turned to observe these fresh Emanations of Splendor; but others dropt the Veil; others stole into View. When lo! faster and more numerous, Multitudes fprung from Obscurity; they poured, in fhining Troops, and in fweet Confusion, over all the empyrean Plain. Till the Firmament feemed, like one vast Constellation; and " a " Flood of Glory burst from all the Skies."

Is not such the Rise, and such the Progress of a true Conversion, in the prejudiced Insidel, or inattentive Sinner? During the Period of his vainer Years, a Thousand interesting Truths, lay utterly undiscovered; a Thousand momentous Concerns, were intirely disregarded. But, when divine Grace dissipates the delusive Glitter, which dazzled

THE STARRY HEAVENS. dazzled his Understanding, and beguiled his Affections; then, He begins to difcern, dimly to discern, the Things which belong unto his Peace. Some Admonition of Scripture, darts Conviction into his Soul; as the Glimmering of a Star, pierces the Gloom of Night .- Then, perhaps, another awful, or chearing Text, impresses Terror, or diffuses Comfort. A Threatening alarms his Fears, or a Promise awakens his Hopes. This, possibly, is succeeded by some affictive Dispensation of Providence; and improved by fome edifying and instructive Conversation. All which is established, as to it's Continuance; and inlarged, as to it's Influence; by a diligent Study of the facred Word .- By this Means, new Truths continually pour their Evidence. Scenes of refined and exalted, but hitherto unknown Delight, address Him with their Attractives. New Defires take Wing; new Purfuits are fet on Foot. A new Turn of Mind forms his Temper; a new Habit of Conversation regulates his Life. In a Word; old Things are

THE more attentively I view the crystal Concave, the more fully I discern the Richness of it's Decorations. Abundance of minuter Lights, which lay concealed from a fuperficial Notice, are visible

passed away; and all Things become new. He, who was sometime Darkness, is now Light, and Life,

and Joy in the LORD.

visible on a closer Examination. Especially in those Tracts of the Sky, which are called the Galaxy; and are distinguishable, by a fort of milky Path. There, the Stars are crouded, rather than diffeminated. The Region feems to be all on a Blaze, with their blended Rays .- Besides this vast Profusion, which in my present Situation the Eye discovers; was I to make my Survey, from any other Part of the Globe, lying nearer the Southern Pole; I should behold a new Choir of flarry Bodies, which have never appeared within our Horizon,-Was I (which is still more wonderful) either Here or There, to view the Firmament with the Virtuoso's Glass; I should find a prodigious Multitude of flaming Orbs, which, immersed in Depths of Æther, escape the keenest unassisted Sight \*.- Yet, in these various Situations; even with the Aid of the Telescopic Tube; I should not be able to descry the Half, perhaps not a Thousandth Part, of those majestic Luminaries, which the vast expansive Hea-

vens

\* Come forth, O Man, you azure Round furvey,
And view those Lamps, which yield eternal Day.
Bring forth thy Glasses: Clear thy wond'ring Eyes:
Millions beyond the former Millions rise:
Look farther:—Millions more blaze from remoter
Skies.

See an ingenious Poem, entituled The Universe.

vens contain\*.—So, the more diligently I pursue my Search, into those Oracles of eternal Truth, the Scriptures; I perceive a wider, a deeper, an ever increasing Fund of spiritual Treasures. I perceive the brighter Strokes of Wisdom, and the richer Displays of Goodness; a more transcendent Excellency in the illustrious Messiah, and a more deplorable Vileness in fallen Man; a more immaculate Purity in God's Law, and more precious Privileges in his Gospel. Yet, after a Course of Study, ever so assiduous; ever so prolonged; I should have Reason to own myself, a mere Babe in heavenly Knowledge; or, at most, but a puerile Proficient, in the School of Christ.

AFTER all my most accurate Inspection, those starry Orbs appear but as glittering Points. Even the Planets, though so much nearer our earthly Mansion, seem only like burning Bullets.

\* How noble, confidered in this View, are the Celebrations of the Divine Majesty, which frequently occur in the facred Writings! It is the LORD that made the Heavens. Psal. xcvi. 5.—What a prodigious Dignity, does such a Sense of Things give to that devout Ascription of Praie! Thou, even Thou, art LORD alone; Thou hast made Heaven, the Heaven of Heavens, with all their Host. Nehem. ix. 6.—Examined by this Rule, the beautiful Climax in our inspired Hymn, is sublime beyond Compare. Praise HIM, Sun and Moon: Praise HIM, all ye Stars of Light: Praise HIM, ye Heavens of Heavens. Psal. cxlviii. 3, 4.

If then, we have such imperfect Apprehensions of visible and material Things; how much more fcanty and inadequate, must be our Notions of invisible and immortal Objects !-We behold the Stars. Though every one is incomparably bigger, than the Globe we inhabit; yet they dwindle, upon our Survey, into the most diminutive Forms. Thus, we see by Faith the Glories of the bleffed JESUS; the atoning Efficacy of his Death; the justifying Merit of his Righteousness; and the Joys, which are reserved for his Followers. But alas! even our most exalted Ideas, are vastly below the Truth. As much below the Truth; as the Report, which our Eyes make of those celestial Edifices, is inferior to their real Grandeur.-Should we take in all the magnifying Affistances, which Art has contrived; those luminous Bodies, would elude our Skill, and appear as fmall as ever. Should an Inhabitant of Earth, travel towards the Cope of Heaven; and be carried forwards, in his aerial Journey, more than a Hundred and fixty Millions of Miles \*; even in that advanced Situation,

<sup>\*</sup> This, incredible as it may feem, is not a mere Supposition, but a real Fact. For, about the Twenty-first of December, we are above 160,000,000 of Miles nearer the Northern Parts of the Sky, than we were at the Twenty-first of June. And yet, with regard to the Stars situate in that Quarter, we perceive no Change in their Aspect, nor any Augmentation of their Magnitude.

those Oceans of Flame, would look no larger, than radiant Specks .- In like manner, conceive ever fo magnificently, of the Redeemer's Honours; and of the Blifs, which he has purchased for his People; yet you will fall short. Raise your Imagination higher; stretch your Invention wider; give them all the Scope, which a foaring and excursive Fancy can take; still, your Conceptions will be extremely disproportionate, to their genuine Perfections .- Vast are the Bodies, which roll in the Expanse of Heaven: vaster far are those Fields of Æther, through which they run their endless Round: but the Excellency of TESUS, and the Happiness laid up for his Servants, are greater than either; than both; than all. An inspired Writer calls the former, "The " unfearchable Riches of CHRIST;" and stiles the latter, " An exceeding great and eternal Weight of Glory."

Ir those Stars, are so many inexhaustible Magazines of Fire, and immense Reservoirs of Light; there is no Reason to doubt, but they have some very grand Uses, suitable to the Magnissicence of their Nature. To specify, or explain, the particular Purposes they answer; is altogether impossible, in our present State of Distance and Ignorance. This, however, we may clearly discern; they are disposed in that very Manner, which is most pleasing and most serviceable to Mankind.—

They

They are not placed at an infinite Remove, fo as to lie beyond our Sight; neither are they brought so near our Abode, as to annoy us with their Beams. We see them shine on every Side. The deep Azure, which ferves them as a Ground, heightens their Splendor. At the fame Time, their Influence is gentle, and their Rays are deflitute of Heat. So that we are surrounded with a Multitude of fiery Globes, which beautify and illuminate the Firmament, without any Rifque, either to the Coolness of our Night, or the Quiet of our Repose.-Who can sufficiently admire that wondrous Benignity; which, on our Account, strews the Earth with Bleffings of every Kind; and vouchfafes to make the very Heavens fubservient to our Delight?

It is not folely to adorn the Roof of our Palace, with costly Gildings; that God commands the celestial Luminaries, to glitter through the Gloom. We also reap considerable Benefits, from their Ministry.—They divide our Time, and fix it's folemn Periods. They settle the Order of our Works; and are, according to the Destination mentioned in facred Writ, "for Signs, and for Seasons; for Days, and for Years." The Returns of Heat and Cold alone, would have been too precarious a Rule. But these radiant Bodies; by the Variation, and also by the Regularity, of their Motions; afford a Method of calculating, absolutely certain, and sufficiently

fufficiently obvious. By this, the Farmer is inflructed, when to commit his Grain to the Furrows, and how to conduct the Operations of Hufbandry. By this, the Sailor knows when to proceed on his Voyage, with least Peril; and how to carry on the Business of Navigation, with most Success.

WHY should not the Christian, the Probationer for Eternity, learn from the same Monitors, to number - for nobler Purposes, to number his Days; and duly to transact the grand, grand Affairs of his everlafting Salvation? Since God has appointed fo many bright Measurers of our Time, to determine it's larger Periods, and to minute down it's ordinary Stages; fure, this most strongly inculcates it's Value, and should powerfully prompt us to improve it .- Behold! the fupreme Lord marks the Progress of our Life, in that most conspicuous Kalendar above. Does not fuch an Ordination tell us, and in the most emphatical Language; That our Life is given for Use, not for Waste? That no Portion of it is delivered, but under a strict Account; that all of it is entered, as it passes, in the Divine Regifter; and, therefore, that the Stewards of fuch a Talent, are to expect a future Reckoning?-Behold! the very Heavens are bidden to be the Accomptants, of our Years, and Months, and Days. O! may this induce us to manage them,

Number of the contract of the contract of

with a vigilant Frugality; to part with them, as Misers with their hoarded Treasure, warily and circumspectly; and, if possible, as Merchants with their rich Commodities, not without an Equivalent, either in personal Improvement, or social Usefulness!

How bright the starry Diamonds shine! The Ambition of Eastern Monarchs could imagine no Distinction, more noble and sublime, than that of being likened to those beaming Orbs \*.-They form Night's richest Dress; and sparkle upon her sable Robe, like Jewels of the finest Lustre. Like Jewels! I wrong their Character. The lucid Stone has no Brillancy; quenched is the Flame even of the golden Topaz; compared with those glowing Decorations of Heaven.-How widely are their radiant Honours diffused! No Nation fo remote, but fees their Beauty, and rejoices in their Usefulness. They have been admired by all preceding Generations; and every rifing Age, will gaze on their Charms, with renewed Delight .- How animating, then, is that Promise, made to the faithful Ministers of the Gospel! " They that turn many to Righteous-" ness, shall shine as the Stars for ever and " ever +." Is not this a most winning Encouragement, " to fpend and be fpent," in the Service of Souls? Methinks, the Stars beckon,

<sup>\*</sup> Numb. xxiv. 17. Dan. viii. 10. † Dan. xii. 3.

as they twinkle. Methinks, they shew me their Splendors, on purpose to inspire me with Alacrity, in the Race set before me; on purpose to enliven my Assivity, in the Work that is given me to do.—Yes; ye majestic Monitors, I understand your Meaning. If Honour has any Charms; if true Glory, the Glory which cometh from God, is any Attractive; you display the most powerful Incitements, to exercise all Assiduity in my holy Vocation. I will, henceforth, observe your Intimation; and, when Zeal becomes languid, have recourse to your heavenly Lamps. If so be, I may rekindle it's Ardor, at those inextinguishable Fires.

Of the Polar Star, it is observable; that, while other Luminaries alter their Situation, this seems invariably fixed\*. While other Luminaries, now, mount the Battlements of Heaven, and appear upon Duty; now, retire beneath the Horizon, and resign to a fresh Set, the Watches of the Night; this never departs from it's Station. This, in every Season, maintains an uniform Position; and is always to be found, in the same vol. 11.

<sup>\*</sup> I speak in Conformity to the Appearance of the Object. For, though this remarkable Star revolves round the Pole, it's Motion is so flow, and the Circle it describes so fmall; as render both the Revolution and Change of Situation, hardly perceivable.

Tract of the Northern Sky .- How often has this beamed bright Intelligence on the Sailor; and conducted the Keel, to it's defired Haven! In early Ages, those, who went down to the Sea in Ships, and occupied their Business in great Waters, had scarce any other sure Guide for their wandering Vessel. This therefore they viewed, with the most folicitous Attention. By this, they formed their Observations, and regulated their Voyage. When this was obscured by Clouds, or inveloped in Mists; the trembling Mariner was bewildered, on the watery Waste. His Thoughts fluctuated, as much as the floating Surge; and he knew not, where he was advanced, or whither he should steer. But, when this auspicious Star broke through the Gloom; it diffipated the Anxiety of his Mind, and cleared up his dubious Paffage. He re-assumed, with Alacrity, the Management of the Helm; and was able to shape his Course, with some tolerable Degree of Satisfaction and Certainty.

SUCH, only much clearer in it's Light, and much furer in it's Direction, is the Holy Word of Gon, to those Myriads of intellectual Beings, who are bound for the eternal Shores. Who, embarked in a Vessel of feeble Flesh, are to pass the Waves of this tempestuous and perilous World. In all Difficulties, those facred Pages shed an encouraging Ray; in all Uncertainties, they fuggest the right Determination, and point

out the proper Procedure. What is still a more inestimable Advantage; they, like the Star which conducted the Eastern Sages, make plain the Way of Access to a Redeemer. They difplay his unspeakable Merits; they discover the Method of being interested in his great Atonement; and lead the weary Soul, toffed by Troubles, and shattered by Temptations, to that only Harbour of peaceful Repose.-Let us, therefore, attend to this unerring Directory, with the same Constancy of Regard, as the Sea-faring Man obferves his Compass. Let us become as thoroughly acquainted with this facred Chart, as the Pilot is with every trufty Mark, that gives Notice of a lurking Rock; and with every open Road, that yields a fafe Paffage into the Port. Above all, let us commit ourselves to this infallible Guidance, with the fame implicit Refignation; let us conform our Conduct to it's exalted Precepts, with the fame fedulous Care; as the Children of Ifrael, when fojourning in the trackless Desert, followed the Pillar of Fire, and the Motions of the miraculous Cloud .- So, will it introduce us, not into an earthly Canaan, flowing with Milk and Honey; but into an immortal Paradife, where is the Fulness of Joy, and where are Pleasures for evermore. It will introduce us into those happy, happy Regions, where our Sun shall no more go down, nor our Moon withdraw itself; for the LORD shall be our everlasting.

everlassing Light, and the Days of our Mourning, together with the Fatigues of our Pilgrimage, shall be ended \*.

I PERCEIVE a great Variety, in the Size and Splendor of those Gems of Heaven. Some, are of the first Magnitude; others, of an inserior Order. Some glow, with intense Flames; others glimmer, with fainter Beams. Yet, all are beautiful; all have their peculiar Lustre, and distinct Use; all tend, in their different Degrees, to enamel the Cope of Heaven, and embroider the Robe of Night.—This Circumstance is remarked by an Author, whose Sentiments are a Source of Wisdom, and the very Standard of Truth. "One Star, says the Apostle of the Gentiles, differeth from another Star in Glory: So also is the Resurrection of the Dead."

In the World above, are various Degrees of Happiness, various Seats of Honour. Some will rise to more illustrious Distinctions, and richer Joys †. Some, like Vessels of ample Capacity, will admit more copious Accessions of Light and Excellence. Yet, there will be no Want, no Desiciency, in any; but a Fulness both of Divine

· Ifa. 1x. 20.

† 1 Cor. xv. 41, 42. The great Mr. Mede prefers the Sense here given; and the learned Dr. Hammond admits it, into his Paraphrase. Whose joint Authority, though far from excluding any other, yet is a sufficient Warrant for this Application of the Words.

vine Satisfactions, and personal Persections. Each will enjoy all the Good; and be adorned with all the Glory; that his Heart can wish, or his Condition receive.-None will know what it is to envy. Not the least Malevolence, nor the least Selfishness, but everlasting Friendship prevails, and a mutual Complacency in each other's Delight. Love, cordial Love, will give every particular Saint, a Participation of all the Fruitions \*; which are diffused through the whole Assembly of the Blessed .- No one eclipses, but each reflects Light upon his Brother. A fweet Interchange of Rays subsists; all enlightened by the great Fountain, and all enlightening one another. which reciprocal Communication of Pleasure and Amity, each will be continually receiving from, each incessantly adding to, the general Felicity.

HAPPY, supremely happy they, who are admitted into the celestial Mansions. Better to be a Door-keeper in those "Ivory Palaces †," than to fill the most gorgeous Throne on Earth. The very lowest Place at God's Right-hand, is distinguished Honour, and consummate Bliss.—O! that we may, in some measure, anticipate that beatisfic State, while we remain in our Banishment below! May we, by rejoicing in the superior Prosperity of another, make it our own?

\* Tolle Invidiam, & tuum est quad habeo: Tolle Invidiam, & meum est quad habes. Augustine.
† Psal. xlv. 8.

And, provided the general Result is Harmony, be content, be pleased, with whatsoever Part is assigned to our Share, in the universal Choir of Affairs.

WHILE I am confidering the heavenly Bodies, I must not intirely forget those fundamental Laws of our modern Astronomy, Projection and Attraction. One of which is the all-combining Cement, the other is the ever-operative Spring, of the mighty Frame.—In the Beginning, the all-creating Fiat impressed a proper Degree of Motion, on each of those whiching Orbs. Which, if not controuled, would have carried them on, in strait Lines, and to endless Lengths; till they were even lost, in the Abyss of Space. But, the gravitating Property, being added to the projectile Force, determined their Courses to a circular \* Form; and obliged the reluctant

\* I am aware, the planetary Orbits are not strictly circular, but rather elliptical. However, as they are but a small Remove from the perfectly round Figure; and partake of it incomparably more, than the Trajectories of the Comets; I choose to represent the Thing in this View. Especially, because the Notion of a Circle, is so much more intelligible to the Generality of Readers, than that of an Ellipsis; and because I laid it down for a Rule, not to admit any such abstrass Sentiment, or difficult Expression, as should demand a painful Attention, instead of raising an

THE STARRY HEAVENS. reluctant Rovers, to perform their destined Rounds. - Were either of those Causes to fuspend their Action, all the harmoniously moving Spheres would be disconcerted. Would degenerate into fluggish inactive Masses; and, falling into the central Fire, be burnt to Ashes. Or elfe, would exorbitate into wild Confusion; and each, by the Rapidity of it's Whirl, be diffipated into Atoms. But, the impulsive and attractive Energy, being most nicely attempered to each other; and, under the immediate Operation of the Almighty, exerting themselves in perpetual Concert; the various Globes run their radiant Races, without the least Interruption or the least Deviation. So as to create the alternate Changes of Day and Night; and distribute the useful Vicissitudes of succeeding Seasons. So as to answer all the great Ends of a gracious Pro-

venience, for univerfal Nature.

Does not this Conflitution of the material, very naturally lead the Thoughts, to those grand Principles of the moral and devotional World,

Q 4

Faith

vidence; and procure every comfortable Con-

an agreeable Idea. For which Reason, I have avoided technical Terms; have taken no Notice of Jupiter's Satellites, or Saturn's Ring; have not so much as mentioned the Names of the Planets, nor attempted to wade into any Depths of the Science. Lest to those who have no Opportunity of using the Telescope, or of acquainting themselves with a System of Astronomy, I should propound Riddles, rather than display entertaining and edifying Truths.

#### 232 CONTEMPLATIONS on

Faith and Love?-These are often celebrated by. the inspired Apostle, as a comprehensive Summary of the Gospel \*. These inspirit the Breast, and regulate the Progress, of each private Christian. These unite the whole Congregation of the Faithful to God, and one another. To God, the great Centre, in the Bonds of Gratitude and Devotion; to one another, by a reciprocal Intercourse of brotherly Affections, and friendly Offices .- If you ask; Why is it impossible for the true Believer, to live at all Adventures? to flagnate in Sloth, or habitually to deviate from Duty ?-We answer; It is owing to "his Faith, " working by Love +." He affuredly trufts, that CHRIST has fustained the Infamy, and endured the Torment, due to his Sins. He firmly relies on that Divine Propitiation, for the Pardon of all his Guilt; and humbly expects everlafting Salvation, as the Purchase of his Saviour's Merits. This produces fuch a Spirit of Gratitude, as refines his Inclinations, and animates his whole Behaviour. He cannot, he cannot run to Excess of Riot; because Love to his adorable Redeemer, like a ffrong, but filken Curb, fweetly restrains him. He cannot, he cannot lie lulled in a lethargic Indolence; because Love to the fame infinite Benefactor, like a pungent, but

\* Col. i. 4. Philem. ver. 5. † Gal. v. 6.

but endearing Spur, pleafingly excites him.—In a Word; Faith supplies the powerful Impulse, while Love gives the determining Biass; and leads the willing Feet, through the whole Circle of God's Commandments. By the united Efficacy of these heavenly Graces, the Christian Conduct is preserved, in the Uniformity and Beauty of Holiness; as by the blended Power of those Newtonian Principles, the solar System revolves, in a steady and magnificent Regularity.

How admirable, how extensive, how diversified, is the Force of this fingle Principle, Attraction \* !- This penetrates the very Effence of all Bodies, and diffuses itself to the remotest Limits of the mundane System.—By this, the Worlds impressed with Motion, hang felf-balanced on their Centres +; and, though Orbs of immense Magnitude, require nothing, but this amazing Property for their Support .- To this we afcribe a Phænomenon, of a very different Kind, the Pressure of the Atmosphere. Which, though a yielding and expansive Fluid; yet constipated by an attractive Energy; furrounds the whole Globe, and incloses every Creature, as it were with a tight Bandage. An Expedient this, absolutely necessary to preserve the Texture of our Bodies; and

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<sup>\*</sup> I mean the Attraction both of Gravitation and Cohesion.

† Ponderibus librata suis.

and indeed, to maintain every Species of Animal Existence.—Attraction! Urged by this wonderful Impetus, the Rivers circulate, copious and unintermitted, among all the Nations of the Earth: sweeping with Rapidity down the Steeps, or foftly ebbing through the Plains. Impelled by the fame mysterious Force, the nutritious Juices are detached from the Soil; and, ascending the Trees, find their Way through Millions of the finest Meanders, in order to transfase vegetative Life into all the Branches .- This confines the Ocean, within proper Bounds. Though the Waves thereof roar; though they tofs themselves, with all the Madness of indignant Rage; vet, checked by this potent, this inevitable Curb, they are unable to pass even the slight Barrier of Sand. To this the Mountains owe that unshaken Firmness, which laughs at the Shock of careering Winds; and bids the Tempest with all it's mingled Horrors, impotently rave. -By virtue of this invisible Mechanism; without the Aid of Crane or Pulley, or any Instrument of human Device; many Thousand Tons of Water are raifed, every Moment, into the Regions of the Firmament. By this, they continue suspended in thin Air, without any capacious Cistern, to contain their Substance; or any massy Pillars, to sustain their Weight. By this same variously acting Power, they return to the Place

Place of their native Residence; distilled in gentle Falls of Dew, or precipitated in impetuous Showers of Rain. They slide into the Fields in fleecy Flights of Snow, or are darted upon the Houses in clattering Storms of Hail .- This occasions the strong Cobesion of folid Bodies. Without which, our large Machines could exert themfelves with no Vigour; and the nicer Utenfils of Life, would elude our Expectations of Service. This affords a Foundation, for all those delicate or noble mechanic Arts; which furnish Mankind with numberless Conveniencies, both of Ornament and Delight .- In fhort; this is the prodigious Ballast, which composes the Equilibrium, and conflitutes the Stability of Things: this, the great Chain, which forms the Connexions of universal Nature; and the mighty Engine, which prompts, facilitates, and, in good measure, accomplishes all her Operations .-What complicated Effects, from a fingle Cause \*! What Profusion, amidst Frugality! An unknown Profusion of Benefits, with the utmost Frugality of Expence!

AND what is this Attraction? Is it a Quality, in it's Existence, inseparable from Matter; and,

<sup>\*</sup> See another remarkable Instance of this Kind, in the Reflections on a Flower-Garden, page 171.—together with a fine Observation, quoted in the corresponding Note.

and, in it's Acting, independent on the DEITY! -Quite the Reverse. It is the very Finger of GoD: the constant Impression of Divine Power: a Principle, neither innate in Matter, nor intelligible by Mortals .- Does it not, however, bear a confiderable Analogy to the Agency of the HOLY GHOST, in the Christian Oeconomy? Are not the gracious Operations of the Bleffed Spirit, thus extensive, thus admirable, thus various?-That Almighty Being transmits his Gifts, through every Age; and communicates his Graces, to every Adherent on the Redeemer. All, either of illustrious Memory, or of beneficial Tendency; in a Word, "all the Good that et is done upon Earth, He doth it himself." Strong in his Aid, and in the Power of his Might, the Saints of all Times, have trod Vice under their Feet; have triumphed over this abject World; and converfed in Heaven, while they dwelt on Earth. Not I, but the Grace of GOD which was with me \*, is the unanimous Acknowledgment of them All .- By the fame kindly Succours, the whole Church is still enlightened, quickened, and governed. Through his benign Influences, the Scales of Ignorance, fall from the Understanding; the Leprosy of evil Concupiscence, is purged from the Will; and

\* 1 Cor. xv. 10.

the Fetters, the more than adamantine Fetters of babitual Iniquity, drop off from the Converfation. He breathes even upon dry Bones \*, and they live: they are animated with Faith; they pant with ardent and heavenly Defire; they exercife themselves in all the Duties of Godliness.—His real, though secret, Inspiration, dissolves the Flint in the impenitent Breast; and binds up the Sorrows, of the broken Heart. Raises the Thoughts high, in the Elevations of holy Hope; yet lays them low, in the Humiliations of inward Abasement. Steels the Soul with impenetrable Resolution, and persevering Fortitude; at the same time, softens it into a Dove-like Meekness, and melts it in penitential Sorrow.

WHEN I contemplate those ample and magnificent Structures, erected over all the æthereal Plains:—When I look upon them as so many splendid Repositories of Light, or fruitful Abodes of Life:—When I remember, that there may be other Orbs, vastly more remote, than those which appear to our unaided Sight; Orbs, whose Effulgence, though travelling ever fince the Creation, is not yet arrived upon our Coasts;—When

\* See that beautiful Piece of facred and allegorical Imagery displayed, Ezek. xxxvii.

† If this Conjecture (which has no less a Person than the celebrated Mr. Huygens for it's Author) concerning

When I stretch my Thoughts to the innumerable Orders of Being, which inhabit all those spacious Systems; from the lostiest Seraph, to the lowest Reptile; from the Armies of Angels, which surround the Throne of Jehovah; to the puny Nations, which tinge with Blue the Surface of the Plum\*, or mantle the standing Pool with

cerning unseen Stars, be true—If, to this Observation, be added, what is affirmed by our skilful Astronomers; that the Motion of the Rays of Light is so furprifingly fwift, as to pass through ten Millions of Miles in a single Minute—How vast! beyond Imagination vast and unmeasurable, are the Spaces of the Universe!—While the Mind is distended with the grand Idea; or rather, while she is dispatching her ablest Powers of piercing Judgment, and excursive Fancy; and finds them all dropt short; all bassled by the amazing Subject: Permit me to apply that spirited Exclamation, and noble Remark—

— Say, proud Arch,
Built with divine Ambition; in Difdain
Of Limit built; built in the Tafte of Heav'n!
Vast Concave! Ample Dome! Wast thou design'd
A meet Apartment for the Detty?
Not so: That Thought alone thy State impairs:
Thy Lofty finks; and shallows thy Profound;
And streightens thy Diffusive.—

Night-Thoughts, No IX.

\* Ev'n the blue Dozon the purple Plum furrounds,
A living World, thy failing Sight confounds.

To

Green:—How various appear the Links, in this immense Chain! How vast the Gradations, in this universal Scale of Existence! Yet all these, though every so vast and various, are the Wark of Gop's Hand, and are full of his Presence.

HE rounded in his Palm those dreadfully large Globes, which are pendulous in the Vault of Heaven. He kindled those associations bright Fires, which fill the Firmament with a Flood of Glory. By Him they are suspended in fluid Æther, and cannot be shaken: By Him they dispense a perpetual Tide of Beams, and are never exhausted.—He formed, with inexpressible Nicety, that delicately fine Collection of Tubes; that unknown Multiplicity of subtle Springs; which organize, and actuate, the Frame of the minutest Insect. He bids the crimson Current roll; the vital Movements play; and associates a World of Wonders, even in an animated Point\*.—In

To Him a peopled Habitation shews,

Where Millions taste the Bounty God bestows.

See a beautiful and instructive Poem, stiled

DRITY.

\* There are living Creatures, abundantly smaller than the Mite. Mr. Bradley, in his Treatse on Gardening, mentions an Insect, which, after accurate Examination, he found to be a Thousand times less than the least visible Grain of Sand. Yet such an Insect,

—In all these, is a signal Exhibition of creating Power; to all these, are extended, the special Regards of preserving Goodness. From hence, let me learn to rely on the Providence, and to revere the Presence, of the Supreme Majesty.

To rely on his Providence. — For, amidst that inconceivable Number and Variety of Beings, which swarm through the Regions of Creation, not one is overlooked, not one is neglected, by the great omnipotent Cause of all. However inconsiderable in it's Character, or diminutive in it's Size, it is still the Production of the universal Maker, and belongs to the Family of the Almighty Father? — What? Though inthroned

Infect, though quite imperceptible to the naked Eye, is an Elephant, is a Whale, compared with other Animalcules almost infinitely more minute, discovered by Mr. Lewenboeck .- If we consider the feveral Limbs, which compose such an organized Particle: The different Muscles, which actuate such a Set of Limbs: The Flow of Spirits, incomparably more attenuated, which put those Muscles in Motion: The various Fluids, which circulate: The different Secretions, which are performed: Together with the peculiar Minuteness of the Solids, before they arrive at their full Growth: Not to mention other more aftonishing Modes of Diminution :- Sure, we shall have the utmost Reason to acknowledge, that the adored Maker is - MAXIMUS IN MINIMIS; greatly glorious even in his smallest Works.

Archangels, enjoy the Smiles of his Countenance ! Yet, the low Inhabitants of Earth, the most despicable Worms of the Ground, are not excluded from his providential Care. Though the Manifestation of his Perfections, is vouchfafed to holy and intellectual Essences; his Ear is open, to the Cries of the young Raven. His Eye is attentive to the Wants, and to the Welfare, of the very meanest Births of Nature. -How much less then, are his own People disregarded? Those, for whom he has delivered his beloved Son to Death, and for whom He has prepared Habitations of eternal Joy. They difregarded! No. THEY are "kept as the Apple " of an Eye." The very Hairs of their Head are all numbered. The fondest Mother may forget the Infant, that is "dandled upon her Knees," and fucks at her Breaft \*; much fooner than the Father of everlasting Compassions can discontinue,

or

\* Ifa. xlix. 15. Can a Woman forget her fucking Child, that she should not have Compassion, on the Sou of her Womb? Yea, they may forget; yet will I not forget thee.—How delicate and expressive are the Images, in this charming Scripture! How fall of Beauty, if beheld in a critical, how rich with Consolation, if considered in a believing, View!—Can a Woman! One of the softer Sex; whose Nature is most impressible, and whose Passions are remarkably tender—Can such a one, not barely disregard, but intirely forget; not suspend her Care for a while, Vol. 11.

## 242 CONTEMPLATIONS ON or remit, his watchful Tenderness to his People —his Children—his Heirs.

LET

but utterly erase the very Memory-Of her Child; her own Child, not another's; a Child, that was formed in her Womb, and is a Part of herself?-Her Son; the more important, and therefore more defirable Species; to whom it peculiarly belongs, to preserve the Name, and build up the Family-Her only Son; for the Word is fingular; and refers to a Case, where the Offspring, not being numerous, but centred in a fingle Birth, must be productive of the fondest Endearment-Can she divest herself of all Concern for fuch a Child; not when he is grown up to Maturity, or gone abroad from her House; but, while he continues in an infantile State, and must owe his whole Safety to her kind Attendance; while he lies in her Bosom, rests on her Arm, and even fucks at her Breast?-Especially, if the poor Innocent be racked with Pain, or feized by fome fevere Affliction; and so become an Object of Compassion, as well as of Love. Can she hear it's piercing Cries; can she see it all restless, all helpless under it's Misery; and feel no Emotions of parental Pity !- If one fuch Monster of Inhumanity might be found; could all (here the Prophet, to give his Comparison the utmost Energy, changes the lingular Number into the plural. It is not היא בו, or חוא בו, but אלה) could all Mothers be fo degenerate? This, fure, cannot be suspected, need not be feared. Much less need the true Believer be apprehensive of the Failure of my Kindness. An universal Extinction of those firongest Affections of Nature, is a more supposeable Case; than that I should ever be unmindful of my People, or regardless of their Interefts.

LET this teach me also a more lively Sense of the Divine Prefence.-All the rolling Worlds above; all the living Atoms below; together with all the Beings that intervene, betwixt these wide Extremes; are Vouchers for an ever prefent Deity. " God has not left Himfelf with-" out Witness." The Marks of his Footsteps are evident in every Place, and the Touches of his Finger distinguishable in every Creature. " Thy .: Name is fo nigh, O Thou all-supporting, all-" informing LORD; and that do thy wondrous " Works declare \*. Thy Goodness warms in the " Morning Sun, and refreshes in the Evening " Breeze. Thy Glory shines in the Lamps of " Midnight, and finiles in the Bloffoms of Spring. We see a Trace of thy incomprehensible Gran-" deur, in the boundless Extent of Things; and " a Sketch of thy exquifite Skill, in those almost " evanescent Sparks of Life, the Insect Race."-How stupid is this Heart of mine, that, amidst fuch a Multitude of Remembrancers, thronging on every Side, I should forget Thee a fingle Moment! Grant me, Thou great I AM; Thou Source, and Support, of universal Existence-O! grant me an enlightened Eye, to discern Thee in every Object; and a devout Heart, to adore Thee on every Occasion. Instead of living without God in the World; may I be ever with Him, and fee all Things full of Him!

\* Pfal, lxxv. 2.

-The

- The glitt'ring Stars, By the deep Ear of Meditation heard, Still in their Midnight Watches sing of HIM. He nods a Calm. The Tempest blows his Wrath. The Thunder is his Voice; and the red Flash His speedy Sword of Justice. At his Touch The Mountains flame. He Shakes the Solid Earth, And rocks the Nations. Nor in these alone, In ev'ry common Instance GOD is feen. THOMSON'S Spring.

IF the beautiful Spangles, which a clear Night pours on the Beholder's Eye: if those other Fires, which beam in remoter Skies; and are discoverable only by, that Revelation to the Sight, the Telescope: if all those bright Millions, are so many Fountains of Day; enriched with native and independent Lustre; illuminating Planets, and enlivening Systems of their own \*: What Pomp, how majestic and splendid, is disclosed in the Midnight Scene! What Riches are diffeminated, through all those numberless Provinces of the great

\* Confult with Reason, Reason will reply, Each lucid Point, which glows in yonder Sky, Informs a System in the boundless Space, And fills, with Glory, it's appointed Place: With Beams unborrow'd, brightens other Skies; And Worlds, to Thee unknown, with Heat and The Universe, Life supplies.

THE STARRY HEAVENS. great JEHOVAH'S Empire! - Grandeur bevond Expression !- Yet, there is not the meanest Slave, but carries greater Wealth in his own Bosom, possesses superior Dignity in his own Person. The Soul, that informs his Clay;the Soul, that teaches him to think, and enables him to choose; that qualifies him to relish rational Pleasure, and to breathe sublime Desire \*;the Soul, that is endowed with fuch noble Faculties, and, above all, is diffinguished with the dreadful, the glorious Capacity, of being pained, or bleffed, for ever-this Soul surpasses in Worth, whatever the Eye can fee; whatever, of material, the Fancy can imagine. Before one fuch intellectual Being, all the Treasure and all the Magnificence of unintelligent Creation, becomes poor and contemptible +. For this Soul, Omnipo-

\* In this respect, as vested with such Capacities, the Soul even of fallen Men, has an unquestionable Greatness and Dignity; is majestic, the in Ruin.

† I beg Leave to transcribe a pertinent Passage, from that celebrated Master of Reason, and universal Literature, Dr. Bentley; whom no one can be tempted to suspect, either tinctured with Enthusiasm, or warped to Bigotry.—" If we consider, says he, the "Dignity of an intelligent Being, and put that in the "Scale against brute and inanimate Matter, we may "affirm, without overvaluing human Nature, that "the Soul of one virtuous and religious Man is of "greater Worth and Excellency, than the Sun, and "his Planets, and all the Stars in the World"

See his Sermons at Boyle's Lect. N° 8.

tence itself has waked, and worked, through every Age. To convince this Soul, the sundamental Laws of Nature have been controuled; and the most amazing Miracles, have alarmed all the Ends of the Earth. To instruct this Soul, the Wisdom of Heaven has been transfused into the facred Page; and Missionaries have been sent from the Great King, who resides in Light unapproachable. To fanctify this Soul, the Almighty Comforter takes the Wings of a Dove; and, with a sweet transforming Instuence, broods on the human Heart. And O! to redeem this Soul from Guilt; to rescue it from Hell; the Heaven of Heavens was bowed, and God himself came down to dwell in Dust.

LET me pause, a while, upon this important Subject.—What are the Schemes, which engage the Attention of eminent Statesmen, and mighty Monarchs, compared with the grand Interests of an immortal Soul? The Support of Commerce, and the Success of Armies, though extremely weighty Affairs; yet, if laid in the Balance against the Salvation of a Soul, are lighter than the downy Feather, possed against Talents of Gold. To save a Navy from Shipwreck, or a Kingdom from Slavery, are Deliverances of the most momentous Nature, which the Transactions of Mortality can admit. But O! how they shrink into an inconsiderable Trifle, (if their Aspect

THE STARRY HEAVENS. 247
Aspect upon Immortality forgot) they are set in
Competition with the Delivery of a single Soul,
from the Anguish and Horrors of a distressed
Eternity\*!

Is such the Importance of the Soul! What Vigilance then can be too much; or rather what holy Solicitude can be sufficient; for the Overfeers of the Saviour's Flock, and the Guardians of this great, this venerable, this invaluable Charge ?-Since, fuch is the Importance of the Soul; wilt thou not, O Man, be watchful for the Preservation of thy own? Shall every casual Incident, awaken thy Concern; every transitory Toy, command thy Regard? And shall the Welfare of thy Soul, a Work of continual Occurrence; a Work of endless Consequence; sue, in vain, for thy ferious Care ?- Thy Soul, thy Soul, is thy All. If this be fecured, thou art greatly rich, and wilt be unspeakably happy. If this be lost, a whole World acquired, will leave thee in Poverty; and all it's Delights enjoyed, will abandon thee to Misery.

I HAVE often been charmed, and awed, at the Sight of the nocturnal Heavens; even before I R 4 knew

Not all you Luminaries quench'd at once
Were half so sad, as one benighted Mind,
Which gropes for Happiness, and meets Despair.
Night-Thoughts, No IX.

knew how to consider them, in their proper Circumstances of Majesty and Beauty. Something, like Magic, has struck my Mind, on a transient and unthinking Survey of the æthereal Vault: tinged throughout with the purest Azure, and decorated with innumerable flarry Lamps. I have felt, I know not what, powerful and aggrandizing Impulse; which seemed to fnatch me from the low Intanglements of Vanity, and prompted an ardent Sigh for fublimer Objects. Methought, I heard, even from the filent Spheres, a commanding Call, to fourn the abject Earth, and pant after unseen Delights .-Henceforward, I hope to imbibe more copiously. this moral Emanation of the Skies; when, in fome fuch Manner as the preceding, they are rationally feen, and the Sight is duly improved. The Stars, I trust, will teach as well as shine; and help to difpel, both Nature's Gloom, and my intellectual Darkness. To some People. they discharge no better a Service, than that of holding a Flambeau to their Feet, and foftening the Horrors of their Night. To me and my Friends, may they act as Ministers of a superior Order; as Counsellors of Wisdom, and Guides to Happiness! Nor will they fail to execute this nobler Office, if they gently light our Way, into the Knowledge of their adored Maker; if they point out, with their filver Rays, our Path to his beatific Presence.

IGAZE, I ponder. I ponder, I gaze; and think ineffable Things .- I roll an Eye of Awe and Admiration. Again and again I repeat my ravished Views; and can never satiate either my Curiofity, or my Inquiry. I fpring my Thoughts into this immense Field, till even Fancy tires upon her Wing. I find Wonders, ever new; Wonders, more and more amazing .- Yet, after all my present Inquiries, what a mere Nothing do I know; by all my future Searches, how little shall I be able to learn; of those vastly diftant Suns, and their circling Retinue of Worlds! Could I pry with Newton's piercing Sagacity, or launch into his extensive Surveys: even then, my Apprehensions would be little better, than those dim and scanty Images, which the Mole, just emerged from her Cavern, receives on her feeble Optic. - This, fure, fhould reprefs all impatient or immoderate Ardor to pry into the Secrets of the starry Structures; and make me more particularly careful, to cultivate my Heart. To fathom the Depths of the Divine Essence; or to scan universal Nature, with a critical Exactness; is an Attempt, which sets the acutest Philosopher, very nearly on a Level with the Idiot. Since it is almost, if not altogether, as impracticable by the former, as by the latter.

BE it, then, my chief Study, not to pursue, what is absolutely unattainable; but rather to seek, what is obvious to find; easy to be acquired;

quired; and of inestimable Advantage, when possessed. O! let me seek that Charity, which edisseth\*; that Faith, which puriseth. Love, humble Love, not conceited Science, keeps the Door of Heaven. Faith, a child-like Faith in Jesus; not the haughty self-sufficient Spirit, which scorns to be ignorant of any Thing; presents a Key + to those Abodes of Bliss.—This present State, is the Scene destined to the Exercise of Devotion; the invisible World, is the Place appointed for the Enjoyment of Knowledge. There, the Dawn of our infantile Minds, will be advanced to the Maturity of persect Day; or rather,

\* I Cor. viii. 1. I need not inform my Reader. that in this Text; in that admirable Chapter, I Cor. xiii.; and in various other Passages of Scripture; the Word Charity, should by no means be confined to the particular Act of Alms-giving, or external Beneficence. It is of a much more exalted and extensive Nature. It fignifies that divinely precious Grace, which warms the Soul with supreme Love to GoD, and inlarges it with difinterested Affection for Men. Which renders it the reigning Care of the Life, and chief Delight of the Heart, to promote the Happiness of the One, and the Glory of the Other .- This, this, is that Charity of which so many excellent Things are every where spoken. Which can never be too highly extolled, or too earnestly coveted, fince it is the Image of God, and the very Spirit of Heaven.

+ The Righteousness of Christ. This is what Milton beautifully stiles;

— — The golden Key, That opes the Palace of Eternity.

THE STARRY HEAVENS. 251 ther, there our midnight Shades, will be brightened into all the Luftre of Noon. There, the Souls which come from the School of Faith, and bring with them the Principles of Love, will dwell in Light itself; will be obscured with no Darkness at all; will know, even as they are known \* .-Such an Acquaintance, therefore, do I defire to form, and to carry on fuch a Correspondence, with the heavenly Bodies; as may shed a benign Influence on the Seeds of Grace, implanted in my Breaft. Let the exalted Tracts of the Firmament, fink my Soul into deep Humiliation. Let those eternal Fires, kindle in my Heart an adoring Gratitude, to their Almighty Sovereign. Let yonder ponderous and enormous Globes, which rest on his supporting Arm; teach me an un-Shaken Affiance, in their incarnate Maker. Then shall I be-if not wife as the Astronomical Adept, yet WISE UNTO SALVATION.

HAVING now walked and worshipped, in this universal Temple, that is arched with Skies; emblazed with Stars; and extended even to Immensity—Having cast an Eye, like the inraptured Patriarch+; an Eye of Reason and Devotion, through the magnificent Scene. With the former, having discovered an Infinitude of Worlds; and with the latter, having met the Deity in every View—Having beheld, as Moses in the staming

\* 1 Cor. xili. 12.

† Gen. xv. 5.

flaming Bush, a Glimpse of Jehovah's Excellencies! reflected from the several Planets, and streaming from Myriads of celestial Luminaries—Having read various Lessons in that stupendous Book of Wislam\*, where unmeasurable Sheets of Azure compose the Page; and Orbs of Radiance write, in everlasting Characters, a Comment on our Creed—What remains, but that I close the midnight Solemnity, as our Lord Deconcluded his grand Sacramental Institution, with a Song of Praise?—And behold a Hymn, suited to the sublime Occasion; indited by † Inspiration itself; transferred into our Language, by ‡ one of the happiest Efforts of human Ingenuity.

The spacious Firmament on high,
With all the blue æthereal Sky,
And spangled Heav'ns, a shining Frame,
Their great Original proclaim:
Th' unweary'd Sun from Day to Day,
Does his Creator's Pow'r display;
And publishes to ev'ry Land,
The Work of an Almighty Hand.

Soon

\* — For Heaven

Is as the Book of God before thee fet,

Wherein to read his wondrous Works.—MILT.

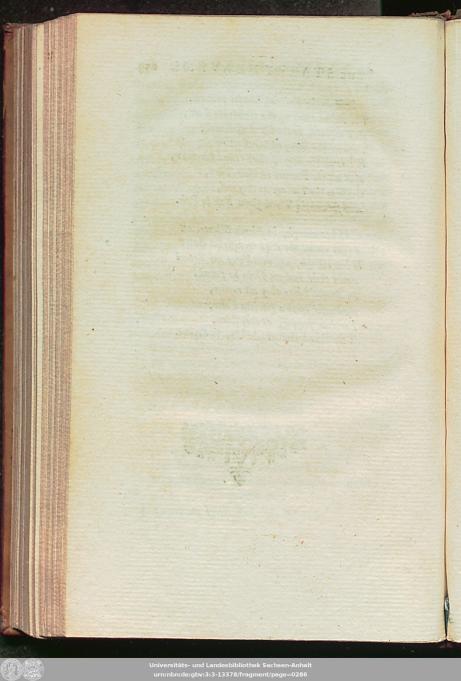
† Pfal. xix.

‡ Addison, Speel. Vol. VI. No 465.

Soon as the Evining Shades prevail,
The Moon takes up the wondrous Tale;
And nightly, to the liftining Earth,
Repeats the Story of her Birth:
While all the Stars, that round her burn,
And all the Planets in their Turn,
Confirm the Tidings as they roll,
And spread the Truth from Pole to Pole.

What though, in folemn Silence, all Move round the dark terrestrial Ball? What though, nor real Voice nor Sound Amid their radiant Orbs be found? In Reason's Ear they all rejoice, And utter forth a glorious Voice, For ever singing, as they shine, The Hand that made Us, is divine.





## WINTER-PIECE.

Storms and Tempests may calm the Soul
—Snow and Ice be taught to warm the
Heart, and praise the Creator.

Anonym. Lett. to the Author. See p. 260.

# WINTERCE.

Animal that Timpell may color the Color Color to Color Color



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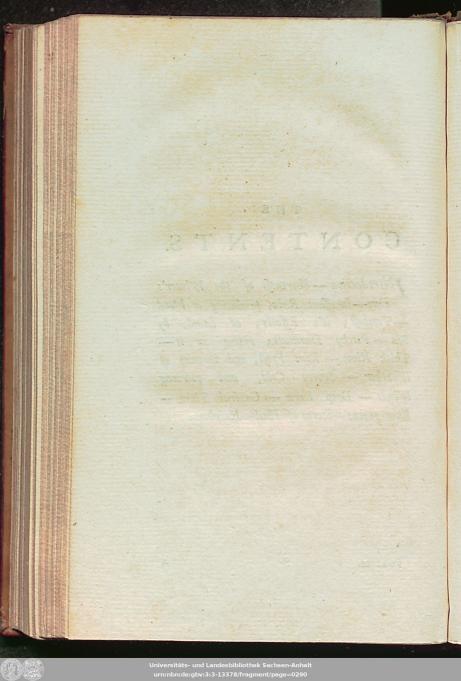
# CONTENTS.

Ntroduction—Shortness of the Winter's Day—Incessant Rain, producing a Flood—Tempest; it's Effects; at Land, by Sea—Pitchy Darkness; riding in it—Thick Rime—Keen Frost, and Serenity of Weather—Severe Cold, and piercong Winds—Deep Snow—General Thaw—Ever-greens—Storm of Hail—Rainbow.

VOL. II.

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# WINTER-PIECE.



IS true, in the delightful Seasons, HIS Tenderness and HIS Love, are most eminently displayed.—
In the vernal Months, all is Beauty to the Eye, and Music to the Ear.

The Clouds drop Fatness; the Air fostens into Balm; and Flowers in rich Abundance, spring where-ever we tread, bloom where ever we look.—Amidst the burning Heats of Summer, HE expands the Leaves, and thickens the Shades. He spreads the cooling Arbor, to receive Us; and awakes the gentle Breeze, to fan Us. The Moss swells into a Couch, for the Repose of our Bodies; while the Rivulet softly rolls, and sweetly murmurs, to sooth our Imagination.—In Autumn, HIS Bounty covers the Fields, with a Profusion of neutrimental Treasure; and bends the Boughs, with Loads of delicious Fruit. He furnishes his hospitable Board with S 2

present Plenty, and prepares a copious Magazine for future Wants .- But, is it only in these smiling Periods of the Year, that GoD, the all-gracious God, is feen? Has Winter, stern Winter, no Tokens of his Presence; Yes: All Things are eloquent of his Praise. "His Way is in the Whirlwind." Storms and Tempests fulfil his Word, and extol his Power. Even piercing Frosts, bear Witness to his Goodness; while they bid the shivering Nations, tremble at his Wrath,-Be Winter then, for a while, our Theme \*. Perhaps, those barren Scenes, may be fruitful of intellectual Improvement. Perhaps, that rigorous Cold, which binds the Earth in icy Chains; may ferve to inlarge our Hearts, and warm them with holy Love.

SEE! how the Day is shortened! — The Sun, detained in fairer Climes, or engaged in more agreeable

\* A Sketch of this Nature, I must acknowledge, is quite different from the Subject of the Book; and I cannot but declare, was as far distant from the Thoughts of the Author. But, the Desire of several Acquaintance, together with an Intimation of it's Usefulnes, by a very polite Letter from an unknown Hand (which has undesignedly furnished me with the best Motto, I could recollect), prevailed with me to add a few descriptive Touches, and improving Hints, on what is so often experienced in these Northern Regions. I hope, the Attempt I have made to oblige these Gentlemen, will obtain the Approbation, or at least, the Excuse, of my other Readers.

agreeable Services, rifes, like an unwilling Vifitant, with tardy and reluctant Steps. He walks, with a thy Indifference, along the Edges of the Southern Sky; casting an oblique Glance, he just looks upon our dejected World; and scarcely scatters Light, through the thick Air. Dim is his Appearance, languid are his Gleams, while He continues. Or, if He chance to wear a brighter Aspect, and a cloudless Brow; yet, like the Young and Gay in the House of Mourning, He seems uneasy, till He is gone; is in Haste to depart. -And let Him depart. Why should we wish for his longer Stay; fince he can shew us nothing but the Creation in Diffress? The flowery Families lie dead, and the tuneful Tribes are struck dumb. The Trees, stript of their Verdure, and lashed by Storms, spread their naked Arms to the enraged and relentless Heavens. Fragrance no longer floats in the Air; but chilling Damps hover, or cutting Gales blow. Nature, divested of all her beautiful Robes, sits, like a forlorn disconsolate Widow, in her Weeds. While Winds, in doleful Accents, howl; and Rains, in repeated Showers, weep.

We regret not, therefore, the speedy Departure of the Day. When the Room is hung with funeral Black, and dismal Objects are all around; who would desire to have the glimmering Taper kept alive? Which can only discover Spectacles of Sorrow; can only make the Hor-

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ror visible.—And, since this mortal Life is little better than a continual Conflict with Sin, or an unremitted Struggle with Misery; is it not a gracious Ordination, which has reduced our Age to a Span? Fourscore Years of Trial, for the Virtuous, are sufficiently long; and more than such a Term, allowed to the Wicked, would render them beyond all Measure vile. Our Way to the Kingdom of Heaven, lies through Tribulations. Shall we then accuse, shall we not rather bless, the Providence, which has made the Passage short? Soon, soon we cross the Vale of Tears; and then arrive on the happy Hills, where Light for ever shines, where Joy for ever smiles.

Sometimes, the Day is rendered shorter still; is almost blotted out from the Year \*. The Vapours gather; they thicken into an impenetrable Gloom; and obscure the Face of the Sky. At length, the Rains descend. The Sluices of the Firmament are opened; and the low-hung Clouds pour their congregated Stores. Copious and unintermitted, still they pour; and still are unexhausted. The Waters drop incessantly from the Eaves, and rush in rapid Streams from the Spouts. They roar along the chanelled Pavements, and stand in foul Shallows amidst the Village-Streets. Now, if the inattentive

\* Involvere Diem Nimbi & Nox humida Cœlum Abstulit— VIRG.

Eye, or negligent Hand, has left the Roof but scantily covered; the infinuating Element finds it's Way into every Flaw, and oozing through the Cieling, at once upbraids and chastifes the careless Inhabitant. The Ploughman, foaked to the Skin, leaves his half-tilled Acre. The poor Poultry, dripping with Wet, croud into Shelter. The Tenants of the Bough fold up their Wings, afraid to flaunch into the streaming Air. The Beasts, joyless and dispirited, ruminate under their Sheds. The Roads fwim, and the Brooks fwell .- The River, amidst all this watry Ferment, long contained itself within it's appointed Bounds. But, fwollen by innumerable Currents; and roused, at last, into uncontroulable Rage; bursts over it's Banks; shoots into the Plain; bears down all Opposition; spreads itself far and wide; and buries the Meadow under a brown, fluggish, foaking Deluge.

How happy for Man, that this Inundation comes, when there are no flowery Crops in the Valley, to be overwhelmed; no Fields standing thick with Corn, to be laid waste! At fuch a Juncture, it would have been Ruin to the Husbandinan and his Family: but, thus timed, it yields Manure for his Ground, and promises Him Riches in Reversion. — How often, and how long, has the Divine Majesty bore with the most injurious Affronts from Sinners! His Goodness triumphed over their Perversenes, and

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graciously refused to be exasperated. But, O prefumptuous Creatures, multiply no longer your Provocations. Urge not, by repeated Iniquities, the Almighty Arm to strike; left his Long-suffering cease, and his sterce Anger break forth; break forth, like a Flood of Waters\*, and sweep you away, into irrecoverable and everlasting Perdition.

How mighty! how majestic! and O! how mysterious are thy Works, Thou GOD of Heaven, and LORD of Nature! When the Air is calm, where sleep the stormy Winds? In what Chambers are they reposed, or in what Dungeons confined! Till Thou art pleased to awaken their Rage, and throw open their Prison-Doors. Then, with irresistible Impetuosity they sly forth, scattering Dread, and menacing Destruction.

THE Atmosphere is hurled into the most tumultuous Consusion. The aereal Torrent bursts it's Way over Mountains, Seas, and Continents. All Things feel the dreadful Shock. All Things tremble before the furious Blast. The Forest, vexed and tore, groans under the Scourge. Her sturdy Sons are strained to the very Root, and almost sweep the Soil, they were wont to shade. The stubborn Oak, that disdains to bend, is dashed headlong to the Ground; and with

\* Hof. v. 10.

with shattered Arms, with prostrate Trunk, blocks the Road .- While the flexile Reed, that springs up in the Marsh, yielding to the Gust (as the meek and pliant Temper, to Injuries; or the refigned and patient Spirit, to Misfortunes); eludes the Force of the Storm, and furvives amidst

the wide foread Havock.

For a Moment, the turbulent and outrageous Sky, feems to be affwaged: but, it intermits it's Wrath, only to increase it's Strength. Soon, the founding Squadrons of the Air return to the Attack, and renew their Ravages with redoubled Fury. The stately Dome rocks, amidst the wheeling Clouds. The impregnable Tower totters on it's Basis; and threatens to overwhelm, whom it was intended to protect. The ragged Rock is rent in Pieces \*; and even the Hills, the perpetual Hills, on their deep Foundations, are scarcely secure. - Where, now, is the Place of Safety? When the City reels, and Houses become Heaps! Sleep affrighted flies. Diversion is turned into Horror. All is Uproar in the Element; all is Consternation among Mortals; and nothing, but one wide Scene of rueful Devastation, through the Land -Yet, this is only an inferior Minister of divine Displeasure. The Executioner of milder Indignation. How then,-O! how will the lofty Looks of Man be humbled, and

\* 1 Kings xix. 11.

and the Haughtiness of Men be bowed down \*; when the LORD GOD Omnipotent shall meditate Terror—when He shall set all his Terrors in Array—when He arises, to judge the Nations,

and to stake terribly the Earth?

THE Ocean fwells with tremendous Commotions. The ponderous Waves are heaved from their capacious Bed, and almost lay bare the unfathomable Deep. Flung into the most rapid Agitation, they sweep over the Rocks; they lash the losty Cliss; and tos themselves into the Clouds. Navies are rent from their Anchors; and, with all their enormous Load, are whirled, swift as the Arrow, wild as the Winds, along the vast Abyss.—Now, they climb the rolling Mountain; they plow the frightful Ridge;

#### Mortalia Corda

Per Gentes bumilis stravit Pavor .-

One would almost imagine, that Virgil had read Isaiah, and borrowed his Ideas from Chap. ii. Ver. 11. The bumilis and strawit of the one, so exactly correspond with the—bumbled—bowed down—of the other. But, in one Circumstance, the Prophet is very much superior to the Poet. The Prophet, by giving a striking Contrast to his Sentiments, represents them with incomparably greater Energy. He says not, Men in the gross, or the buman Heart in general: but Men of the most elated Looks; Hearts big with the most arrogant Imaginations. Even these shall stoop from their supercitious Heights; even these shall grovel in the Dust of Abasement, and shudder with all the Extremes of an abject Pusillanimity.

Ridge; and feem to skim the Skies. Anon, they plunge into the opening Gulf; they lose the Sight of Day; and are lost themselves to every Eye. How vain is the Pilot's Art! How impotent the Mariner's Strength! They reel to and fro, and stagger in the jarring Hold; or cling to the Cordage, while burfting Seas foam over the Deck. Despair is in every Face, and Death fits threatening on every Surge. - But why, O ye aftonished Mariners, why should youl abandon yourselves to Despair? Is the LORD's Hand shortened, because the Waves of the Sea rage horribly? Is his Ear deafened, by the roaring Thunders, and the bellowing Tempest? Cry, Cry unto HIM, who "hold-" eth the Winds in his Fift, and the Waters in " the Hollow of his Hand." HE is all gracious, to hear; and almighty, to fave. If HE command, the Storm shall be hushed to Silence: the Billows shall subside into a Calm: the Lightnings shall lay their fiery Bolts aside: and, instead of finking in a watry Grave, you shall find Yourfelves brought to the defired Haven.

SOMETIMES, after a joyless Day, a more dismal Night succeeds.—The lazy, louring Vapours had wove so thick a Veil, as the meridian Sun could scarcely penetrate. What Gloom then must overwhelm the nocturnal Hours! The Moon withdraws her Shining. Not a fingle

fingle Star, is able to struggle through the deep Arrangement of Shades. All is pitchy Darknefs, without one enlivening Ray. How solemn! How awful! 'Tis like the Shroud of Nature, or the Return of Chaos. I don't wonder, that it is the Parent of Terrors, and so apt to ingender Melancholy.—Lately, the Tempest marked it's rapid Way with Mischief; now, the Night dresses her filent Pavilion with Horror.

I HAVE fometimes left the beaming Tapers, withdrawn from the ruddy Fire, and plunged into the thickest of these sooty Shades; without regretting the Change, rather exulting in it as a welcome Deliverance. The very Gloom was pleasing, was exhilarating, compared with the Conversation, I quitted. The Speech of my Companions (how does it grieve me, that I should even once have Occasion to call them by that Name!) was the Language of Darkness: was Horror to the Soul, and Torture to the Ear. -Their Teeth were Spears and Arrows, and their Tongue a sharp Sword, to stab and affassinate their Neighbour's Character. Their Throat was an open Sepulchre, gaping to devour the Reputation of the Innocent, or tainting the Air with their virulent and polluted Breath. - Sometimes, their licentious and ungovernable Difcourse, shot Arrows of Profaneness against Heaven itself; and, in proud Defiance, challenged the

the Refentment of Omnipotence. - Sometimes, as if it was the Glory of human Nature, to cherish the groffest Appetites of the Brute; or the Mark of a Gentleman, to have ferved an Apprenticeship in a Brothel; the filthiest Jests of the Stews (if low Obscenity can be a Jest) were naufeously obtruded on the Company. All the modest Part were offended and grieved; while the other befotted Creatures laughed aloud, though the Leprofy of Uncleannels appeared on their Lips .-Are not these Persons Prisoners of Darkness; though blazing Sconces, pour artificial Day, through their Rooms? Are not their Souls immured in the most baleful Shades; though the Noon-tide Sun is brightened, by flaming on their gilded Chariots?-They discern not that great and adorable Being, who fills the Universe with his infinite and glorious Presence; who is all Eye, to observe their Actions; all Ear, to examine their Words. They know not the all fufficient Redeemer, nor the unspeakable Blessedness of his heavenly Kingdom. They are groping for the Prize of Happiness; but will certainly grasp the Thorn of Anxiety. They are wantonly sporting on the Brink of a Precipice; and are every Moment in Danger of falling headlong, into irretrievable Ruin, and endless Despair.

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THEY have forced me out, and are, perhaps, deriding me in my Absence : are charging my Reverence for the ever-present GOD, and my Concern for the Dignity of our rational Nature, to the Account of Humour and Singularity; to Narrowness of Thought, or Sourness of Temper .- Be it fo .- I will indulge no Indignation against them. If any Thing like it sould arife, I will convert it into Prayer-" Pity them, " O Thou Father of Mercies !- Shew them the Madness of their Profaneness!-Shew them ce the Baseness of their vile Ribaldry !- Let their ce diffolute Rant be turned into filent Sorrow and cc Confusion. Till they open their Lips, to adore thine infulted Majesty, and to implore thy gracc cious Pardon. Till they devote to thy Service. " those focial Hours, and those superior Faculties, which they are now abufing-to the Dishonour of thy Name-to the Contamination of their own Souls-and (unless timely Repentance ince tervene) to their everlafting Infamy and Perce dition.

I RIDE home amidst the gloomy Void. All darkling and solitary, I can scarce discern my Horse's Head; and only guess out my blind Road. No Gompanion, but Danger; or, perhaps, "Destruction ready at my Side \*."—But, why do I fansy myself folitary? Is not the Father

\* Job xviii. 12.

ther of Lights; the God of my Life; the great and everlasting Friend; always at my Righthand? Because the Day is excluded, is his Omniprefence vacated? Though I have no earthly Acquaintance near, to affift in case of a Misfortune; or to beguile the Time, and divert uneafy Suspicions, by entertaining Conferences; may I not lay my Help upon the Almighty, and converse with God by humble Supplication? For this Exercife, no Place is improper; no Hour unfeasonable; and no Posture incommodious. This is Society, the best of Society, even in Solitude. This is a Fund of Delights, eafily portable, and quite inexhaustible. A Treasure this, of unknown Value; liable to no Hazard, from Wrong or Robbery; but perfectly fecure, to the lonely Wanderer, in the most darksome Paths.

AND why should I distress myself with Apprehensions of Peril? This Access to God, is not only an indefeasible Privilege, but a kind of ambulatory Garrison. Those, who make known their Requests unto God, and rely upon his protecting Care; he gives his Angels Charge over their Welfare. His Angels are commissioned, to escort them in their Travelling; and to hold up their Goings, that they dash not their Foot against a Stone \*. Nay, He Himself condescends to be their Guardian, and "keeps all their Guardian, and "keeps all their Guardian, and "their their their thei

\* Pfal. xci, 11, 12.

"their Bones, fo that not one of them is broken," -Between these Persons, and the most mischievous Objects, a Treaty of Peace is concluded. The Articles of this grand Alliance, are recorded in the Book of Revelation; and will, when it is for the real Benefit of Believers, affuredly be made good, in the Administrations of Providence. that Day, faith the LORD, will I make a Covenant for them with the Beafts of the Field, and with the Fowls of Heaven, and with the creeping Things of the Ground; and they shall be in League with the Stones of the Field \*. Though they fall headlong on the Flints; even the Flints, fitted to fracture the Skull, shall receive them as into the Arms of Friendship; and not offer to hurt, whom the LORD is pleased to preserve.

MAY I then enjoy the Presence of this gracious God, and Darkness and Light shall be both alike. Let HIM whisper Peace to my Conscience; and this dread Silence shall be more charming, than the Voice of Eloquence, or the Strains of Music. Let HIM reveal his ravishing Persections in my Soul; and I shall not want the saffron Beauties of the Morn, the golden Glories of Noon, or the impurpled Evening Sky. I shall sigh only for those most desirable and distinguished Realms; where, the Light of HIS Coun-

\* Job v. 23. Hof. ii. 18.

Countenance perpetually shines, and consequently
-" there is \* no Night there."

How furprifing are the Alterations of Nature! I left her, the preceding Evening, plain and unadorned. But, now, a thick Rhime has shed it's hoary Honours over all. It has shagged the Fleeces of the Sheep, and crisped the Traveller's Locks. The Hedges are richly fringed, and all the Ground is profusely powdered. The downward Branches are tasseled with Silver, and the upright are seathered with the plumy Wave.

THE Fine, are not always the Valuable. The Air, amidst all these gaudy Decorations, is charged with chilling and unwholfome Damps. The raw hazy Influence spreads wide; fits deep; hangs heavy and oppressive on the Springs of Life. A liftless Languor clogs the animal Functions; and the purple Stream glides but faintly through it's Chanels. In vain, the Ruler of the Day exerts his beaming Powers: In vain, He attempts to disperse this Insurrection of Vapours. The fullen, malignant Cloud refuses to depart. It envelops the World, and intercepts the Profpest. I look abroad for the neighbouring Village; I fend my Eye in quest of the rifing Turret; but am scarce able to discern the very next House. Where are the blue Arches of T VOL, II Heaven?

\* Rev. xxi. 25.

Heaven? Where is the radiant Countenance of the Sun? Where the boundless Scenes of Creation? Loft, loft are their Beauties; quenched their Glories. The thronged Theatre of the Universe seems an empty Void; and all it's elegant Pictures, an undiffinguished Blank .- Thus would it have been with our intellectual Views, if the Gospel had not come in to our Relief. We should have known, neither our true Good, nor real F.vil. We had been a Riddle to ourselves ; the present State all Confusion, and the future impenetrable Darkness. But, the Sun of Righteoufnefs, arifing with potent and triumphant Beams, has diffipated the interpoling Cloud. Has opened a Profpect, more beautiful, than the Bloffoms of Spring; more chearing, than the Treafures of Autumn; and far more inlarged, than the Extent of the visible System. Which, having led the Eye of the Mind, through Fields of Grace, over Rivers of Righteousness, and Hills crowned with Knowledge; terminates, at length, in the Heavens; fweetly lofing itself, in Regions of infinite Blifs, and endless Glory.

As I walk along the Fog, it seems, at some little Distance, to be almost solid Gloom; such as would shut out every Glimpse of Light, and totally imprison me in Obscurity. But, when I approach, and enter it; I find myself agreeably mistaken, and the Mist much thinner, than it appeared.

peared .- Such is the Case, with regard to the Sufferings of the present Life; they are not, when experienced, fo dreadful, as a timorous Imagination furmifed. Such also is the Case, with reference to the Gratifications of Sense; they prove not, when enjoyed, fo substantial, as a sanguine Expectation represented. In both Instances, we are graciously disappointed. The keen Edge of the Calamity is blunted, that it may not wound us with incurable Anguish: the exquisite Relish of the Prosperity is palled, that it may not captivate our Affections, and enflave them to inferior Delights.

SOMETIMES, the Face of Things wears a more pleasing Form; the very Reverse of the The fober Evening advances, to foregoing. close the short-lived Day. The Firmament, clear and unfullied, puts on it's brightest Blue. The Stars, in thronging Multitudes, and with a peculiar Brilliancy, glitter thro' the fair Expanse. While the Frost pours it's subtle and penetrating Influence, all around. Sharp and intenfely fevere, all the long Night, the rigid Æther continues it's Operations. When, late and flow, the Morning opens her pale Eye; in what a curious and amufing Difguise is Nature dreffed! The Icicles, jagged and uneven, are pendent on the Houses. A whitish Film incrusts the Windows, where mimic Landscapes rise, and fansied Figures fwell.

The fruitful Fields are hardened to Iron; the moiftened Meadows are congealed to Marble; and both refound (an Effect unknown before) with the Peafant's hasty Tread. Stream is arrested in it's Career, and it's everflowing Surface chained to the Banks. The fluid Paths become a folid Road; where the finny Shoals were wont to rove, the sportive Youth flide, or the rattling Chariots roll \*. And (what would feem, to an Inhabitant of the Southern World, as unaccountable as the deepest Mysteries of our Religion) that very fame Breath of Heaven, which cements the Lakes into a crystal Pavement; cleaves the Oaks, as it were with invisible Wedges: " breaks in Pieces the Northern Iron, " and the Steel;" even while it builds a Bridge " of Icy Rock, over the Seas +.

THE Air is all Serenity. Refined by the nitrous Particles, it affords the most distinct Views,

and

\*. Undaque jam tergo ferratos sustinet orbes,
Puppibus illa prius patulis, nunc hospita plaustris.
Æraque distiliunt vulgo. VIRG.

† Job xxxviii. 30. The Waters are hid, locked up from the Cattle's Lips, and fecured from the Fisher's Net, as Wells were wont to be closed with a ponderous and impenetrable Stone. And not only Lakes and Rivers, but the Surface of the great Deep, with it's restless and uncontroulable Surges, is taken Captive יוולבון by the Frost, and bound in shining Fetters.

and extensive Prospects. The Seeds of Infection are killed; and the Pestilence destroyed, even in Embryo. So, the Cold of Affliction tends to mortify our Corruptions, and fubdue our vicious Habits .- The crouding Atmosphere constringes our Bodies, and braces our Nerves. The Spirits are buoyant, and fally brifkly on the Execution of their Office. In the Summer-Months, fuch an unclouded Sky, and fo bright a Sun, would have melted us with Heat, and foftened us into Supineness. We should have been ready to throw our Limbs under the spreading Beach, and to lie at Ease by the murmuring Brook. But, now, none loiters in his Path; none is feen with folded Arms. All is in Motion; all is Activity. Choice, prompted by the Weather, fupplies the Spur of Necessity. Thus, the rugged School of Misfortune, often trains up the Mind, to a vigorous Exertion of it's Faculties. The bleak Climate of Adversity, often inspirits us with a manly Resolution. When a soft and downy Affluence, perhaps, would have relaxed all the generous Spring of the Soul; and have left it enervated with Pleasure, or disfolved in Indolence.

Winds, having fwept those Defarts of Snow, arm themselves with Millions of frozen Particles, and make a fierce Descent upon our Isle. Under

black and scowling Clouds, they drive, dreadfully whizzing, through the darkened Air. growl around our Houses; assault our Doors; and, eager for Entrance, fasten on our Windows. Walls can scarce restrain them; Bars are unable to exclude them; through every Cranny they force their Way. Ice is on their Wings; they fcatter Agues, through the Land; and Winter, all Winter, rages as they go. Their Breath is as a fearing \* Iron to the little Verdure, left in the Plains. Vaftly more pernicious to the tender Plants, than the sharpest Knife; they kill their Branches, and wound the very Root. Let not the Corn venture to peep too freely from the Entrenchment of the Furrow; let not the fruitbearing Bloffoms dare to come abroad, from their Lodgment in the Bark; left these murderous Blafts intercept and feize the unwary Strangers, and destroy the Hopes of the advancing Year.

O, 'tis severely cold! Who is so hardy, as not to shrink at this excessively pinching Weather?

<sup>\*</sup> This, I suppose, is the Meaning of that figurative Expression, used by the Prophet Habakkuk; who, speaking of the Chaldwans invading Judea; says — Their Faces, or the Incursions they make, shall suppose shall swallow greedly, shall devour uterly, the Inhabitants of the Country, and their valuable Effects; as the keen, corroding Blass of the East-Wind, destroy every green Thing in the Field. Hab. i. 9.

See! Every Face is pale. Even the blooming Cheeks contract a gelid Hue; and the Teeth hardly forbear chattering .- Ye that fit easy and joyous, amidst your commodious Apartments, folacing yourselves in the diffusive Warmth of your Fire; be mindful of your Brethren, in the chearless Tenement of Poverty. Their shattered Panes are open to the piercing Winds; a tattered Garment, scarcely covers their shivering Flesh; while a few faint and dying Embers on the fouglid Hearth, rather mock their Wishes, than warm their Limbs .- While the generous Juices of Oporto, sparkle in your Glass; or the Streams, beautifully tinged and deliciously flavoured with the Chinese Leaf, smoak in the elegant Porcelain: O remember, that many of your Fellow-Creatures, amidst all the Rigour of these inclement Skies, are emaciated with Sickness; benumbed with Age; and pining with Hunger. Let " their Loins bless you," for comfortable Cloathing. Restore them with Medicine; regale them with Food; and baffle the raging Year. So, may you never know any of their Distresses, but only by the Hearing of the Ear; the Seeing of the Eye; or the Feeling of a tender Commiseration !- Methinks, the bitter blustering Winds plead for the poor Indigents. May they breathe Pity into your Breasts; while they blow Hardships into their Huts !- Observe those

blue Flames, and ruddy Coals, in your Chimney: quickened by the Cold, they look more lively, and glow more strongly. Silent, but seafonable Admonition to the gay Circle, that chat and smile around them? Thus, may your Hearts, at such a Juncture of Need, kindle into a peculiar Benevolence! Detain not your superstuous Piles of Wood. Let them hasten to the Relief of the starving Family. Bid them expire in many a willing Blaze, to mitigate the Severity of the Season, and chear the bleak Abodes of Want. So shall they ascend, mingled with Thanksgivings to God, and ardent Prayers for your Welfare—ascend, more grateful to Heaven, than Columns of the most costly Incense.

Now the Winds cease. Having brought their Load, they are dismissed from Service. They have wafted an immense Cargo of Clouds, which empty themselves in Snow. At first, a few fcattered Shreds come wandering down the faddened Sky. This flight Skirmish is succeeded by a general Onfet. The Flakes, large, and numerous, and thick-wavering descend. They dim the Air, and haften the Approach of Night. Through all the Night, in foftest Silence, and with a continual Flow, this fleecy Shower falls. In the Morning, when we awake, what a furprifing Change appears ! - Is this the same World? Here is no Diversity of Colour! I can hardly distinguish the Trees, from the Hills on which

which they grow. Which are the Meadows, and which the Plains? Where are the green Pastures, and where the fallow Lands? All Things lie blended in bright Confusion. So bright, that it heightens the Splendor of Day, and even dazles the Organs of Sight .- The Lawn is not fo fair, as this fnowy Mantle, which invests the Fields; and even the Lily, was the Lily to appear, would look tarnished in it's Presence. I can think of but one Thing, which excels or equals the glittering Robe of Winter. Is any Perfon desirous to know my Meaning? He may find it explained in that admirable Hymn\*, composed by the Royal Penitent. Is any defirous to posless this matchless Ornament? He will find it offered to his Acceptance, in every Page of the Gospel.

SEE! (for the Eye cannot fatisfy itfelf, without viewing again and again the curious, the delicate Scene) See! how the Hedges are habited, like spotless Vestals! The Houses are roosed with Uniformity and Lustre. The Meadows are covered with a Carpet of the finest Ermine †.

\* Can any Thing be whiter than Snow? Yes, faith David; if God be pleased to wash me from my Sins in the Blood of Christ, I shall be even whiter than Snow. Psal li. 7. See Page 145, 146.

+ This Animal is Milk-white. As for those black Spots, which We generally see, in Linings of Ermine, they are added by the Furrier. In order to diversify the Appearance, or heighten the Beauty, of the native Colour.

The Groves bow, beneath the lovely Burden; and all, all below, is one wide, immense, shining Waste of White.—By deep Snows, and heavy Rains, GOD fealeth up the Hand of every Man. And for this Purpose, adds our facred Philosopher, that all Men may know his Work\*. He confines them within their Doors, and puts a Stop to their secular Business; that they may consider the Things, which belong to their spiritual Welfare. That, having a Vacation from their ordinary Employ, they may observe the Works of his Power, and become acquainted with the Mysteries of his Grace.

AND worthy, worthy of all Observation, are the Works of the great Creator. They are prodigiously various, and perfectly amazing. How pliant and ductile is Nature, under his forming Hand! At his Command, the self-same Substance assumes the most different Shapes; and is transformed into an endless Multiplicity of Figures. If HE ordains, the Water is moulded into Hail, and discharged upon the Earth like a Volley of Shot; or, it is consolidated into Ice, and defends the Rivers, "as it were with a "Breast-plate." At the bare Intimation of his Will, the very same Element is scattered in Hoar-Frost, like a Sprinkling of the most attenuated Ashes; or, is spread over the Surface of

\* Job xxxvii. 7.

the Ground, in these Couches of swelling and

flaky Down.

THE Snow, however it may carry the Appearance of Cold, affords a waim Garment for the Corn; screens it from nipping Frosts, and cherishes it's infant Growth. It will abide for a while, to exert a protecting Care, and exercise a fostering Influence. Then, touched by the Sun, or thawed by a foftening Gale; the furry Vesture, melts into genial Moisture; finks deep into the Soil, and faturates it's Pores with the diffolving Nitre: replenishing the Glebe with those Principles of vegetative Life, which will open into the Bloom of Spring, and ripen into the Fruits of Autumn .- Beautiful Emblem this, and comfortable Representation of the Divine Word; both in the successful, and advantageous Issue of it's Operation! As the Rain cometh dozon, and the Snow from Heaven, and returneth not thither, but watereth the Earth, and maketh it bring forth and bud, that it may give Seed to the Sower, and Bread to the Eater : So shall my Word be, that goeth forth out of my Mouth: it shall not return unto me void, but shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall profper in the Thing whereunto I fent it \*.

NATURE, at length, puts off her lucid Veil.
She drops it, in a trickling Thaw. The loofened
Snow,

# Ifa. lv. 10, 11.

Snow, rolls in Sheets from the Houses. Various Openings spot the Hills; which, even while we look, become larger, and more numerous. The Trees rid themselves, by Degrees, of the hoary Incumbrance. Shook from the springing Boughs, Part falls heavy to the Ground, Part flies abroad in shining Atoms. Our Fields and Gardens, lately buried beneath the drifted Heaps, rife plain and distinct to View .- Since we see Nature once again, has fhe no verdant Traces, no beautiful Features, left? They are, like real Friends, very rare; and therefore the more particularly to be regarded, the more highly to be valued .- Here and there, the Holly hangs out her glowing Berries; the Laurustinus spreads her graceful Tusts; and both, under a Covert of unfading Foliage. -The plain, but hardy Ivy, cloathes the decrepit, crazy Wall; nor fhrinks from the friendly Office, tho' the Skies frown, and the Storm roars. -The Laurel, firm, erect, and bold, expands it's Leaf of vivid Green. In spite of the united, the repeated Attacks of Wind, and Rain, and Frost, it preserves an undifmayed lively Look; and maintains it's Post, while withering Millions fall around. Worthy, by vanquishing the rugged Force of Winter, worthy to adorn the triumphant Conqueror's Brow .- Nor must I forget the Bay-tree; which fcorns to be a mean Pensioner, on a few transient sunny Gleams; or, with

with a fervile Obsequiousness, to vary it's Appearance, in Conformity to the changing Seafons. By such Indications of sterling Worth, and staunch Resolution, reading a Lecture to the Poet's Genius; while it weaves the Chaplet for his Temples.—These, and a few other Plants, clad with native Verdure, retain their comely Aspect, in the bleakest Climes, and in the coldest Months.

SUCH, and so durable, are the Accomplishments of a refined Understanding, and an amiable Temper. The tawdry Ornaments of Dress, which catch the unthinking Vulgar, soon become insipid and despicable. The rubied Lip, and the rosy Cheek sade. Even the sparkling Wit\*,

as

" Glory

\* " How little does God esteem the Things that " Ment count great; the Endowments of Wit and " Eloquence, that Men admire in some! Alas! how " poor are they to Him! He respecteth not any " who are wife in Heart: they are nothing, and " less than nothing, in his Eyes. Even wife Men " admire, how little it is that Men know; how " small a Matter lies under the Sound of these " popular Wonders, a learned Man, a great Scholar, " a great Statesman. How much more doth the " all-wife God meanly account of These! He often " discovers, even to the World, their Meannels. " He befools them. So Valour, or Birth, or worldly " Greatness, these He gives, and gives as Things " He makes no great Reckoning of, to fuch as shall " never fee his Face; and calls to the Inheritance of

as well as the sparkling Eye, please but for a Moment. But the virtuous Mind has Charms, which survive the Decay of every inferior Embellishment. Charms, which add to the Fragrancy of the Flower, the Permanency of the

Ever-green.

Such, likewise, is the Happiness of the sincerely Religious; like a Tree, says the inspired Moralist, "whose Leaf shall not fall." He borrows not his Peace from external Circumstances; but has a Fund within, and is "fatisfied from shimself "." Even though impoverished by calamitous Accidents; He is rich in the Possession of Grace, and richer in the Hope of Glory. His Joys are infinitely superior to, as well as nobly independent on, the transitory Glow of sensual Delight, or the capricious Favours of, what the World calls, Fortune.

IF

66 Glory poor despised Creatures, that are looked on 66 as the Off feourings, and Refuse of the World."

—THUS fays an excellent Author; who writes with the most unaffected Air of Humility; and like the sacred Originals, from which he copies, with a majestic Simplicity of Stile.—Whose felect Works I may venture to recommend, not only as a Treasure, but as a Mine of genuine, sterling, evangelical Piety—See Page 520 of Archbishop Leight of the most felect Works, the Edinburgh Edition, Octavo Which it is necessary to specify, because the London Edition does not contain that Part of his Writings, which has supplied me with the preceding Quotation.

\* Prov. xiv. 14.

If the Snow composes the light armed Troops of the Sky; methinks, the Hail constitutes it's heavy Artillery \*. When driven by a vehement Wind, with what dreadful Impetuofity, does that ftony Shower fall! How it rebounds from the frozen Ground, and rattles on the refounding Dome! It attenuates the Rivers into Smoke, or scourges them into Foam. It crushes the infant Flowers; cuts in Pieces the Gardener's early Plants; and batters the feeble Fortification of his Glaffes into Shivers. It darts into the Traveller's Face: He turns, with Haste, from the Stroke; or feels, on his Cheek, for the gushing Blood. If he would retreat into the House, it follows him even thither; and, like a determined Enemy, that pushes the Pursuit, dashes through the crackling Panes .- But, the fierce Attack is quickly over. The Clouds have foon spent their Shafts; foon unstrung their Bow. Happy for the Inhabitants of the Earth, that a Sally fo dreadfully furious, should be so remarkably short! What else could endure the Shock, or escape Deftruction ?

Bur

<sup>\*</sup> He casseth forth his Ice like Morsels. Psal. cxlvii.
17. Which, in modern Language, might be thus expressed: He poweth his Hail like a Volley of Shot. The Word DID, inadequately translated Morsels, alludes I think, to those Fragments of the Rock, or those smooth Stones from the Brook, which, in the Day of Battle, the Warriors hurled from their Slings.

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But, behold a Bow, of no hostile Intention ! A Bow, painted in variegated Colours, on the difburdened Cloud. How vast is the Extent, how delicate the Texture, of that showery Arch! It compasseth the Heavens, with a glorious Circle; and teaches us to forget the Horrors of the Storm. Elegant it's Form, and rich it's Tincture; but, more delightful it's facred Significancy. While the Violet and the Rose, blush in it's beautiful Aspect; the Olive-branch smiles in it's gracious Import. It writes, in radiant Dyes, what the Angels fung in harmonious Strains; " Peace on Earth, and Good-will towards Men." It is the Stamp of Insurance, for the Continuance of Seed-Time, and Harvest; for the Preservation and Security of the visible World \*. It is the comfortable Token +, of a better State, and a happier Kingdom-a Kingdom, where Sin shall cease, and Misery be abolished; where Storms shall beat, and Winter pierce no more; but Holiness, Happiness, and Joy, like one unbounded Spring, for ever, ever bloom.

\* Gen. ix. 12-16, † Rev. iv. 3.

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# TABLE

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N. B. As Dr. Shaw, in the Supplement to his Excellent Book of Travels, and several other Authors of the greatest Eminence, have given an Index of Scriptures, occasionally Explained in their Writings; I doubt not, but I shall oblige many of my Readers, by what I here subjoin; those especially, whose Taste is happity formed to relish the Beauties of the sacred Records.

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