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Mr. Sacheverell's

SERMON,

Preach'd Before the

University of OXFORD,

Septemb. 14th, 1707.

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Nature, Guilt, and Danger

PRESUMPTUOUS SINS

Set Forth, In a

SERMON

PREACH'D Before the

University of OXFORD,

At St. Mary's, Septemb. 14th. 1707.

BY

HENRY SACHEVERELL, M. A. Fellow of Magdalen-College, Oxon.

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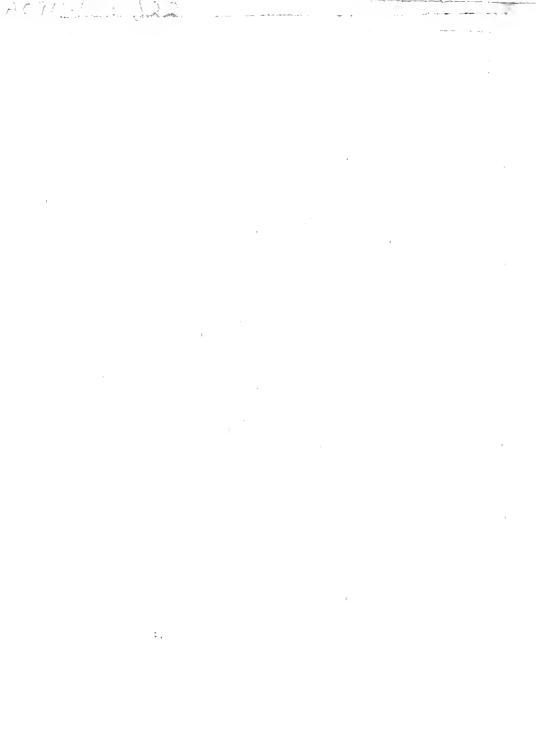
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SERMON, &c.

Numbers XV. 30, 31.

But the Soul that doth ought, Presumptuously, (whether he be born in the Land, or a Stranger,) the same Reproacheth the Lord; and that Soul shall be cut off from among his People:

Because, He hath Despis'd the Word of the Lord, and hath broken his Commandment, that Soul shall

utterly be cut off, his Iniquity shall be upon him.

HERE cannot be an higher Demonstration, as well of the Impartial Justice of God, in His Government of the World, as of the Excellency of those Laws, whereby it is Administred, and Supported, than the Exact Distribution of Rewards, and Punishments, in both; proceeding always, according to the Different Proportions of Vice, and Vertue; Still Guarding Duty with an adequate Sanction, and as 'twere Adjusting the several Degrees of Guilt, in the Weight, and Number of its Penalties. Upon which account, We find in this part of the Mosaick Institution, a Series or Catalogue of Sins, distinguish'd from each other, by their Rise, and Gradation, their Complexion, and Magnitude, the many Aggravating Circumstances, wherewith they are Inhanc'd, and the Peculiar Attonements assign'd for them; to Convince Us, of the Real Malignity and Intrinsick Turpitude of Sin; that the Pollution of some Human Actions dos not proceed from the meer Arbitrary Imposition of God, or that the Punishments, He has annex'd to them, are the Harsh Determinations of a Tyrannical and Unjust Severity; but that they are the most Fit

and Proper Motives, to work upon our Reason, and Passions, that we may fubmit our felves to the Divine Will, and Law: whereby, our Sins are so nicely Weigh'd in the Balance of the Santtuary, and so Equitably estimated according to the Measures of Abatement, or Degrees of Provocation, that the Size, and Quality of the Transgression, is always visible in the Penalty attending it. As for those Sins of a Lower Class, committed through that Ignorance, or Infirmity, to which Human Pf. 103. Nature is often unavoidably Obnoxious, He, who knoweth whereof we are made, and remembers, that we are but Dust, did out of his Great Mercy condescend to Accept of an Expiation by Sacrifice, under the Jewish Law; and do's now, for much more Heinous Sins, (provided we repent) accept of the Inestimable Blood of the blessed Sacrifice of the Lamb of God, as a sufficient Oblation, and Satisfaction for their Guilt. Nevertheless, what Punishment can be too Great, what Menaces of Divine Vengeance too Rigid, to Deter Mankind from fo Flagrant and Dreadful a Degree of Vice, as that of an Open, Wilful, Contumacious, and Obstinate Violation of God's Law; such an Exorbitant Pitch of Iniquity, as without the most severe Repentance, cancels and supersedes all Propitiation, Evacuates the Attonement of the Son of God, and Configns over the Impudent Offender to an Irremissible State, and utter Incapacity of Pardon? But the Soul that doth ought Presumptuously, &c.

Now this Law, being Built upon the Eternal Foundations of Natural Reason, and Justice, is not confin'd to the Jewish Nation only, nor barely to be extended to Strangers, or Proselytes of the Gate, but Includes Gentiles, as well as Jews, and is equally Applicable to all Christians; and is not (as some Learned Writers Critically remark) so much to be understood of any One, Specifick, Distinct, Kind of Sin in test, as of a certain Manner, or (as the Schools speak) of a common Accidental Difference, or Circumstance of Aggravation, in the Formal way of Sinning, belonging to all Transgressions in general, whereby they are render'd more Heinous, and Provoking, and are therefore call'd Sins of Presumption, from the sad Affinity and Analogy they bear to that Material Great Sin of Presumption, eminently so stil'd; whereby, we boldly and arrogantly, presume on God's Power, Mercy, Justice, and Goodness, his Assistance without Promise, or Revelation, or his

Pardon, and Permission, contrary to Either.

And, fince We are so Prone in the Grand Concerns of our Salvation, and the Conduct of our Lives, to Flatter our selves with this Delusive

and Fatal Confidence, that most of those Errors We commit, may be Cover'd with the Extenuating Plea of Ignorance, or Infirmity, and consequently to be Expiated with a General or Superficial Remorse: which has so securely betray'd Millions, into everlasting Perdition; it is certainly a matter of the Highest Importance, and of the most Absolute Necessity, for the settling the Peace of our Consciences, upon a firm and unshaken Bottom, to Examine, what the Distinguishing Marks of those Malicious, and Daring Sins are, what their Sorts and Degrees, what their Extent and Danger; that We may be able to make the Austerity of our Repentance, Commensurate to the vast Load of their Guilt. For tho' God's Mercy is in it self, as Infinite as his Nature. (of which it seems to be his most Delightful Attribute) yet since He has been pleas'd to Circumscribe it, within Evangelical Bounds, beyond which, We cannot, (without the utmost Presumption,) Claim, or Hope for it; it is certainly, no Infolence, want of Charity, or Derogation from the All-sufficient Merits of Christ, to Assert, that We may by some the most Flagitious, and Consummate Acts, and Habits of Unrepented Impiety, Forfeit the Merciful Terms of the Go/pel-Covenant, and Transgress beyond the Reach of Grace, or Conditions of Remission; and so draw down on Our selves the Dismal Curse mention'd in the Texr, not only in a Temporal, but Spiritual Sense. To Prevent which, I shall Endeavour,

I. First, To Enquire into the Nature, and several Kinds of Pre-Sumptuous Sins. And

II. Secondly, To shew their Prodigious Guilt, and Dreadful Danger.

Now to make this Matter Clearer, before Us, it may not be Improper, to Premise this Maxim, That the Guilt of All Sins, is to be measur'd, by the several Degrees of Consent, whereby they are Approv'd of, in the Will, which renders them more, or less Immoral; for tho' every Wicked Act is either lessen'd, or increas'd in its Obliquity, with regard to the Difference of the Law, of which, 'tis a Violation, and the various Circumstances of Time, Place, and Persons, which Affect it, the Matter, whereof it consists, the Means, whereby it was accomplished, and the End, for which it was Produc'd, together with the fundry Conditions of Light, Knowledge, and Assistance, the Agent lay under; all which very much Alter the Case of the Delinquent, and either Heighten, or Diminish his Crime; yet the Concurrence of the Will, does chiefly De-A 2

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nominate and Distinguish it; and is of it self, sufficient to change, even the very Nature of an Action, render Good, Evil, Indifferent things, Vicious, and as the Scripture Elegantly speaks, to make Sin it self, more Exceedingly sinful. So that of no less Irrational, than Impious Consequence, are those Wild, Paradoxical Tenets of the Ancient Stoicks, and Our Modern, Rigid Predestinarians (the most Absurd Philosophers of the Two) the First whereof, by holding the Equality of All Sins, set the most heinous Enormities in Nature, such as Blasphemy, Murder, Perjury, Adultery, and the like, upon a Level, with the most Pardonable Mistakes, and Weaknesses; and the Latter, by inducing a Strange, Fatal Necessity of Sinning, disannul its Guilt, render it a meer Innocent Notion, destroy the Freedom of the Will, take off all the Odium, and horrid Dread of Transgressions, and charge their Malignity upon the Fountain of all Good, God Blessed for ever.

This being in General Premis'd, as the Foundation of the following

Discourse, I proceed to the Subject propos'd, Namely,

I. First, To Enquire into the Nature, and several Kinds of Pre-

Now the this Copious and Fruitful Argument is as wide in its Latitude, as 'tis necessary in its universal Use, rightly to be understood, as taking into its Compass, so large a Sphere of Practical Morality, yet I conceive, the most Considerable Cases belonging to it, may be Comprehended under, or Reduc'd to, one of these sollowing Particulars, Namely,

z. First, Sinning either with a Wilful Ignorance, or against Positive

Knowledge.

2. Secondly, Sinning Without, or Complying with Small, or Running into Great, Temptations.

3. Thirdly, Sinning against the Means of Grace, or after Signal

Judgments, and Mercies.

4. Fourthly, Persevering without Remorse, or Shame, in the Habitual Commission of Many Offences, or any One Darling Sin, with the vain Hopes of Repentance, and Pardon.

1. And First, Sinning with a Wilful Ignorance. As all Laws both of God, and Nature, Exempt Us from the Imputation of Guilt, in Cases of Invincible Ignorance, so on the other hand, they induce an Indispensable Obligation, both of Knowledge and Obedience, when they

are Promulg'd, and Understood. Where our Duty lies Level to Our understanding, and suited to Our Practice, to Neglect it, is to Presume upon the Mercy, and Goodness of the Langiver, neither can the fault of One be then Pleaded in Defence of the Other. Non putaram is the Apology of a Sot, and was never alledg'd but by such Fools, as thought to Justify one Crime, by the commission of a Worse. This is, as if a Man should shut his Eyes, and pretend Blindness, or put out the Candle of the Lord, on purpose to wander in the dark. He that has the advantage of a Sure Guide to shew him the Road, if He refuses his Counsel, can never Answer for his Conduct, in Losing it. Many of the Lines of Humane Duty are drawn so plain and visible in Our Natures, that nothing can Efface, or Obliterate them, but what Extinguishes Our Reason; insomuch that the Apostle says, it left the very Gentiles that were Ignorant Rom of it, without Excuse. And if Ignorance could not be allow'd in vindication of them, who wanted a clearer Revelation, can it be urg'd in behalf of fuch, as enjoy the Happiness of the Glorious Light of the Gospel? wherein all its Precepts are written, as 'twere with a Sun-beam, that He that Runs may read them; and a Man may be as well Ignorant of his Own heart, wherein they lye so deeply Engraven, as of this Handwriting of Ordinances; nay it must be as hard as the Stone on which, the Commandments were Inscrib'd, not to perceive 'em, at first view, Legible: to walk thus in Darkness, in the midst of Goshen, and of that Light, that lightneth every Man that cometh into the World, is to Grope and Stumble in Egyptian Error, at Mid-day, and to abuse the Blessed Means of Knowledge, that Providence has provided Us, to Direct Us fasely in the way of Truth and Salvation; and is doubtless, a very Wilful and Presumptuous Sin.

2. But, Secondly, if the Sins We commit through this bare Neglect of Information, which are as 'twere Negative Crimes, are of fo great Obliquity, an Affected and Studied Ignorance, is a Sin of an higher Degree, of a more Daring and Presumptuous Nature. Wherein, We industriously Labour to Blind the Eye of our Reason, and Faith, to Shun that Knowledge, that would prevent Our Transgressions, and to shut our Ears against the Voice of the Charmer, least We should be Converted and heal'd. We fly from the Light because Our Leeds are Evil, and you skulk in Obscurity, to avoid their Discovery. When Men hate Know- 3-19 ledge, and will not chuse the Fear of the Lord, when they will have none of his Pro- : Counsel, and despise all his Reproof; this is an Ignorance that God will be so far from Winking at, that He will punish it with Infatuation

and Delusion, by giving up such Volunteers in the Devil's Service, to receive the Wages of Sin, to eat the Fruit of their Ownways, and be fill'd with their Own Devices. The Former fort of Ignorance, may be look'd upon, as an Act of Supine Sloth, and Oscitancy, wherein We do, as 'twere carelessly Pass by, forget, and overlook Our Duty; but this carries Premeditated Malice in it, 'tis casting the Law behind Our Backs, endeavouring to Evade its Force, by a Mean Subterfuge, or crafty Equivocation, to commit Sin with the prospect of an Excuse, to cloath our Nakedness with pitiful Fig. leaves, and with a Blasphemous Credulity Imagine to put upon the Omniscience, and Delude the Omnipotence of God. This is a

Second Degree of Sinning through Wilful, and Presumptuous Ignorance. 3. But, Thirdly, Sinning against Positive and express Knowledge, is yet a farther pitch of Aggravation. This Crime rises, and falls, according to the Advancement, or Imperfection, of the Delinquent's Understanding: Nay, with regard to the same Person, it Alters, with re-1 spect to his various Circumstances. As We may learn from that in-

structive Parable about the Talents, from whence Our Bleffed Saviour has Authoriz'd Us to conclude, that God will proceed with Mankind, at the great day of Final Retribution, not in an Arithmetical, but a Geometrical Proportion, expecting and Judging the Performance of our; Duty, responsibly to the Endowments, Gifts, and Abilities, that He has severally Dispens'd to every Individual Man. So that this Sin is in some Greater, and in others Less, but in all inexcusable. To run counter to the manifest Light and positive Dictates of Reason, in any thing, that it expressly Forbids, or Commands, in despight of the Contradictions, and Convictions of Our Conscience, the Suggestions, Perswasions, and Menaces of the Blessed Spirit, within Us, in matters of fact Notorious, evident, and indisputable, is doubtless a very high and audacious act of Presumption. If I had not come, (fays Our Saviour) and spoken among st them, they had not had Sin, but now they have no Cloak James for their Sin. And if (as St. James affirms) to him that knoweth to do

4. 17. Good, and doth it not, to him it is a Sin, that is, of Omission, (as St. Paul fays) much more so to him, that knoweth the Judgment of God, that they who commit such things are worthy of Death, not only doth the same, but

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takes pleasure in those that do them. But even this heinous Transgression is yet capable of one degree more of Aggravation. When the Criminal is not Surprized, or over born by his Passions, or by fly Insinuations enticed and allur'd into some Vicious action, but with a Resolute Calmness, and fedate Deliberation, takes time and Leisure to advile with himself, and Ponders

Ponders every Motive, and Circumstance, Weighs the Temporal Advantages and Pleasures on the one hand, and the Eternal Punishments and Divine Vengeance on the other; and yet maugre all the Arguments of his Reason, and Decisions of his Judgment, will follow his Own wicked Inclinations, fulfil his Lewd Desires, and Accomplish his Worldly ends; this is so Dreadful and Presumptuous a way of Sinning, that nothing can Extenuate its Flagitiousness, or mitigate its Guilt. And yet as Slight, as Ambitious, Covetous, Time-serving, Profane Libertines, and Atheistical Debauchees make of this Tremendous matter, who can with Shameless Foreheads, and obdurate Hearts, commit fuch Deadly and Damning Impicties, there is no one Flagrant, and Deliberate Act of Vice but falls under this Hellish Character: As all Hypocrisy, (particularly that Quintessence of Fanaticism, Occasional Conformity) Betraying the Church in its Dostrine or Discipline, Lying, Fornication, Adultery, Perjury, Murder, Rebellion, Sacriledge, &c. and the like, if there can be any other Sins in the Devil's Catalogue of a more Crimson Dye, committed against the Reluctance of Conscience, and the Commands, and Laws, of God and Men.

Now in all these Gross and palpable Points, there is not onely a full Concurrence, but a peremptory Election of the Will, overbearing, and asit were forcing the Intellectual Powers, to a fordid Compliance. For Men usually in these Cases, act with Subtle contrivance, and anxious Forecast, Jer. 4. 22 they are Wise to do Evil (as the Prophet speaks) like crasty Politicians they lay Plots and Schemes of Iniquity, Sin with Artifice and Stratagem, and as dextrous Professors, that are Skill'd in the Mystery of Ungodliness, Cultivate and manage every piece of Villany to advantage, suck out all the Poyson, and Drain the very last Drop of Pleasure, and Prosit, that it contains.

Out of the Great Number of Examples, that the Scriptures so plentifully abound with, to illustrate this Matter, I shall only produce Two of each Kind. The First is, that Astonishing Instance of a wilful and affected Ignorance, in that Obstinate, Perverse, and Wayward Nation of the Jews; a Nation Rais'd, Supported, Govern'd, and Deliver'd, by a continual and uninterrupted Series of a Miraculous Providence; to whom, as the Peculiar Favourites of Heaven, were committed the Oracles of God, and his Will reveal'd by a Successive Mission of Prophets after Prophets, to instruct, warn, invite, and threaten them into a Sense of their Duty, with repeated Mercies and Judgments, of both which they so deeply Tasted, but in vain: tho'

their Law was so Intelligible, and the Predictions of the Messiah and Gospel-Dispensation so Evident, that nothing but their forc'd and salse Glosses could obscure the One, and their studied Obstinacy, induce them to reject the Other; yet by their long Abuse of all these Divine Priviledges, they Endeavour'd to make the Counsel of God of none effect, and sulfill'd that thrange Prophecy of Esaias upon themselves, which saith, By hearing Te shall hear, and shall not understand; and seeing Te shall see, and not perceive; for this People's Heart is waxed gross, and their Ears are dull of hearing; and their Eyes they have clos'd, less at any time they should see with their Eyes, and hear with their Ears, and should understand with their Heart, and should be converted, and I should heal them.

Again, there is not in the whole Body of the Sacred History a more Execrable Instance of Presumptuously Sinning against Positive Knowledge, than in the Example of Ahab, who is Emphatically Stigmatiz'd by the

Holy Ghost with the abominable Character, of provoking the Lord God of Israel to Anger, more than all the Kings of Israel that were before him, nay, of having sold himself to work Wickedness in the sight of the Lord; as if he had Bargain'd with the Devil, for the highest Post in the Kingdom of Darkness, and had Barter'd his Soul for a more exquisite De-

gree of Damnation. Among the many Flagitious Acts, whereby he Signaliz'd his wicked Reign, and render'd it Odious to all Posterity, we find most particularly recorded, with all the Circumstances of Aggra-

23, 25. vation, that Imperial Villany in the Murder of Naboth the Jezreelite;
36 Because the poor Innocent Man would not, contrary to the Express
36 To Command of the Law, Alienate his Paternal Inheritance, this cursed

Tyrant by the Instigation and Contrivance of his Two Privy Counking fellors, the Devil and his Wife, for the more Solemnity and Santtification of this Transcendent Wickedness, first orders a Fast to be proclaim'd, then Naboth to be set up on high, before a pretended Court
of Justice, to sentence him to Death for Blasphemy, by the false Accusation of Two suborn'd Witnesses. What an horrid Complication of Sins

were there here join'd in One, Oppression, Robbery, Hypocrisy, Perjury, Murder, to satisfy Us that a Presumptuous Crime scarce ever goes Single!

II. But Secondly, The next Kind of Presumptuous Sins I mention'd was, Sinning without, Complying with Small, or Running into Great, Temptations.

1. And First, Sinning without any Temptation at all. When there is no Motive, either of Real Pleasure, Honour, or Prosit, to induce Us?

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to the Commission of it; when out of a falle Principle of Vain-Glory, or Singularity, an Ostentation of being above the Check or Controll of Law, Reason, or Faith, or a Diabolical, Monstrous, Malignity of Nature, delighting in Evil, Men seek Opportunities of becoming Sceptical. **Profligate**, and Cruel; and in cool Thoughts, when their Paffions and Intellectuals are less disturb'd, they bid Defiance to God, his Truth, and his Power; such as are, the Denying or Questioning the great Mysteries of our Religion, Ridiculing, or Blaspheming God's Word, or Providence. Irreverently Profaning his Holy Name, in common Oaths or Imprecations, or Asserting, and Propagating Corrupt, Seditions, Lewa, Schismatical, or Latitudinarian Principles, with a virulent Intention of spreading Poison, and doing Mischief: Or when Men of Invidious and Black Dispositions, purely to gratify their Spleen or Rancour, secretly repine at their Neighbour's Happinel's, and without any Prospect of Advantage to themselves, give an Underhand Stab to his Fortune, or Character: To these, we may add the Old Debauchees, who when they are grown Maim'd, and Emerit in the Devil's Service, and are left Impotent, and Vanguish'd by their beloved Wine and Women, when the Act of Vice has quite forsaken their decay'd and rotten Constitutions, rejoice to view its Commission in others, enjoy it at second-hand, play over their former Lives, in their own Filthy Imaginations, call up the Ghost of their departed Sin, and are perhaps more Lascivious in their Thoughts, than they were before, in their Practices. In all these Cases, Men act the Tempter's Part upon themselves, and are most Presumptuously Wicked, without sufficient Allurement, Provocation, or Gain.

2. Secondly, Complying with small Temptations, is another kind of Presumptuous Sinning. As the Greatness of the Temptation, and Power of Inducement, do Mitigate the Guilt on the one hand; so by a Parity of Reason, on the other, must its Little Influence, and the Capacity of Resistance in the Offender, aggravate and inhance his Crime. For here, tho' he stands ready and prepar'd to meet his Enemy, he throws down his Arms, basely Capitulates, and Surrenders upon the first Onset. A Man that thus Dishonourably gives up himself, wants only an Opportunity to be a Traytor to his Cause; whereas, nothing but the Last Opposition can Acquit the spiritual Souldier thus fortist'd with the Succours of Strength and Grace; he must dispute his Ground, Foot by Foot, and like a True Christian Champion, rather Dye upon the Spot, than Yield the least Point to the Powers of the Kingdom of Darkness. God do's indeed out of his Infinite Mercy, make some Allowances for the

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Inevitable Infirmities of Our Nature, whereby we are often surprized into Evil, and overtaken by a quick and fudden Temptation, before we could well view its Danger, Guard against, or Prevent its Attacque; or where, (possibly we having Leisure or Will to do this) the Violence of Our Passions may perhaps Overbear Our Intentions, and the frequent Returns, and almost irresistible Assaults of sensual Enjoyments, prove too Powerful for Flesh and Blood to Encounter and Subdue: In this Combat, wherein he does not Cowardly defert his Colours, the Just Man may be said to fall seven times a day, and yet to maintain his Post and Character, tho' he may be frequently defeated in it. should be too Favourable to our selves, in that worst and most fatal Self-Flattery of Excusing or Lessening our Crimes, we must carefully obferve, that even the Sins of Instrmity, howsoever Pardonable in themselves, may become Sins of Presumption, when we are wilfully deficient in our honest Endeavours to guard our blind-side, to watch against those Vices that so easily beset us, and lose the Victory through a Culpable Neglett; which he is grossly Guilty of, who is so far from fencing against, that he Anticipates the Dull and Lingring Temptation, is not so much carefs'd into, as courts his own Slavery, prevents Importunity, closes a Time in with the first Offer, and lazily suffers himself to fall into the Devil's ²⁶ Snare, and be taken Captive by him, at his Will.

3. Thirdly, Next to Complying with Small, is Running into Great (Temptations, which is a different Instance of Presumption. Tho' a Man is never so well assur'd of the Strength of his Reason, and the Steadiness of his Resolution, to undergo the greatest Difficulties and Trials; the hould (as our Bleffed Saviour fays) like one King go-East. 14 ing to make War against another, sit down first, and consult, whether he 31 be able with Ten Thousand, to meet him that cometh against him, with Twenty Thousand; (which great odds, as it must be always expected, is enough to make any Man, thus Out-number'd, doubt of Success;) tho' he should by a strange, and unaccountable Fortune, gain the Day, yet he scarcely deserves, either Thanks, or Reward, for a Victory, he so rashiy and unadvisedly Hazarded at the Expence of his Ruine; and if he is Beaten, may not unjustly be Condemn'd for his Fool-hardiness, and Indiscretion. A Man may as well touch Pitch, and be unde-Excl 13.1. as engage prevailing Allure- 4 ments, or Occasions of Evil, without forfeiting, or betraying his Vertue; All Caution in this Infidious Case may prove vain, we are catch'd and intangl'd before we think, or are aware of it; Nay, tho' we sometimes

fee our Destruction before us, we may slide on the smooth, slippery way, inevitably into it. There is a strange Deceitfulness in Sin, (as the William) Holy Ghost expresses it) which may beguile and infatuate the wifest Man upon Earth; and no one can be Secure against a Fall, that goes in the midst of Snares, or walks upon the Battlements of a City. Bewitching Temptations of Riches, Honour, Pleasure, and Beauty, 13 prove too often an Over-match for our Reason; and those Bold Combatants, that are to wrestle, not only against Flesh and Blood, but against Epolous Principalities, against Powers, against the Rulers of the Darkness of this World, against spiritual Wickedness in high places; had need to take unto them, the whole Armour of God, that they may be able to withstand in the evil day, and having done all, to stand; that when they are tried, they may be found faithful, blameless, and harmless, the Sons of God Plane without Rebuke, in the midst of a crooked and perverse Generation. But what Man can have such an infallible Assurance of his own Heart, (which is deceitful above all things, who can know it) as without the Shield your a of Faith, and the Breast-plate of Righteousness, to open his Bosom, and expose it to all the fiery Darts of an indefatigable, and implacable Enemy; and especially, when 'tis as much betray's within, as beset without, what a presumptive Madness is it, causelessly to venture in such a Danger? where he may probably be bereft of the Protection of the Grace of God, and given up to the cruel Mercy of the Devil? This may prove an uncall'd for, and unjustifiable Walking thro' a Fire Ordeal, not so much to prove our Innocence, as to incur Guilt; 'tis like St. Peter's (who was a Sorrowful instance of human infirmity) treading on the faithless Deep, where, without immediate Divine Assistance, a Man must sink and perish. He that engages in this perilous Enterprise, knows not where it will end; and this vain Confidence has often foil'd the stoutest Heroes in Christianity, and brought them to a shameful Defeat and Repentance, for trusting too much to their own Strength, without the Aids of Grace, in difficult, and unwarrantable Circumstances. So great Reason have the best of Men to pray not to enter into Temptation; to fet (as it were) Someges of er their Emmis Thoughts, and the Discipline of Wildom over their Hearts; to flee from 2, 3. Sin as from the face of a Serpent, not to come near it, but it lite us; for the Teeth thereof are as the Teeth of a Lion, flaving the Souls of Men; like a two-edg'd Sword, that cannot be touch'd, without a Wound, which cannot be heal'd. To converse within the Infection of the Plague, and to visit the Confines of Death, is certainly the most ready way to eatch the one, and fall into the other. III. Third-B 2

III. Thirdly, The next Kind of Presumptuous Sins, is against the Visible? Means of Grace, or after signal Judgments, or Mercies. By the Means of Grace, I understand not here, the Internal Operations of the Blessed Spirit, on our Souls, Sinning against which, I have already observ'd to be a heinous Degree of Prefumption, and which in some degree attends all other forts of it: But here, 'tis rather meant of all those External Gifts, and Favours, which Providence bestows upon us, as the Means of doing Good in the World, and being Serviceable, either to Ged, our Country, or our Friends, in promoting their Glory, or In-7 terest in Church, or State. Such as are, Wealth, Honour, Reputation, Authority, Power, with the noble Faculties, and useful Endowments of Mind, or Body; as Learning, Wit, and Eloquence, Health, Strength, Address, Beauty, and the like; which are given, as so many mighty Blessings, and Talents, for Excellent Ends; and when mis spent, or abus'd, in the base Purposes of Avarice, Ambition, Pride, or Lust; or any ways imbezzel'd, or misemploy'd, draw a fearful Reckoning down, / on the Presumptuous Offender.

But among all the External Means of Grace, the Divine Mercies, and Judgments Signally shewn, ought to have the most quick and powerful 4 Influence upon Our Thoughts, being as 'twere the manifest Display of God's Favour, orl'engeance upon Us, which should either Melt down! the most Flinty heart into a pious Sense of Gratitude, and Praise, or into an humble Acknowledgment of, and Submission to, the Hand that Bleffes, or Smites Us. Prosperity, and Success, should make Us Naturally remember the Kind Benefactor; and Distress, and Affliction, Whet, and Sharpen the Soul, Rouse and Awake a Stupify'd and Lethargick Conscience, and like the Hand-writing on the Wall, strike Terror, Aftonishment, and Remorse, even into a Bel/hazzar, carousing in the midst of Wine, Women, and Banquets. But the Man whom neither) Mercy can Soften, nor Punishment Terrify into Duty, is under a worse State of Impenitency, and Obduration, than Pharaoh, Manasseh, or Ne- 1 bushadnezzar. To Sin under these Provoking Circumstances, is to Spit in the Face of Providence, Kick at Omnipotence, baffle and Disappoint all its tender Deligns upon Us, and in the apposite Language of the Prophet, to turn Judgment into Gall, and the fruit of Righteousness, into Hemlock. What greater Obligations can there be to Piety and Religion, than the Visible Demonstrations of God's Bleffing in our Success, or Advancement, in Supporting Us under, or Delivering Us out of, any pressing Disaster, Calamity, or Danger? These are Times of En-

couragement, and Trial, and Opportunities of Exemplifying a more than ordinary Thanksziving, Humility, Patience, and Obedience. We may observe the just Reflections that the Holy Ghost has made upon those Two remarkable Instances of Both, Hezekiah, and Ahaz. To the One, as the Reward of his Eminent Vertues, God had given for the most part, a very Prosperous Reign, had promoted him to more Honour, Riches, and Glory, than any Prince, next to Solomon, that fate upon the Throne of David; He Deliver'd him by two Astonishing Miracles out of the most perilous Circumstances, the Danger he was in from his powerful Enemy Sennacherib, and a Mortal Distemper; Blessings one would think, worth perpetual Acknowledgment! Yet it is said, Hezekiah render'd not agen, according to the Benefit done unto Him: for his Heart was lifted 32.25. up, therefore there was Wrath upon him, and upon judah, and Jerusalem. For in the business of the Embassadors of the Princes of Babylon, who sent Versi, 31. unto him to enquire of the Wonder, that was done in the Land, God left him to Try him, that He might know all that was in his heart, and accordingly punish'd his Pride in the Scandal, and Misery of his Posterity. But Ahaz was the very Reverse of his Son, and most exorbitantly Wicked, and therefore God visited him throughout his impious Reign, with a continued Series of Plagues and Troubles, which were so far from bringing him to a Sense of his Crimes, that when God had Surrounded him with innumerable Hosts of Enemies, who laid his Kingdom in bloud and defolation, led Captive one part, and flew the other with a rage that reach'd 28. unto heaven, and left the Land as Naked of Inhabitants, as of God's Protection, yet even under these dismal Extremities, it is emphatically obferv'd of him, that in this time of his Distress, did He trespass yet more and more, against the Lord. For which Incorrigible and Diabolical Temper, whereby he did as 'twere Defy, and fet himself against God, the Holy Ghost has fix'd this infamous Brand upon his Character, to distinguish him, for a most audacious Sinner, to all Eternity, This is That A az! Such unpardonable Ingratitude, and exasperating Presumption is it, to abuse the Mercy, and Long-suffering of God, to Spurn at his Rod, and Revolt when We are Smitten, and not perceive the Wound, or endeavour the Cure, when his Arrows stick fast in Us, and his Hand preseth Us fore.

IV. Lastly, Persevering without Remorse, or Shame, in the Habitual Commission of Many Offences, or any one Darling Sin, with the Vain Hotes of Repentance, or Pardon, is an exceeding Presumptuous Sin. There cannot be Invented by the Wit of Man or the Sophistry of the Grand Deceiver

of Souls, any Two more Erronecus Opinions, or more directly and fatally ¿ Destructive of all Practical Christianity, than those Lbsurd Tenets, of the Unlimited Mercy of God, thro' Christ's Sufferings, so as that they may be Extended to the utterly impenitent, and most Harden'd Wretches: and that Enthulialtick, arrogant Notion of God's Absolute Decree of uncovenanted Salvation, to certain Favourite Persons, without any the least respect had, to their Qualifications, or Demeanours: both which Opinions do in a manner, Disannul the Conditions of the Covenant, Abrogate the Necessity of Repentance, and permit the most Infolent Offenders, to run on with Comfort, and Alacrity, in their Vices, without check or Regret of Conscience. Upon these Two equally False Foundations, Men are apt to Flatter themfelves that the Day of Grace can never be pass'd, that they can Reform themselves, when they please, and that the they Offer to come in at the very Last Hour, they shall be Admitted, and never Deny'd Entrance: With this Alluring Prospect, they resolve to enjoy the Pleasures of Sin, together with the Hopes of being Sav'd, take their full Swinge of Iniquity, and when They have Squeez'd out all the Satisfaction, and Profit they can, then to Relinquish it; and when they are fit for nothing else, Sit down and Reflect a while, upon their Follies. Now to Sin with a bare Intention to Repent of it, afterwards, is to do Despight to the Grace of God, in order to Obtain it; that is, in other words, Affronting all the Divine Attributes, yet depending on that Single one of his? Mercy. But the' God has graciously promis'd Pardon to all those that I truly Repent, yet He has no where promis'd the Grace of Repentance, to such as Slight, and Abuse His Holy Spirit, which alone can bestow it. Of such vast importance is that excellent Advice of the Wife Man, Say Linus, not, I have sinned, and what harm hath happen'd unto Me? for tho the Lord 4, &c. is long-suffering, He will in no wife let Thee go. Concerning Propitiation, be not without fear, to add Sin unto Sin. And say not his Mercy is great; he will be pacify'd for the Multitude of my Sins; for Mercy, and Wrath come from him, and his Indignation resteth upon Sinners. Make no tarrying to turn to the Lord, and put not off from day to day: for suddenly shall the Wrath of the Lord come forth, and in thy Security, Thou shall the de-Chap 7 stroy'd, and perish in the day of Vengeance. Therefore Bind not one Sin vers. 8. upon another, for in one, Thou shall't not be Unpunish'd.

There is another Sort of Demure and Referv'd Sinners, who out of regard to the World's Censure, or their Own Reputation, will not live in the Commission of any Flagrant, and Scandalous Vice, but Stick not in Private, at those of a Lesser Quality, which are Suited to their

Parti-

Particular Humour, Interest, or Constitution, in which they think they may with Impunity Indulge themselves, and Persevere, without Reluctance. Oh! this is but Little one, and their Souls shall Live. They will Compound to hold these Bosom-Sins undisturb'd, to Rail most devoutly at All others: thus the Covetous Man will condemn Senfuality, and Extravagance, the Epicure Declaim against Avarice; and the like, in all Opposite Sins. Now tho' the Danger of these Crimes (however Little in themselves) is very Great, in that they pass Unobserv'd, are eafily admitted, and infenfibly Steal upon Us, grow frequent, ordinary, and at length Habitual; and tho' they make up in Number, what they want in Weight; yet passing thus for mere Inadvertencies, or Infirmities, seldom bring the Delinquent to a particular Repentance, which all Voluntary Transgressions certainly Require. But it is undoubtedly fure, that God's Sovereignty and Authority is equally Impeach'd and Oppugn'd, in the transgression of any branch of his Commands; there is no Dispensation for any part of Our Duty, as by way of Commutation for the rest; and whoever chuses finally to perfist in any particular Sin, tho' He shall keep the whole Law besides, and Offend in that One point, James, is Guilty of all.

Thus I have endeavour'd in as short a Compass, as this copious Matter would permit, to shew the True Nature, and Point out the

Several Sorts of Presumptuous Sins. I proceed

II. In the Second place to Evince their Prodigious Guilt, and Dreadful Danger, that We may Avoid them.

And first, as to their Guilt, which is set out in the Text, in the highest Expressions of Aggravation, the Sense whereof, I shall Comprehend and Draw out, in these following Particulars.

1. Because they are Committed against the Light of Reason, and

the Conviction of Conscience.

2. Because they proceed from an Open Contempt of God's Laws, and do Reproach his Power and Majesty.

3. Because they strangely lay maste the Conscience, and in time,

produce an Habitual Nesessity of Sinning.

4. Because they Judicially draw down the Wrath and Vengeance of God upon Us, by Quenching His Holy Spirit within Us.

e. And first, The Guilt of these Presumptuous Sins is very Great, be-

cause they are Committed against the Light of Resson, and the Convictions of Conscience. Sins of Instrmity Slide insensibly upon the Soul, and as 'twere Steal the Consent of the Will. A Vicious Thought rifes up, almost imperceptibly in it, and Surprizes a Man into Evil. But these Outragious and Daring Sins Present their Over-grown and Monstrous Bulk in full view, at a Distance, they give Warning of their Approach, raise an Alarm and Oproar in the Understanding, and give it time to Recollect, and Muster its Forces, to Deliberate on the Danger, call in Divine Affistance, and having done all, to Withstand the Adversary, with a vigorous Resistance. Now in spight of all these Advantages, not only Cowardly to Submit to, but basely and Treacherously to Close in with the Enemy, notwithstanding the Representations, Advices, and Menaces, of that Faithful Monitor, God's Vice-Gerent within Us, is to do Violence to Our Nature, to Un-Man our Selves, and to Sink Us lower, than the very Beasts that perish. A Man must Enlarge his Con-Have 2. 5. science, as Hell, and his Appetite be as insatiable as Death, and the Grave, thus with his Eyes open, to Swallow Damnation in groß. And if Crimes committed thro' meer Ignorance stand in need of Mercy, and the Im. t. Propitiation of a Saviour's Merits, (as St. Paul tells Us in his Own Case) what Judgment, what Condemnation must await that impudent and

resolute Criminal, that dares to Stisse and Outsace his Convictions, and to Break through all Bounds and Restraints? The Servant that the knew his Lord's Will, and did it not, shall be Beaten with many Stripes.

2. Secondly, The Guilt of these Presumptuous Sins, is very Great, because they proceed from an Open Contempt of God's Laws, and do reproach his Power, and Majesty. And thus the Original Hebrew, with an Admirable Emphasis, and Significancy of Expression, calls it, in the Text, Sinning with an high hand, which we render Presumptuously. Now were such Crimes committed thro' an Actual Disbelief, or Atheistical Denial of God's Being, possibly they might seem to be less Presumptive; but to acknowledge his Sovereignty and Justice, and at the same time trample upon, and despise it, to spit upon him, with an Hail King of the Jews, to set at naught his Laws, and mock and ridicule the Almighty Creator, and Governour of all things, with a Tush, Godthou earest not for it; to prefer the Service of the Devil, or an empty and transitory Enjoyment, or the Fears of Men, before the consideration of Heavenly Pleasures, and Eternal Vengeance; or like Judas, to sell our Saviour for the Price of a Slave; is such Folly, and Madness, such a Dreadful Affront, and Contumelious Disdain, and Provocation, from Dust

Dust and Ashes, against the Great God, as did not his Infinite Mercy interpose, would call down Fire from Heaven, to strike the Daring

Offender, dead upon the spot, for such unparallel'd Rebellion.

3. Thirdly, The Guilt of Presumptuous Sins is very Great, because they strangely lay waste the Conscience, and in time, produce a sort of Habitual Necessity of Sinning. It is the Opinion of iome School Writers, that a fingle Commission of a very Gross and Hlagitious Crime is Equal to an Habit of the same, as containing in it the Force of many Lesser Acts, or a Complication of many Enormities together; as the Commission of Adultery, Murder, and the like; wherein, there can never be Restitution made: Whether this will absolutely hold True, or not, has been question'd by many Learned Divines, and I shall not pretend at present to Determine; but I think it can hardly be doubted, but that One single Commission of this high Nature implying a deliberate and perverse Election of the Will, may possibly prove of the same Deadly Guilt, even with an Habit of Lesser Sins, being as Vicious in its Rise, and Principle, as that is, in its End, and Operation. For, this is a fort of Spiritual Apoplexy, that at Once amazes, stuns, and stupisies the Conscience, so that the Soul is for a long while unable to Recover its Sense, and Understanding: And such Exorbitant Sins seem to be; as it were, a Compendium of the Malignity of many small Ones, which indeed gain Ground upon Us, by little and little; and by multiply'a Acts, and a deceitful Custom, are render'd Easy and Familiar, and so Gradually and Infensibly Decoy the Sinner into their Yoke, and Slavery: But, such swelling Presumptuous Sins, like an Impetuous Torrent, Break in upon the Soul, overturn its State, and bear down its Faculties, with an irrefistible Violence: At one Stroke, they gain fo compleat a Victory over it, that 'tis almost Irrecoverable out of their Dominion: and having once gain'd the Conquest, they seldom fail to keep the Captive under their Bondage; and then, from frequent Repeticions, grow fo Habitual, as at length to Superinduce, as itwere, a Necessity of Sinning: For having Eras'd all the Principles of Reason, and Distinctions of Good and Evil, the Lamp of the Lord is quite Extinguish'd within, and the Whole Man, like the Wandring Stars in St. Jude, is Eclips'd with the Blackness of Darkness for ever; or to apply the beautiful Description of Solomon, of that Emblem of the lesins, the Egyptian Plague, He is shut up as a Prisoner of Darkness, and fetter'd with the Bonds William of a long Night, being exil'd from the Eternal Providence: he lies hid in was 14 his fecret Sins, under a dark vail of Forgesfulness, being horribly astonish'd, 174

and fleeping a fleep, which is indeed intolerable, and which comes out of the bottom of inevitable Hell. So that, Arguments and Demonstration, to one besotted under these infatuating Circumstances, are no better than a discourse of Colours to the Blind; they can make no Impression upon the Intellectual Powers, when they lye thus subdued, intoxicated, and confounded, by an headstrong, and Tyrannical Will; such an abandon'd Wretch obstinately resists and opposes all the best means of Conviction, and most proper methods of Persuasion, that God generally makes Use of to reclaim Sinners, and fets himfelf with a pervicacious Malice against the brightest Evidence of Truth, and strongest Motives of Repentance. The Sense of Conscience being thus lost as twere in the Sin of Witchcraft, the Man Commences a Devil Incarnate, gets into a Love of, and Complacency in Mischief, Embraces it as such, and is so far from Committing it with Shame or Remorfe, that He arrives at that Superlative Perfection of Iniquity, even to Glory in his Shame, and Boast of his Folly. Men Jor. 2. 2. of fuch harden'd Hearts, and Whore's Forebeads, (as the Prophet speaks) 13. 2. 9 refuse to be Asham'd, the shew of their Countenance doth witness against them, and they declare their Sin, as Sodom, they hide it not, they must Deut. 29. Stick at no Impiety, but take it in the Gross, and fall from Sin to Sin, Eph. 4 add Drunkenness to Thirst, and (as the Apostle excellently Describes 18, 19 them) having the Understanding Darken'd, being Alienated from the Life of God, thro' the Ignorance that is in them, because of the Blindness of their hearts: Who being pass'd feeling, have given themselves over unto Lasciviousness, to work all Uncleanness with Greediness. Thus do these Mortal and Portentous Sins, Naturally, and in their usual, and genuin Effects, first Debauch, and then Murder the Conscience; and from an Habitual perseverance in Sinning, induce a fort of Necessity of it, and so bring a Man at length to a Final Impenitency. Which will further appear if We confider.

4. Fourthly, That these Presumptuous Sins J V DIC I A LL T draw down the Wrath and Vengeance of God, upon Us, by Quenching his Holy-Spirit within Us. Every presumptive Crime We are Guilty of, is said to Grieve the Holy Spirit of God, whereby We are Seal'd unto the Day of Redemption; and our Blessed Saviour has told Us, that his Grace shall be taken away, from even such as Neglect and Abuse, and therefore much more, from such as Despise, and Reproach it. Tho' it cannot be denied that there is no Degree or State of Sin or Insidelity, howsoever tremendous, resolute, and provoking, but the extraordinary, and miraculous Instuence of the Divine Grace, is at any times able and sufficiently.

cient to break through and subdue it, and in this case, upon Conviction and Repentance, Remission must certainly follow; yet for all that, God has expressly declar'd, that his Spirit shall not always strive with Gon. G. 3. Man, and that He will withdraw the Necessary Aids and Supports of it, where they are Oppos'd with an opprobrious, and incorrigible Obstinacy; that He will give bis Grace only to the Humble, and that he resist - fam. 4 6. eth the Proud, and Contumacious; and consequently, it is a Position as highly consistent with the strictest Rules of Reason and Justice, as with the infinite Mercy and Goodness of God, that such Persons are given over to a Reprobate Mind; and being deserted by the Divine Grace, the onely Means of Reformation, are irrecoverably abandon'd to go on and continue in a State of Damnable Sin, and utter Impenitency; and so exclude themselves, and are excluded by God, out of the Terms of Forgiveness, both in this World, and that which is to come. And there feems not any Truth more clear or capable of Demonstration, from the Holy Scriptures, being of such vast Importance for the cautious Conduct of Human Life, than that dreadful Period of Grace, that Limitation of a certain Day, or Time, Hebrews 4.7. wherein the Measure of Our Iniquities is fulfill'd, the things which belong to Our Peace hidden from Our Eyes, the Covenant Seal'd up, and Mar. 23. no Admission or Acceptance granted to such profane Persons, who Luk. 19. fall from the Grace of God, and like Esau, have sold their Birth-right for a morsel of Meat; who when they would inherit the Blessing, are rejected, and Heb. 12. can find no place of Repentance, tho' they seek it carefully, with Tears. Such Men may in vain seek the Lord when he cannot be found, and call upon him 1/2.55.6. when he is not near; because He has called, and they refus'd, stretch'd out his 24, &c. hand, and no Man regarded; but they have set at naught all his Counsel, and would none of his Reproof. I also (says God) will laugh at their Calamity, and mock when Your Fear cometh; when your fear cometh as Defolation, and your destruction cometh as a Whirlwind, when Distress and Anguish someth upon You: Then shall they call upon Me, but I will not answer; they shall seek Me early, but they shall not find Me, for that they hated Knowledge, and did not choose the fear of the Lord. From these, and many other plain Passages of the Scriptures, the Primitive Writers have afforced the Doctrine of a Man's being under a final and fatal Dereliction of the Bleffed Spirit of God; whereby he was confign'd over to the power of his Own Lusts, and the Possession of the Devil, who never fail'd to Enter with his Hellish Retinue, and Lodge in the forfaken Mansion. it is not so easy to Determine precisely, when this Terrible and Severe

Curle happens to any Person; yet as 'twas certain, in the first Ages, of the Church, for some time, after Excommunication; so 'tis more than Probable that it may now befall Men, after a long Repetition of many Habitual, and Presumptuous Sins, persever'd in, contrary to the frequent Threats and Commands of the Holy Ghost. And what a dismal Con-True 32 dition is this, to be left naked (as the Scriptures express it) both of the 25 Protection and Providence of God; to be Bereav'd of the onely Prina Chr. as. ciple of Vertue and Goodness in Us, and have Our Blessed Comforter and 10 Advocate, turn'd to be our Enemy, and to fight against Us, as the Prophet 15:63 describes it! What else can be the Deplorable Consequence of this frightful State, wherein Men despise the riches of God's Goodness, Rom. - forbearance, and long-Suffering, which should lead'em to Repentance, and 4.5. after their hardness and impenitent heart, treasure up unto themselves Wrath against the Day of Wrath, and revelation of the righteous Judgment of God; but that he should permit such willful and Obdurate Wretches to fall into a total Defertion, and final Apostacy, that great Transgression which PC 19.13, the Pfalmist probably means, as the usual Result of being under the Dominion of Presumptuous Sins; and which seems not obscurely pointed out in that Grievous Sentence pass'd upon them in our Text, in that Variety and Gradation of Expression, as that Soul shall be Cut off, from among bis People, that Soul shall be utterly Cut off, and his Iniquity shall be upon him. Which as the Rabbinical Writers generally understood of Apost aey, so it matters not, whether it was Punish'd, as some interpret this Place, with a Temporal Death, by the immediate hand of God, or his Vize-Gerents; or an Eternal, as others; both being eafily confiftent and reconcilable together, and perhaps, the confequence of each Other... However, by its Penalty, it appears to be one of the Greatest Crimes, that Man can commit against God, or God can Punish with the severest Vengeance: it is that Capital Offence, that Summ-Total and Abridgment of Guilt, that must make a Man Renounce his Baptism, Deny his Saviour, Desy and Despise all Law, enter into an Actual Hostility against, and utter Abhorrence and Detestation of, God and his Providence. It is, in a Word, the Last, Superlative, simila-Barn 1. ing Stroke of Sin, which (as the Apostle Says) bringeth forth Death; 15. Death here, and without God's infinite and Uncovenanced Mercy, Death for ever in the World hereafter. Which brings Me,

Lastly, in a very few Words, to shew the Productions Danger of these Presumptuous Sins, both, first, in Regard to this Life; and, secondly, in

regard to that which is to come.

1. Now were We here to Enumerate the many fearful Judgments and Calamities, the strange and unaccountable Disasters, that God's Providence has brought upon Men, in this Life, for these stupendous Sins, either in Personal Visitations on themselves, or Vicarious Plagues on their Posterity, inflicted on their Souls, Bodies, Estates, or Reputations, both Your Patience, and the Time would fail Me. Let that Notorious Example of David, in those Presumptuous Sins of Murder, and Adultery, suffice for All; whose Repentance, as well as Punishment, in all these Instances, were as eminently remarkable, as his Crimes. When God, by the Miffion of a Prophet, had rous'd his Confcience out of that fad Lethargy, these Execrable Acts had cast it into, for the space of an whole Year, what a dismal Series of Afflictions, with the Delivery of his Pardon, at the same time, were Denounc'd as the Natural Consequences of that Crying Guilt, upon himself, and his wretched Family, from whom the Sword was never to depart! Insomuch, that his a Same, Whole Life after, together with the Bloody Sacrifice of his House, were 12,13, as 'twere one continued Expiation of it; and happy was it for him, that God, by a Peculiar and almost unpresidented Grace, accepted his Penitential Sorrow in this World, in exchange and prevention of everlasting Misery in the Next; and suffer'd him, for a while, to lose his Temperal Crown here, that he might not forfeit his Eternal one, hereafter.

2. To conclude, It is the greatest Hazard, and a very important Question, not easily to be resolv'd, Whether any Person, under the Absolute Dominion of these Presumptuous Sins, ever comes to Repentance, or consequently, to Pardon for them. The Holy Ghost speaks of this Lamentable Condition, as if it were in some measure Desperate and given over, and next to a Moral Impossibility to be Retriev'd, under that Figure (Hyperbolical only as We hope) of a Leopard changing his Spots, and an Ethiopian his govern-Skin; at least thereby incimating, the trightful Hardship and Danger 3 of conquering the power of these Habitual Presumptuous Vices. I have already shewn, how difficult this Matter is, with regard to Natural Causes and Effects, wherein We find the Reason subcined, the Conscience Obliterated, and the Will contumaciously bent on Evil: as well as with regard to the future Dispensations of slighted Grace, which feem to leave no room for any thing but Lespair, and horrid Resolutions of Persevering in Sin, without Recovery. To which I need only add, by way of Illustration, some dreadful Denunciations of the Holy Scriptures relating to this purpose, which can never be too often In-

culcated

culcated on Our thoughts; and which feem not onely to refer to, but run Parallel with, the Text. St. Peter tells Us, if after We have efcap'd r Pp. r. 20, 21, the pollutions of the World, thro' the knowledge of the Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, We are agen therein intangl'd and overcome, the latter End is worse with Us, than the beginning. For it had been better for Us, not to bare known the way of Righteousness, than after We have known it, to turn 13 16 from the Holy Commandment deliver'd unto 7's. And St. John calls this a Sin unto Death, that is out of the reach of Our Prayers. But the Author Chap 6. of the Epistle to the Hebrews raises this point to a more Exalted Strain. 4.5 Co. It is impossible (says He) for those who were once Enlighten'd, and have tasted of the Heavenly Gift, and were made Partakers of the Holy Ghost, And have tasted the good Word of God, and the powers of the World to come; If they shall fall away, to renew them agen unto Repentance; feeing they Crucify to themselves, the Son of God afresh, and put him to an open shame. For the Earth which drinketh in the rain, that cometh oft upon it, and bringeth forth herbs meet for them, by whom it is drefs'd, receiveth Blessing from God: But that which beareth Thorns and Bryars is rejected, and is nigh unto cursing, whose end is to be burnt. And that We may not mistake the Apostle's sense, 'tis agen repeated and illustrated, Chap. X. vers. 26, &c. If We Sin wilfully after that We have receiv'd the Knowledge of the Truth, there remaineth no more Sacrifice for Sins: But a certain fearful looking for of Judgment, and fiery Indignation, which shall devour the Adversaries. He that despis'd Moses's Law, dyed without Mercy, under two or three Witnesses: Of how much sorer punishment, suppose Te, shall he be thought worthy, who hath troden under foot, the Son of God, and hath counted the Blood of the Covenant, wherewith He was Santtify'd, an unholy thing, and hath done despite unto the Spirit of Grace? For We know him that hath said, Vengeance belongeth unto Me, I will recompence, saith the Lord; And agen, the Lord shall Judge his People. It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the Living God. From all which Passages, some Learned Interpreters have drawn this Conclusion, That if in the Mosaick Law there was no Attonement, by Sacrifice, for Presumptuous Sins, but the Guilt of them was to rest upon the head of the Offender; by Analogy, it follows, that under the Christian Dispensation, of which that was a Type, there can be by the Merits of Christ, no Expiation made for them, habitually continued in, or not retracted by a bitter, thorough, and PARTICULAR Repentance, a Repentance, not to be repented of; without which, our Blessed Saviour's sufferings can never be apply'd to the Criminal thus Dying in his Sins, who

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must be thereby inevitably deliver'd over to Eternal Destruction. This Doctrine, at first sight, may seem very Terrible, and Severe; and it may be reply'd, if these things are so, what Flesh can be sav'd? It must be confess'd indeed, that this is the Rigour of the Law, and tho' this seems impossible or very hard, with Men, yet all things are possible Mit. 19. with God: We must remember, there is no Abatement, or Dispenfation in the Conditions of the Covenant; and if there may be any Extraordinary Instances of God's superabundant and unpromis'd Mercy, in Inatching some, like Firebrands out of the Fire, by his mighty Hand and stretch'd out Arm, as in those wonderful Examples of David, and Solomon, yet are such surprizing and Singular Presidents to be took'd. upon as the Miraculous and Transcendent Over-flowings of the Divine Grace, willing to display its Omnipotence and Glory, in its Exceeding Epin 2. 7. Riches and Power; and no more to be depended on, in the ordinary Course of Providence, than that of the Penitent Thief on the Cross; or that a Man should Prefumptuously expect to be heal'd of a Plague, or a Feaver by Inspiration, or a Voice from Heaven. Repentance is the Gift of God, not the Power of Nature, and sad Experience will tell Us, that where one Man has, in these Desperate Cases, happily obtain'd it, a Thousand for ought we know, have sunk into Eternal Perdition, without it.

What is here urg'd ought to be so far from deterring Us in the Pursuit of Repentance for these Sins, that it should be the strongest Motive to incite our Zeal, and quicken our Industry, and to awaken our Consciences out of this satal Repose, to shake off this deadly Spirit of Slumber, (as the Apostle expresses it) and to view the dreadful Danger Romania. we are encompass'd with; left these clamorous Iniquities, like the Voice of Abel's Blood, cry along to Heaven for that Vengeance, which Gnate. nothing can stop but his Blood, that speaketh better things than that of Heb. 12.22 The Sense whereof should engage our utmost Endeavours to prevent, or recover our felves out of them, by a constant and vigilant Attention to the Voice of God, speaking in the Conscience; by a steadfast and unshaken Adherence to the great Principles or our Duty and Religion; by despising the vain Pomps, empty Allurements, and deceitful Pleasures and Enjoyments of this World; by mortifying the Craving and Importunate Commands of our Pride, Ambilion, Luft, or Avarice; and denying our Passions, even sometimes, in things Lawful; by abitaining not only from leffer Sins, but the very first motions and Appearance of Evil; and never trulting our felves within the Contagion

of Vice, or the Purlieus of Death. And, Lastly, since We are not able to do any thing as of our selves, and God permits sometimes the Wisest and Best of Men, to fall into this horrible Pit, this diresuland amazing Guilt, We must have a continual, and servent Recourse to his Grace, which alone can Govern the unruly Assertions of sinful Men; that out of his infinite Mercy, and Compassion to Human Frailty, He would kindly prevent and assist us, under all the deluding Wiles and Power of the Devil, and his Temptations; and that in the excellent Prayer of the Penitential Psalmist, Keep back thy Servants, O Lord, from Presumptuous Sins, and let them not have the Dominion over Us; so shall We be Up-Deut 17. right, and Innocent from the Great Transgression: And God grant, that 13. We may all hear, and fear, and do no more Presumptuously.

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