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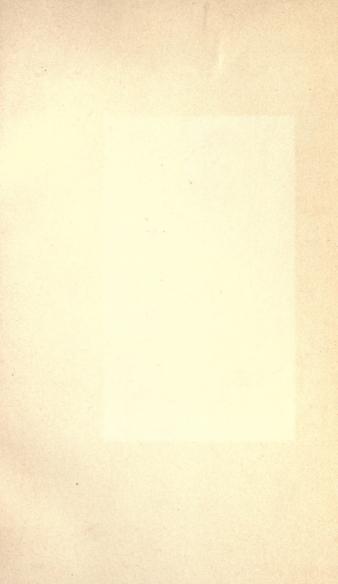
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A Sermon Preach'd on the Anniversary Day of Thanksgiving for the Queen's Accession to the Crown



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A SERMON PREACH'D On the Eighth of March, 1704-5. Being the Anniverlary Day of Thanksgiving for the QUEEN's Accellion to the Crown. By BENJAMIN HOADLY, M.A. Rector of St. Peter's Poor. Published at the Request of several Gentlemen of that Parifb. LONDON: Printed by H. Clark, for Timothy Childe, at the White-Hart, at the West End of St. Pauls, 1705.

19 PREACHD On the Eighth of March, 1701-5. Being the Anniverfary Day of Thankleiving for the QUEEEN's Accellion to the Crown. By BENJAMIN HOADLY, M. A. Reflor cf St. Peter's Poor. Publifan & the Recall of Several Gaudeman, of this Parilb. LONDONS Printed by H. Clark, for Timothy Chills, at the Million Line, at the Welt End of St. Land, 1707.

Know the Subject, and Design of the following Sermon to be so good, that I need not be ashamed of them. And could I have perfuaded my felf to think the Composition of it for well ordered as that it could do any Honour to the Merits of our present QUEEN, or any Juflice to the Memory of our late KING, I had my felf freely published by Inclination, what I now yield up to the repeated Entreaties of some Gentlemen, who were pleafed to think better of it than I can do my self.

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If any should think me too Officious in paying Honour, on this Day, to our late KING, I can affure them, it was in order to pay a greater Honour to our prefent QUEEN, than I could have done either by Affronting, or Neglecting His Memory : And it is such an Honour as his greatest Enemies need not now Envy Him. If any should think that I have spoken too much of our Civil Constitution, and interposed in a Province that doth not belong to the Pulpit; I must fay, that I think it the Duty of every Man to be fensible of the National Bleffings He every Day Enjoys; and not unbecoming a Minister of the Gospel, to Love bis Country, and to endeavour to understand, and :

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PREFACE.

and promote the true Interest of it: Besides that the chief Design of such Days seems unavoidably to lead us to it. They who think I have spoken Truth, will acknowledge that there is need enough of it at a time when there are Constant, and Publick Endeavours to reduce us to Principles of Slavery, and to Explade that Scheme of Notions, upon which all our hopes of Civil Happiness are founded. And they who have different Notions from what they meet with here, may comfort themselves that there is daily Published more than enough to Counter-balance all the Mischieft, this poor Essay can do.

I confess I could with that this Sermon might help to balance the Performances of another Kind, and another Spirit: And if it should chance to have any good Effect that way, it will be a very agreeable Surprize to me. But if it meet with the severest Censures, and the most unjust Treatment possible; yet I shall have a great Satisfation in what I have done, if those Gentlemen, to whom the World owes this Trouble, will please to take it for some Return to the many Obligations I have already received from them, that I have chosen rather to Expose my self, than to deny them a Request contrary to my own Judgment, and Inclination.

A Ser-

Preach'd in the Parifh Church of St. PETER PO MARCH the 8th, 1704-5.19 Nat Visit ST/ JEC The Anniverfary of Thankfgiving for the Queen's Accession to the Throne.

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Let us come before his Presence with Thanksnels in order to gnivig enny the Thanks

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E are this Day called upon by Authority, to Celebrate before God the Acceffion of our Gracious QUEEN to the Throne of these Kingdoms: A Q U E E N, whofe admi-B rable express

rable Prudence, and Conduct ; whose ten-der Care of all her Subjects, and hearty Concern for their common Interest, and nearly made Her the Delight of her People, and given us abundant Reason to come before the Prefence of GOD with Thanksgiving. And that we may perfue the true Delign of this Day's Solemnity of without the mixture of the leaft Indecency, or of any Thing that may be difpleating to Almighey GOD, I defign to offer fome Confiderations, which feem to me proper and expedient for the end of our prefent Assembly: That we may neither thew our felves unthankful for the Bleffings we truly renjoy under the Happy Govern-ment of fuch a *Princels*, nor express our Thankfulness for them after an Improper, or unbecoming Manner. It would be base and unworthy in us, not to endeavour to make dur Selves fensible of our own Happil nels, in order to our offering the Thanks that are due to Almighty GOD, and to our paying the Acknowledgments, and Reairis dwe solve to that Wildom which now prefiles, and governs in this Nation : And on the other Hand, it would be much more unworthy of Men, and of Christians, to . rable express

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express our Refertments of the Bleffings of this Day, after fuch a manner as is not agreeable to a true Schle of them, or doth not fuit with the Solemnity of our Appearance before God. It being my Defign, therefore, to guard against both these Evils, I beg leave to mention to you as well the improper, as proper ways of Celebrating this Day; that to we may take care to avoid the One, and chuse only the Other. And,

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d'I. I Thall but just put you in Mind, in general, that all manner of Vice, and Folly is utterly inconfistent with fuch Solemnities; and that the finalleft degrees of Intemperance, Extravagance, and Debauchery, lit-tle become fuch a Day as this. It is an unpar-donable Contradiction, to express our Gra-titude to Almighty GOD by forgetting his Laws, and violating his Commandments; and an unaccountable Method of Thankfgiv-ing, to Affront, and Difobey our great Benefactor: And yet it is but too observable, especially on such Festivals as relate to the Civil Estate of the Kingdom, that many think they cannot appear Joyful enough without caffing off all regard to Sobriety, and letting B 2 loofe 190

loofe the Reins to Intemperance. But all fuch Joy as difdains the Bounds of Religion, and Virtue, degenerates into Madnels : And whilft it feems to express a Senfe of God's Favours, and a Love to our Country, it is, in Truth, the greatest Demonstration of our Infenfibility of the one, and our Enmity to the other; putting a flop to the gracious Defign of future Mercies, and helping only to Treasure up Wrath against the Day of Wrath. There being, therefore, nothing fo Incongruous and Abfurd, as to express a Thankfulness to GOD by wicked Actions, and a Love to our Country, by contributing to the Debauchery, and Ruine of it; let all fuch Behaviour as is contrary to the Rules of Reafon, and the Laws of the Gospel, be far banished from all who truly Rejoyce before GOD. But,

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II. With a more peculiar Relation to this Day, I cannot but obferve, (and I hope without Offence to any) that it feems dilagreeable to a true Senfe of the Mercy of this Day, to Celebrate the Acceffion of her prefent *Majefty* to the Crown, with Reflexions, and Satyr upon the Memory of her *Royal Pre-* Predeceffor. It is the only Thing that cafts a Shadow over the Brightness of this Day, that we could not Enjoy an Excellent Princefs, without being deprived of an Excellent Prince; that the fame Day, which began the Happy Reign of our great, and good QUEEN, put a Period to the useful, and invaluable Life of a great, and good KING; that the fame Hour which demanded Acclamations of Joy for the one, demanded Tears of Piety, and Gratitude, for the other. Never was there a greater, and more dubious Contest known between Grief and Joy, than on this Day: For never was there a Reign ended of more beneficial Influence upon thefe Nations, than that which this Day ended; and never was there a Reign begun from which we could promife our Selves a greater Progrefs towards Happinefs, than we have already experienced from that which this Day began. If therefore, it were on any Account allowable to contaminate a Day of Joy with any Marks of Grief, furely it might be allowed to fhed a Tear upon the Memory of a Prince, to whom, under God, we owe the Enjoyment of all we Poffefs. And furely, fuch a Tribute to his Name -9.9

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Name might be thought even an Honour paid to this Day, on which We fhould not now be Celebrating the Accession of an Excellent QUEEN to the Throne, had not He first fustained the Shock of our Enemies, and fettled us upon that Foundation, which we now think of with fo much Pleafure. and Security. Effectially, fince the carrying our Thoughts backward can only ferve to raife our Thankfulness to Almighty GQD. that, after He had deprived us of a Life, on which the Fate of Europe feemed, in humane appearance, to depend, He was pleafed to Seat upon the fame Throne a Princefs fo wife; fo skilled in all the Rules of good Government; and fo regardful of the true Interest of her People, that her Reign hath hitherto seemed only a glorious Continuance of the former. already experienced from that

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So that, methinks, nothing can be more Incongruous on this Day, than to perfecute the Memory; or to rake into any fuppofed Mittakes, and Mif-managements; or to fix any Blot upon the Reputation of Him, by whom only it is, that this Day bears those Characters of Joy it hath now put on. And me-

methinks, if nothing elfe; if neither Honourst nor Gratitude to our late KING; vet Respect, and Veneration for our present QUEEN, if it be real, should secure His Name from Reproaches, who laid the Foun-dation of Her Reign, and Her Glories. Her Throne is fettled upon the fame Foundation on which His was fixed : And can it be a proper Method of exalting Hers with Honour, to throw down His with Indignity? Upon Her Accession to the Crown, She Her felf fyled Him, in an august Affembly, the great Support not only of these Kingdoms, but of all Europe : And can it become Her Day to contradict that glorious Chara-Ater? Or can it be accounted an Honour to Her, to deny the Truth of her own folemn Words? And ever fince fhe afcended the Throne, it hath been her Glory to perfue the Caufe of her great Predeceffor; to infift in the Paths which He had trodden before her; and to oppose the fame common Adverfary with the fame Zeal, and Concern. How injurious, therefore, must it prove to the Glories of the One, to depress, and leffen the Glories of the Other? I would not willingly give leave to too fevere a Cenfure : endear But

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But there is too much Reafon to fear that the fame Perfons, who can Solemnize this Day with *Invectives* against the late KING, may come in time to Solemnize it with the like *Invectives* against the present QUEEN; if she continue unmoveably to perfue the fame hated Maxims of Government, and to speak too often, and too earnessly, of *Peace*, and *Moderation*.

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But if fuch Perfons think that the Glory of fo great, and good a QUEEN cannot be raifed to a fufficient heighth, without depreffing the Glory of her Predeceffor, this is, of all others, the greatest Indignity they could offer to Her felf, and to Her Day. For it is one principal Reason for our prefent Thankfulness, that our Excellent Princels abounds in fo many Graces, and fo many noble Accomplifhments; is adorned with fo great a degree of Conduct, and Wifdom ; and appears fo admirably fitted for Government, that fhe will ever fhine Illustrioufly by her own Light; that her native Excellencies will add a perpetual Grace to her Name; and that fhe ftands not in need of any fuch poor, and inglorious Artifices, to endear

endear Her to her People, or to make Her Story full of Honour in future Ages. She poffeffeth what is fufficient to recommend her to the Affections of all her good Subjects; and owes her Glories to her felf, and not to the Defects, and Faults of others.

the fame Defigns : who liath the fame re-But it is no great Wonder that fo great an Abuse can be put upon this Day, fince we find that fome have their Understandings fo ftrangely turned, that they cannot imagine a Veneration for Her prefent Majefty. confiftent with a Refpect to the Memory of her Predeceffor. I speak this with Relation to fuch amongst us, as are not content with profeffing themfelves hearty Friends, and Well-wifhers to that QUEEN who began Her Reign on this Day; but are often Infinuating, after fome manner or other, that Her fecret Enemies are many, and especially amongst those, who profess the highest Respect to the Memory of Her Predecessor. Which feems to me fo hard a Cenfure, and fo little deferved, that I care not to fpeak as. feverely of it, as I justly might : But I must fay, that I think it manifest, on the contrary, that those who were truly Friends to the. C late 100-

late Government, cannot be truly Enemies to this; and that those, who were hearty Lovers of the late KING, can never, without renouncing, or contradicting their Principles, hate, or revile a QUEEN, who fucceeds Him in the fame Throne, and the fame Defigns; who hath the fame regard to the Rights and Liberties of her Subjects, and the same Zeal against the great Adversary of both. We know, many who help to fpread this Evil Report of their Brethren are Publick, and profeffed Enemies to the prefent happy Establishment. It is won-derful that they should think themselves of all others the fitteft Perfons to give Information of Friends, and Enemies to a Government they cannot themfelves with well to. But it is much more wonderful, that any who fludy the Prefervation of the Governal ment, and the Interest of the present Governor, can join in a Cenfure which might have no good Effect, if it should raife Jealousies against those who have not deserved them, and kindle Animofities, and Heats in the Land. But I have fuffered my felf to be carried beyond the Bounds I at first thought of, in Opposition to what seems contrary to C1131 De-

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Decency, and Gratitude, and difagreeable to the Occafion of this Day: And I fhall only add, that all that I have now faid hath proceeded, not only from a great Regard to the Memory of our late K I N G, which I am not afhamed to Profess; but from a profound Veneration for our prefent Q U E E N, whofe Honour appears to me deeply concerned in it.

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III. Having taken Notice of the Abules of this Day, I come now to obferve that it is one very proper part of our prefent Duty to make our felves fentible of the Mercy of God to us in the Acceffion of our Excellent Q U E E N to the Crown; left we fhould feem to draw near to him with our Lips, but to have our Hearts far from Him, whilft we pretend to Commemorate fo great a Bleffing before Him.

We need not doubt, but that if our great, and common Adversary had been put to wish what, of all Things, He could have thought most conducive to the compassing the Ends of his boundless Ambition, He would have wished a Period to the Life of our late C_2 KING.

KING, who had to long flood refolute against his constant Attempts upon the Rights and Liberties of Europe, and made it his whole Employment to prevent the Success of his Mischief as fast as He himself could contrive it. And we need not doubt but that, upon the Death of fuch a Prince, (fo able, and fo refolved to oppose Him) He flattered Him-self with a train of uninterrupted Successes; and was fecure in the Thoughts of an Universal Monarchy; and imagined all Things bowing their Necks to his Autority ; and no Reliftence but what He could despife, and eafily break through. But Almighty GOD, who Sees not as Man Sees, nor: Judges as Man Judges, quickly taught Him to think otherwife. By his good Providence our Q U E E N was peaceably feated upon the Throne ; inspired with the same Zeal against the common Enemy that filled every Hour. of the Life of Her Predeceffor; and quickly began to fhew fuch Signs of Prudence, and Wifdom, and Conduct, as could not but convince Him how vain, and groundlefs his Confidences were. Abroad, Affairs have been managed with that fingular, and wonderful Dexterity, which hath drawn after it fuch KING.

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(13) fuch an Inftance of Success as liath been feldom known in Hiftory. At Home, left the unhappy Temper of this Nation should give too much Advantage to the Enemy, Univerfal Love, and Peace, and Mutual Benevolence, have been recommended, and cultivated. Great, and fignal Acts of Piety, and Charity have been performed, to invite down the Bleffing of Heaven : And we have been taught by the Highest Example our Duty, and our Intereft. Upon all which Accounts certainly we have the greatest Realon to pay our hearty Acknowledgments to Almighty GOD, and to come before bis Prefence with Thanksgiving. For by His Providence Princes Reign : He laid the first Foundation of all their Accomplifhments, and all their Defigns. He orders the Scene of Affairs fo as that all the Success and Happiness that follows is owing originally to his infinite Wildom, and Goodnels. If therefore, He have been good to us after fo extraordinary a manner ; and disposed Things to in this critical Juncture that we must all Acknowledge; we want neither Conduct and Courage in our Armies Abroad, nor Wildom and Temper in our Counfels at Home, let us be sensible of so great a Bleffing 70

Bleffing as the Acceffion of a QUEEN to the Throne, who fo glorioully maintains the Caufe delivered down to Her; fo wifely Governs at Home, and fo Succefsfully Wars Abroad.

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And it will increase our Sense of the Mercy of GOD towards us in Her Accession to the Crown, to confider that happy Constitution, and frame of Government, which is by this means preferved, and confirmed to us. She is the first upon the Throne, fince the Settlement of the Succeffion in the Proteftant Line: And She hath demonstrated already to the whole World her hatred of Tyranny and Slavery, and her tender Regard to Liberty. So that we may fay, we owe to her Reign the Confirmation, and Establishment of our happy Estate. Happy indeed, if we look Abroad, and compare it with the milerable Eftate of fuch as are under no Law but Arbitrary Will, and know not what it is truly to poffels any Thing; or fo much as to enjoy the Worfhip and Religion they approve. We can have no proper Notion, at this diftance, of what hath been fuffered throughout Europe, from the ungovernable Excels Blefting of

of Power, and the burning Zeal of Popery. When we felt in our felves but the Approaches towards what is known in other Lands, there was hardly a Man to be found that did not difdain the unnatural Principles of a fervile Obedience : Nay, many of those who afterwards returned in their Hearts to Egypt, permitted Nature to have Io much force upon them, as that they invited Relief, and Affistance, and themselves laid the Scene of our Deliverance. And could we fee what others at this Moment feel, under the Influ-ences of Ungoverned Power, and Bigotry, we could not but retain a just value for our own Happinels; and a just Sense of the Favour of GOD, in granting us a QUEEN as truly concerned for the Rights, and Liberties, and Religion of her Subjects, as her Subjects themselves could with. It is an invaluable Bleffing, and above all the Grandeur, and Magnificence of Arbitrary Power, that we can dare to fay, we enjoy any Thing, and have a Title to it; that we can demand it of any that lay violent Hands upon it, and can call for legal Redrefs of the Injuries of the greateft Perfons amongst us. And it is an incompatable Happiners, that we enjoy the Religion hough we

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we approve; that we can meet undiffurbed for the Worship of GOD, and freely exercife our common Devotions. And what is

to be feen answerable to this, in any Country, where there is not the Liberty of Men's Perfons, and Estates, and Religion? Nothing but a Mock-outfide of Greatness (falfly fo called) in the Prince, loved only by Slaves, but hated, and abhorred, and perhaps marked out to Destruction, if there remain in any a Senfe of Freedom, and of the Dignity of Humane Nature? What can compensate the Lofs of fo fingular an Happinefs as we enjoy, and how great fhould our Senfe of it be? The peculiar Glory of the Crown of these Realms is this, that it is enriched with, all those Powers which are necessary for the defence of the Subject, and the true greatnefs of the Prince ; and that it wants only those that tend to the Destruction of Liberty, and the Unhappiness of those that wear it. As therefore it must be the Interest of the Crown it felf, not to affect New, and Illegal Powers, fo it is manifeftly the Interest of every Subject, that the Crown should never be rob'd of the Powers it now possesset. For whenever this comes to pais, it may be found 5.717

found as great an Injury to the just Liberties of the Subjects of this Kingdom, as Arbitrari-nefs in the Crown it felf. For then the happy Balance is broken, that keeps all Things in an even State : And fuch an Alteration in fo nice a Constitution must needs give a terrible Shock to the Publick Happiness. And I may add, that Experience hath fhewn, that nothing is fo agreeable to the welfare of thefe Kingdoms, as the antient Constitution preferved unviolated; and that whoever have endeavoured to break in upon it, either by infringing the Liberties of the Subject, or by too great Encroachments upon the legal Province of the Prince, have equally failed of Success; have never been able to Establish their own private Scheme, but fallen a Sacrifice to their own Imprudence. This being, therefore; our peculiar Happines; and an Happinels which this Day confirmed to us; it becomes us this Day to fill our Minds with a Senfe of it, and to express our Thankfulnels for it. But last of all, lorne lie born

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IV. If we be truly thankful to Almighty G O D for to Excellent a Governor as this Day afcended the Throne; / it is moft agree-D able able to this Solemnity, to kindle in our Breafts a ftrong Refolution, and a zealous Defire of making Her a Great, and Glorious QUEEN. Not by Profituting our Rights, and Liberties to her Will; (an Offer which She hath Greatness enough to Difdain) for that would be to give Her only the external Appearance of Grandeur ; but by contributing all we can to her true Happinels, and Satisfaction. To make our Selves an Happy People by the Universal Practice of all that is Virtuous and Praise-worthy; this is truly to make our QUEEN Happy. For how can it be that the Ruler of a Religious People should not be Happy? And fuch a Ruler as knows the value and importance of Virtue, and Religion? But if You would be more Particular, She her felf hath directed You to a Method, in which You cannot fail of making Her an Happy and Glorious Q & E E N. Perfue the Paths of Peace, and Union ; Love, and Concord ; avoid all Quarrels, and mutual Diffentions; Entertain Candour, and good Nature, and a true Christian Moderation : And as this will make You an Happy People, fo You have Her own Royal Word for it, This will make Her alde

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(261) Her on Happy QUEEN. Indeed She feems to have afcended the Throne in Order to Compose the unhappy Heats, and Violences amongst us : And if Her Hand do not heal our miferable Breaches, I fear no other may have the like Advantages; or any poffibi-lity of attempting it without raifing Jea-loufies, and Paffions, and meeting with in-fuperable Difficulties. She hath not been wanting, on all Occafions, to make this the Subject of her Publick Conversations with her Subjects : And, as if nothing delighted Her more than the thought of Planting, and Effablishing Peace amongst Her People, She conftantly dwells upon it, and is ever incul-cating it. Peace was the Subject of that laft molt affectionate Speech, which was the Le-gacy, as it were, of Her Predeceffor to thele diffracted Kingdoms: And She hath, with great Zeal and Earnestness, perfued the fame Divine Subject. And can it become those who pretend any Love to Her Majefty, to neglect all her paffionate Entreaties, and instead of Peace, to Sow the Seeds of Discord in the Land? Far be it from any fuch! If they Love not the Thing it felf, yet let the very Respect for that great Name which gives THE LIBRARY

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To Conclude all, Let us value our Happinels in fuch a QUEEN, and pay the profoundeft Relpect to lo much Merit; Let us affift Her with all Readinels against the Common Adversary of Her Throne, and our own Peace; Let us make her the QUEEN of a Religious, and United People; and let us pray to GOD, long to preferve Her a Publick Bleffing to these Kingdoms, and the Guardian of the Liberties of all *Europe*, and finally to recompense the Cares and Labours of her earthly Crown, with a *Crown* of eternal Glory in the World to come.

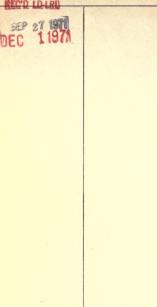
Divine Subject. And can it become thole who pretend any Love to Her Majefty, to neglect all her pathonate Entreaties, and inflead of Rece, to Southe Steds of Differed in the Land? Par be it from any fuch! If they Love not the Thing it felf, yet let the very Refpect for that great Name which

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