

*Richard Baxter's*

# A Sermon of Judgement

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A  
SERMON  
Of  
Iudgement,  
Preached at *Pauls* before  
the Honourable Lord Maior  
and Aldermen of the City of  
*London*, Decemb. 17. 1654.  
And now enlarged

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By RICH. BAXTER.

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Rom. 14. 12. *Every one of you shall give account of himself to God.*

John 5. 28, 29. *The hour is coming in the which all that are in the graves shall hear his voice, and shall come forth; they that have done good to the Resurrection of life, and they that have done evil, to the Resurrection of Damnation.*

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LONDON  
Printed by R.W. for Nevil Simmons Bookfe-  
ler in Kederminster, 1658.

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TO

The Right Honourable

*Christopher Pack,*

Lord Maior of *London* with  
the Right worshipful Alder-  
men.

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*Right Honourable,*



*Eing desired to preach before you at Pauls, I was fain to preach a Sermon which I had preached once before to a poor ignorant Congregation in the Country, having little leisure for study in London. I was glad to see that the more curious stomachs of the Citizens did not nauseate our plain Country Doctrine, which I seemed to discern*

*in the diligent attention of the greatest Congregation that ever I saw met for such work: But I little expected that you should have so far esteemed that discourse, as to have thought it meet for the view of the world as I understood by a Message from you, desiring it may be Printed. I readily obey your will when it gives me the least intimation of the will of God. Its possible some others may afford it the like favourable Acceptance and entertainment. I am sure the subject is at necessary as common; and the Plainness makes it the fitter for the ignorant, who are the far greatest number, and have, the greatest need. I have added the 9, 10, 11, and 12. Heads or Common places, which I did not deliver to you for want of time; and because the rest are too briefly touched (as contrived for an hours work) I have enlarged these; though making them somewhat unsutable to the rest, yet sutable to the use of those they are now intended for: The Directions also in the end are added.*

*Blessed be the Father of Lights, who  
hath*

*hath set up so many burning and shining lights in your City, and hath watered you so strentiously with the Rivers of his Sanctuary, that you have frequent opportunities for the refreshment of your souls, to the joy of your friends, the grief of your enemies, and the glory of that Providence which hath hitherto maintained them, in despite of Persecution, Heresies and Hell! It was not alwaies so in London: It is not so in all other places, or famous Cities in the world: Nor are you sure that it will be alway so with you. It doth me good to remember what blessed Lights have shined among you, that now are more gloriously shining in a higher sphere: Preston, Sibbes, Stoughton, Taylor, Stock, Randal, Gouge, Gataker, with multitudes more that are now with Christ! It did me good to read in the Preface to Mr. Gatakers funeral Sermon, by one of your reverend and faithful Guides, what a number of sound and unanimous Labourers are yet close at work in that part of Christs Vineyard! And it did me good in that short experience and observati-*

*on while I was there, to hear and see so much of their Prudence, Unity and Fidelity.*

*Believe it, it is the Gospel of Christ that is your Glory: and if London be more honorable then other great, and famous Cities of the earth, it is the light of Gods face and the plenty and power of his ordinances and Spirit that doth advance and honour it. O know then the day of your visitation!*

*Three things I shall take leave to propound to your Consideration, which I am certain God requireth at your hand. The first is, that you grow in knowledge, humility heavenliness and Unity, according to the blessed means that you enjoy. In my eyes it is the greatest shame to a people in the world, and a sign of barbarousness or blockishness, when we can hear and read what a famous, learned powerful Minister such a place, or such a place had, and yet see as much ignorance, ungodliness, unruliness and sensuality as if the Gospel had scarce ever been there. I hope it is not thus with you; but I have found it so in too many places of England.*



England. *We that never saw the faces of their Ministers, but have only read their holy Labours, have been ready to think, Sure there are few ignorant or ungodly ones in such a Congregation! Sure they are a people rich in Grace, and eminently qualified above their brethren, who have lived under such Teaching as this! At least, sure there can be none left that have an enmity to the fear of God! But when we have come to the Towns where such men spent their lives, and laid out their labours, we have found ignorant sottish worldlings, unprofitable or giddy unstable Professors, and some haters of godliness among them, O what a shame is this to them to the eyes of wise men! and what a confounding aggravation of their sin before God! Thrive therefore and be fruitful in the Vineyard of the Lord, that it may not repent him that he hath planted and watered you.*

*The second is this; Improve your interest to the utmost, for the continuance of a faithful Ministry among you, and when any places*

*ces are void, do what you can to get a supply of the most Able men. Your City is the Heart of the Nation: you cannot be sick but we shall all feel it. If you be infected with false Doctrines, the Countreys will ere long receive the Contagion. You have a very great influence on all the Land, for good or evil! And do you think the undermining enemies of the Church have not a special Design upon you in this point? and will not promote it as far as is in their power? Could they but get in Popish or Dividing Teachers among you, they know how many advantages they should gain at once! They would have some to grieve and trouble your faithful Guides, & hinder them in the work, and lessen that estimation which by their Unity they would obtain: And every Deceiver will hope to catch some fish, that casteth his Net among such store. We beseech you, if there be Learned, Holy, Judicious men in England, that can be had for supply on such occasions, let them be yours; that you may be fed with the Best, and Guided by the Wisest, and we may have all recourse to you for advice;*

*advice; and where there are most Opposers and Seducers, there may be the most Powerful, Convincing helps, at hand; Let us in the Country have the honest raw young Preachers, and see that you have the chief Fathers and Pillars in the Church. I speak it not for your sakes alone, but because we have all Dependance on you.*

*The third thing which I humbly crave, is that you will Know them which Labour among you, and are over you in the Lord, and admonish you, and to esteem them very highly in love for their work sake; and be at peace among your selves. 1 Thes. 5. 12, 13. And that you will instead of grieving or rejecting your Guides, Obey them that have the Rule over you, and submit your selves: for they watch for your souls as they that must give account, that they may do it with joy, and not with grief, for that is unprofitable for you, Heb. 13. 17. 7. Encourage your Teachers, for their work is great, their spirits are weak, they are but frail men; the enemy is more industrious against them.*  
then

*then any men; and their discouragements are very many, and the difficulties which they must encounter are very great. Especially, obey, submit and encourage them in the work of Government and Exercise of Christs Discipline, and managing the Keys of the Kingdom which he hath put into their hand. Do you not perceive what a strait your Teachers are in! The Lord Jesus requireth them to exercise his Discipline faithfully and impartially: He giveth them not empty Titles of Rule, but layes upon them the burden of Ruling: It is his work, more then their honour that he intends: and if they will have the Honor, it must be by the work. The work is, as to Teach the ignorant, and convince the unbelieving and gain saying, so to admonish, the disorderly and scandalous, and to reject and cast out of the Communion of the Church the Obstinate and Impenitent; and to set by the Leprous, that they infect not the rest; and to separate thus the precious from the vile by Christs Discipline, that dividing separation, and soul-destroying Transgressions*

*ons may be prevented or cured. This work Christ hath charged upon them, and will have it done whoever is against it. If they obey him and do it, what a tumult, what clamours and discontents will they raise! How many will be ready to rise up against them with hatred and scorn I though it be the undoubted work of Christ, which even under persecution was performed by the Church-Guides. When they do but keep a scandalous untractable Sinner from the Communion of the Church in the Lords Supper, what repinings doth it raise! But, alas, this is a small part of the Discipline: if all the apparently obstinate and impenitent were cast out, what a stir would they make! And if Christ be not obeyed, what a stir will conscience make? And it is not only between Christ and men, but between men and men, that your Guides are put upon streights. The Separatists reproach them for suffering the Impenitent to continue members of their Churches, and make it the pretence of their separation from them; having little to say of any moment against  
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*the authorized way of Government; but only against our slackness in the Execution. And if we should set to the close Exercise of it, as is meet, how would City and Country ring of it, and what Indignation should we raise in the multitude against us! O what need have your Guides of your Encouragement and best Assistance in this streight! God hath set them on a work so ungrateful and displeasing to flesh and blood, that they cannot be faithful in it, but twenty to one they will draw a world of Hatred upon themselves, if not mens fists about their ears. Festred sores will not be lancht and searcht with ease: Corrupted members are unwilling to be cut off, and cast aside: Especially if any of the great ones fall under the censure, who are big in the eyes of the world and in their own. And yet our Sovereign Lord must be obeyed; and his house must be swept, and the filth cast out, by what names or Titles so ever it be dignified with men. He must be pleased, if all he displeased by it. Withdraw not your help then from this needful work. It is by the  
Word,*

Word, Spirit, and Ministry, *that Christ the King of his Church doth Govern it: Not separatedly, but jointly, by all three: To disobey these, is to disobey Christ: and subjection to Christ is Essential to our Christianity. This well thought on might do much to recover the Unruly that are Recoverable. You may conjecture by the strange opposition that Church-Government meets with from all sorts of carnal and corrupted minds, that there is somewhat in it that is eminently of God. I shall say no more but this, that It is an Able, Judicious, Godly, Faithful Ministry, not barely heard and applauded, but humbly and piously submitted to, and obeyed in the Lord, that must be your truest present glory, and the means of your everlasting Peace and Joy.*

*So testifieth from the Lord, Your servant  
in the faith of Christ,*

*Rich. Baxter.*



## To the Ignorant or Careless Reader.



*Seeing the Providence of God hath commanded forth this plain Discourse, I shall hope (upon experience of his dealing in the like cases with me) That he hath some work for it do in the world. Who knows but it was intended for the saving of thy soul, by opening thine eyes and awaking thee from thy sin, who art now in Reading of it! Be it known to thee it is the certain Truth of God, and of high concernment to thy soul that it treateth of: and therefore requireth thy most sober Consideration. Thou hast in it (how weakly soever it is managed by me) an advantage put into thy hand from God, to help thee in the greatest work in the world, even to prepare for the great approaching Judgement. In the name of God, I require thee, cast not away this advantage: Turn not away thine ears or heart from this warning that is sent to thee from  
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*the living God! Seeing all the world cannot keep thee from judgement, nor save thee in Judgement: let not all the world be able to keep thee from a speedy and serious preparation for it. Do it presently lest God come before thou art ready! Do it seriously, lest the Tempter over-reach thee, and thou shouldst ne found among the foolish self-deceivers when it is too late to do it better. I in-treat this of thee on the behalf of thy soul, and as thou tenderest thy everlasting Peace with God, that thou wouldst afford these matters thy deepest Consideration. Think on them, whether they are not true and weighty: Think of them lying down and rising up. And seeing this small Book is faln into thy hands, all that I would beg of thee concerning it, is, that though wouldst bestow now and then an hour to read it, and read it to thy family or friends as well as to thy self: and as you go, Consider what you read, and Pray the Lord to help it to thy heart, and to assist thee in the Practice, that it may not rise up in Judgement against thee. If thou have not leisure at other, take now and then an hour on the Lords dayes, or at night to that purpose: and if any passage through brevity (especially near the beginning) seem dark to thee, Read it again, and again, and ask the help of an Instructor, that thou mayest understand it. May it but help thee out of the snares*

*of sin, and promote the saving of thy Immortal soul, and thy comfortable appearance at the great day of Christ, I have the thing which I intended and desired. The Lord open thy Heart, and accompany his Truth with the Blessing of his Spirit! Amen.*

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A

# SERMON

Of Judgement,

Preached at *Pauls* before the Honourable Lord Maior and Aldermen of the City of *London*, Dec. 17. 1654.

2 Cor. 5. 10, 11. *For we must all appear before the judgement seat of Christ, that every one may receive the things done in his body, according to that he hath done, whether it be good or bad. Knowing therefore the terrours of the Lord we perswade men.*



T is not unlikely, that some of those wits that are taken more with things new then with things Necessary, will marvel that I choose so common a subject, and tell me that they all know this already. But I do it purposely upon these following

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Considerations. 1. Because I well know, that it is these Common Truths that are the great and necessary things which mens everlasting happiness or misery doth most depend upon. You maybe ignorant of many Controversies and Inferiour points, without the danger of your souls, but so you cannot of these Fundamentals. 2. Because its apparent by the lives of men, that few know these Common Truths savingly, that think they know them. 3. Because there are several degrees of knowing the same Truths, and the best are imperfect in degree, the principal growth in knowledge that we should look after, is not to know *more* matters then we knew before, but to know *that better* and with a clearer light and firmer apprehension, which we darkly and slightly knew before. You may more safely be without *any* knowledge at all of many lower Truths, then without *some further degree* of the knowledge of those which you already know. 4. Besides it is known by sad Experience, that many perish who know the Truth, for want of the consideration of it and making use of what they know, and so their knowledge doth but condemn them. We have as much need therefore to reach and help you to get these Truths which you know into your hearts and lives, as to tell you more. 5. And indeed, it is the impression

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pression of these great and Master-Truths, wherein the vitals and essentials of Gods Image upon the soul of man doth consist: And it is these Truths that are the very Instruments of the great works that arc to be done upon the heart by the Spirit and our selves. In the right use of these it is that the Principal part of the skill and holy wisdom of a Christian doth consist; and in the diligent and constant use of these lieth the life and trade of Christianity. There is nothing amiss in mens hearts or lives, but it is for want of sound knowing and believing, or well using these Fundamentals.

6. And moreover, methinks, in this choice of my subject, I may expect this advantage with the Hearers, that I may spare that labour that else would be necessary for the proof of my Doctrine: and that I may also have easier access to your hearts, and have a fuller stroak at them, and with less resistance. If I came to tell you of any thing not Common, I know not how far I might expect belief from you. You might say *These things are uncertain to us, or all men are not of this mind*. But when every Hearer confesseth the truth of my doctrine, and no man can deny it, without denying Christianity it self, I hope I may expect that your hearts should the sooner receive the impression of this Doctrine, and the sooner yield to the duties which

it directs you to: and the easier let go the sins which from so certain a Truth shall be discovered.

The words of my text, are the reason which the Apostle giveth both of his perswading other men to the fear of God, and his care to approve to God his own heart and life. They contain the Assertion and Description of the great Judgement, and one Use which he makes of it. It assureth us, that Judged we *must be*, and *who* must be so Judged, and *by whom*, and *about what*, and *on what terms*, and *to what end*.

The meaning of the words, so far as is necessary, I shall give you briefly. *We all*, both we Apostles that Preach the Gospel, and you that hear it, *must*, willing or unwilling, there is no avoiding it. *Appear*, stand forth or make your appearance, and there have your hearts and ways laid open, and appear as well as we. *Before the judgement seat of Christ; i.e.* before the Redeemer of the world, to be Judged by him as our Rightful Lord. *That every one*, even of all mankind which are, were, or shall be, without exception; *May receive*, that is, may receive his sentence adjudging him to his due; and then may receive the execution of the sentence; and may go away from the barr with that Reward or Punishment that is his due according to the Law by which he is Judged. *The things done in his*  
*body,*

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*body*, that is, the due Reward of the works done in his body; or as some copies read it *The things proper to the body*. i.e. due to the man, even body as well as soul. *According to what he hath done; whether it be good or bad*: i.e. This is the cause to be tried and Judged, whether men have done well or ill, whiles they were in the flesh; and what is due to them according to their deeds. *Knowing therefore, &c.* i.e. Being certain therefore that these things are so, and that such a Terrible Judgement of Christ, will come, we perswade men to become Christians, and live as such, that they may then speed well, when others shall be destroyed; or as others. *Knowing the fear of the Lord*, that is the true Religion, *we perswade men*.

*Doct.* 1. There will be a Judgement. *Doct.* 2. Christ will be the Judge. *Doct.* 3. All men shall there appear. *Doct.* 4. Men shall be then Judged according to the works that they did in the flesh, whether good or evil. *Doct.* 5. The end of Judgement is, that men may receive their final due by Sentence and Execution. *Doct.* 6. The knowledge and confederation of the terrible Judgement of God, should move us to perswade, and men to be perswaded to carefull preparation.

The ordinary method for the handling of this subject of Judgement should be this. 1. To

shew you what Judgement is in the General, and what it doth contain: and that is, 1. The persons. 2. The cause. 3. The Actions. 1. The parties are, 1. the Accuser. 2. the Defendant. 3. Sometime Assistants. 4 The Judge. 2. The cause contains, 1. The Accusation. 2. The Defence. 3. With the Evidence of both. 4. And the Merit. The merit of the cause is as it agreeth with the Law and Equity. 3. The Judicial Actions are, 1. Introductory. 1. Citation. 2. Compulsion if need be. 3. Appearance of the Accused. II. Of the Essence of Judgement. 1. Debate by 1. the Accuser. 2. Defendant, called the Disception of the cause. 2. By the Judge. 1. Exploration. 2. Sentence. 3. To see to the execution; But Because this Method is less suitable to your capacities, and hath something humane, I will reduce all to these following heads.

1. I will shew what Judgement is.
2. Who is the Judge: and why.
3. Who must be Judged.
4. Who is the Accuser.
5. How the citation, constraint and appearance will be.
6. What is the Law by which men shall be judged.
7. What will be the cause of the day: what the Accusation, and what must be the just Defence.
8. What will be the Evidence.
9. What



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9. What are those frivolous inefficient excuses by which the unrighteous may think to escape.

10. What will be the sentence: who shall *dye*, and who shall *live*; and what the Reward and Punishment is.

11. What are the Properties of the Sentence.

12. What and by whom the execution will be. In these particular heads we contain the whole Doctrine of this Judgement, and in this more familiar method shall handle it.

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I. **F**OR the first, Judgement, as taken *largely*, comprehendeth all the forementioned particulars; As taken more *strictly* for the Act of the Judge, it is *the trial of a Controverted case*. In our case note these things following.

1. Gods Judgement is not intended for any Discovery to himself of what he knows not already: he knows already that all men are: and what they have done: and what is their due: But it is to discover to others and to men themselves the ground of his sentence, that so his Judgement may attain its end: for the gloryfying his grace on the Righteous, and for the

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the convincing the wicked of their sin and desert, and to shew to all the world the Righteousness of the Judge, and of his Sentence and Execution,, *Rom. 3. 4, 26. and Rom. 2. 2.*

2. It is not a Controversie therefore undecided in the mind of God, that is there to be decided, but onely one that is undecided as to the knowledge and mind of creatures.

3. Yet is not this Judgement *a bare Declaration, but a Decision*, and so *a Declaration* thereupon: the cause will be then put but of controversie, and all further expectation of Decision be at an end; and with the justified there will be no more Accusation, and with the condemned no more hope for ever.

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II. **F**OR the second thing, who shall be the Judge; I answer, The Judge is *God himself by Jesus Christ.*

1. Principally, God as Creator.

2. As also, God as Redeemer, the humane nature of Jesus Christ having a derived subordinate power. God lost not his right to his creature either by mans fall, or the Redemption by Christ, but by the latter hath a new further right; but it is in and by Christ that God judgeth: For as *meet Creator of innocent man*, God judgeth

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judgeth none, but hath committed all judgement to the Son, who hath procured this right by the redeeming of fallen man, *John* 5. 32. But as the Son only doth it in the neerer sense, so the Father as Creator doth it remotely and principally.

1. In that the power of the Son is derived from the Father, and so standeth in subordination to him as Fountain or Efficient.

2. In that the Judgement of the Son (as also his whole Mediatorship) is to bring men to God their maker as their ultimate end, and recover them to him from whom they are faln, and so as a means to that end, the Judgement of the Son is subordinate to the Father.

From hence you may see these following Truths worthy your consideration.

1. That all men are Gods creatures, and none are the workmanship of themselves or any other; or else the Creator should not Judge them on that right.

2. That Christ dyed for All, and is the Redeemer of the world, and a sacrifice for All, or else he should not Judge them on that Right. For he will not Judge wicked men as he will do the Devils, as the *meer enemies* of his Redeemed ones, but as being themselves his subjects in the world, and being bought by him, and therefore become his own, who ought to have

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have glorified him that bought them, 2 *Cor.* 5. 14, 15. 2 *Pet.* 2. 1. 1 *Cor.* 6. 19, 20. 1 *Joh.* 2. 2. *Heb.* 2. 9. 1 *Tim.* 2. 6. 7.

3. Hence it appeareth that all men were under some Law of grace, and did partake of some of the Redeemers mercy. Though the Gospell came not to all, yet all had that mercy which could come from no other Fountain but his Blood, and which should have brought them neerer to Christ then they were, (though it were not sufficient to bring them to believe;) and which should have led them to Repentance. *Rom.* 2. 4. For the neglecting of which they justly perish; and not *meerly* for sinning against the law that was given man in innocency: Were that so, Christ would not Judge them as Redeemer, and that for the abuse or not improvement of his Talents, as he tels us he will do, *Mat.* 25. *per totum*.

4. If God will be the Judge, then none can expect by any shifts or indirect means to scape at that day. For how should it be?

1. It is not possible that any should keep out of *sight*, or hide their sin and the evill of their actions, and so delude the Judge: God will not be mocked now, nor deceived then, *Gal.* 6. 7. they grosly deceive themselves that imagine any such thing: God must be Omniscient and All-seeing, or he cannot be God. Should  
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you hide your cause from men and from Devils, and be ignorant of it your selves, yet cannot you hide it from God. Never did there a thought pass thy heart, or a word pass thy mouth, which God was not acquainted with: and as he knows them, so doth he observe them. He is not as Imperfect man, taken up with other business, so that he cannot mind *All*. As easie is it with him to observe every Thought, or Word, or Action of thine, as if he had but *that one* in the world to observe: and as easie to observe each particular sinner, as if he had not another creature to look after in the world. He is a fool indeed that thinks now that God takes no notice of him, *Ezek.* 8. 12. and 9. 9. or, that thinketh then to escape in the croud: He that found out one Guest that had not on a wedding Garment, *Mat.* 22. 12. will then find out every unholy soul, and give him so sad a salutation as shall make him speechless. *Job* 11. 11. *For he knoweth vain man; he seeth wickedness also, and will he not consider it?*

2. It is not possible that any should scape at that Day by any Tricks of wit and false Reasoning in their own Defence. God knoweth a sound Answer from an unsound, and a Truth from a Lye. Righteousness may be perverted here on earth, by out-witting the Judge; but so will it not be then; To hope any of this, is  
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to hope that God will not be God. It is in vain then for the *unholy* man to say he is *holy*, or for any sinner to deny, or excuse, or extenuate his sin: To bring forth the counterfeit of any Grace, and plead with God any shels of hypocritical performances, and to think to prove a Title to heaven by any thing short of Gods Condition, all these will be vain attempts.

3. And as impossible will it prove by fraud of flattery, by perswasion or bribery, or by any other means, to pervert Justice by turning the mind of God who is the Judge: fraud and flattery, bribery and importunity may do much with weak men; but with God they will do nothing. Were he changeable and partial, he were not God.

4. If God be Judge, you may see the Cavils of Infidels are foolish, when they ask, *How long will God he in Trying and Judging so many persons, and taking an account of so many Words, and Thoughts and Deeds? Sure it will be a long time, and a difficult work.* As if God were as man, that knoweth not things till he seek out their Evidence by particular signs. Let these fools understand, if they have any undemanding, that the infinite God can shew to every man at once, all the thoughts, and words, and actions that ever he hath been guilty of. And in the twink of an eye, even at one view,  
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can make all the world to see their ways and their deservings, Causing their Confidences and Memories to present them all before them in such a sort as shalt be equivalent to a verbal debate. *Psal.* 50. 21, 22. he will see them in order before them.

5. If Jesus Christ be the Judge, then what a comfort mud it needs be to his members, that he shall be Judge that loved them to the death, and whom they loved above their lives, and he who was their Rock; of hope and strength, and the desire and delight of their souls!

6. And if Jesus Christ mud be the Judge, what confusion will it bring to the faces of his enemies, and of all that set light by him in the day of their visitation? to see Mercy turned against them, and he that dyed for them, now ready to condemn them: and that blood and grace which did Aggravate their sin, to be pleaded against them, to the increase of their misery: how sad will this be!

7. If the God of Love, and Grace and Truth, be Judge, then no man need to fear any wrong. No subtilty of the Accuser, nor darkness of Evidence: no prejudice or partiality, or what soever else may be imagined, can there, appear to the wrong of your cause. Get a good cause and fear nothing: and if your cause be bad, nothing can deliver you.

III. FOR

III. **F**OR the Third Point, Who are they that must be judged?

*Answ.* All the rational Creatures in this lower world. And it seems, Angels also, either *all*, or *some*: But because their case is more darkly made known to us, and less concerns us, we will pass it by. Every man that hath been made or born on earth (except Christ, who is God and man, and is the Judgemust be judged. If any foolish Infidels shall *say*, *Where shall so great a number stand?* I answer him, That he knoweth not the things invisible; either the nature of Spirits and spiritual bodies, nor what place containeth them, or *how-*, but easily he may know that he that gave them all abeing, cast sustain them all, and have room jfor them all, and can at once disclose the thoughts of all, as I said before.

The first in Order to be judged, are, the Saints, *Mat.* 25. and then with Christ they shall judge the test of the World, *1 Cor.* 6, 2, 3. not in an equal authority and commission with Christ, but as the present Approvers of his Righteous Judgement. The princes of the earth shall stand then before Christ, even as the Peasants; and the honourable as the base; the rich  
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and the poor shall meet together, and the Lord shall judge them all, *Prov. 22. 2*, No men shall be excused from standing at that Bar, and giving up their account, and receiving their doom. Learned and unlearned, young and old, godly, and ungodly, all must stand there. I know some have vainly imagined, that the righteous shall not have any of their sins mentioned, but their graces and duties only; but they consider not, that things will not then be transacted by words as we do now, but by cleer discoveries by the infinite Light; and that if God should not discover to them their sins, he would not discover the Riches of his Grace in the pardon of all these sins: even then they must be humbled in themselves, that they may be glorified, and for ever cry. Not unto us Lord, but unto thy name be the glory.

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IV. **F**OR the Fourth Particular, *Who will be the Accuser?*

*Answ.* 1. Satan is called in Scripture the Accuser of the Brethren, *Revel. 12. 10.* and we find in *job 1.* and other places, that now he doth Practise it even before God: and therefore we judge it probable that he will do so then, But we would determine of no-  
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thing that Scripture hath nor clearly determined.

2. Confidence will be an Accuser, though especially of the wicked, yet in some sence of the righteous: for it will tell the truth, to all: and therefore so far as men are faulty, it will tell them of their faults. The wicked it will accuse of unpardoned sin, and of sin unrepented of; the godly only of sin repented of and pardoned. It will be a Glass wherein every man may see the face of his heart and former Life, *Rom.* 1. 15.

3. The Judge himself will be the Principal Accuser; for it is he that is wronged, and he that prosecutes the cause, and will do justice on the wicked: God judgeth even the righteous themselves to be sinners, or else they could not be pardoned sinners. But he judgeth the wicked to be impenitent, unbelieving, unconverted sinners. Remember what I said before, that it is not a verbal accusation, but an opening of the truth of the cause to the view of ourselves and others, that God will then perform.

Nor can any think it unworthy of God to be mens Accuser by such a disclosure, it being no dishonour to the purest light to reveal a dunghill, or to the greatest Prince to accuse a Traytor. Nor is it unmeet that God should be both Accuser and Judge: seeing he is both absolute  
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Lord, and perfectly just, and so far beyond all suspicion of Injustice. His Law also doth virtually accuse, *Joh. 5. 45.* but of this by itself.

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V. **F**OR the Fifth Particular, *How will the sinners he called to the Bar?*

*Answ.* God will not stand to send them a Citation, nor require him to make his voluntary Appearance: but willing or unwilling, he will bring them in.

1. Before each mans particular Judgement, he sendeth Death to call away his soul, a surly Serjeant, that will have no Nay: How dear so ever this world may be to men, and how loth so ever they are to depart, away they must, and come before the Lord that made them; Death will not be bribed. Every man that was set in the vineyard in the morning of their lives, must be called out at evening to Receive according to what he hath done; then must the naked soul alone appear before its Judge and be accomptible for all that was done in the body: and be sent before till the final judgement to remain in happiness or misery, till the body be raised again, and joyned to it.

In this appearance or the soul before God, it seemeth by Scripture, that there is some Mini-

stry of Angels; for *Luke* 16. 32. it is said that the Angels carried *Lazarus*, that is, his soul, into *Abrahams* bosom. What local motion there is, or situation of souls, is no fit matter for the enquiry of Mortals: and what it is in this that the Angels will do, we cannot clearly understand as yet; but most certain it is, that as soon as ever the soul is out of the body, it comes to its account before the God of Spirits.

2. At the end of the world the bodies of all men shall be raised from the earth, and joynd again to their souls; and the soul and body shall be judged to their endless date; and this is the great and general Judgement, where all men shall at once appear. The same power of God that made men of nothing, will as easily then new-make them by a Resurrection; by which he will add much more perfection, even to the wicked in their Naturals, which will make them capable of the greater misery; even they shall have immortal and incorruptible bodies, which may be the subjects of immortal woe, *1 Cor.* 15. 53. *John* 5. 28, 29.

Of this Resurrection, and our Appearance at Judgement, the Angels will be some way the Ministers; as they shall come with Christ to Judgement so they shall sound his Trumpet, *1 Thes.* 4. 16. and they shall gather the wicked  
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out of Gods Kingdom; and they shall gather the Tares to burn them, *Matth.* 13. 39, 40, 41. in the end of the world the Angels shall come forth and sever the wicked from among the just, and shall cast them into the Furnace of fire, *Mat.* 17. 49. 50.

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**F**OR the sixth particular. *What Law is it that men shall be Judged by?*

*Answ.* That which was given them to live by: Gods Law is but *the sign of his will, to teach us what shall be due from us and to us;* before we fell he gave us such a Law as was suitable to our perfection; when we had sinned and turned from him, as we ceased not to be his creatures, nor be to be our Lord, so he destroyed not his Law, nor discharged or absolved us from the duty of our obedience. But because we stood condemned by that Law, and could not be Justified by it, having once Transgressed it, he was pleased to make a *Law of Grace, even a new, a remedying Law,* by which we might be saved from the deserved punishment of the Old. So we shall be tryed at Judgement upon both these Laws, but ultimately upon the Last. The first Law commanded perfect Obedience, and threat-

ned Death to as if ever we disobeyed; the second Law finding us under the Guilt of sin against the first, doth command us to Repent and Believe in Christ, and so to return to God by him; and promiseth us pardon of all our sins up on that Condition, and also if we persevere, everlasting Glory. So that in Judgement though it. must be first evinced that we are sinners, and have deserved Death according to the Law of pure nature; yet that is not the upshot of the Judgement. For the enquiry will be next, whether we have accepted the remedy, and so obeyed the Law of grace, and performed its Condition for pardon and salvation; and upon this our Life or Death will depend. It is both these Laws that condemn the wicked; but it is only the Law of grace that justifieth the righteous.

*Obj. But how shall Heathens be judged by the Law of grace, that never did receive it?*

*Answ.* The express Gospel some of them had nor, and therefore shall not directly be Judged by it, but much of the Redeemers mercy they did enjoy, which should have led them to repent, and seek out after Recovery from their misery, and to come nearer Christ; and for the neglect and abuse of this, they shall be judged; and not meerly for sinning against the Law that was given us in pure innocency: So that  
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Christ as Redeemer shall judge them as well as others: though they had but one Talent, yet must they give an account of that to the Redeemer, from whom they received it. But if any be unsatisfied in this, let them remember, that as God hath left the state of such more dark to us, and the terms on which he will judge them; so doth it much more concern us to look to the terms of our own Judgement.

Obj. *But how shall infants be judged by the Gospel, that were incapable of it?*

Ans. For ought I find in Scripture, they stand or fall with their parents, and on the same terms; but I leave each to their own thoughts.

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VII. **F**OR the seventh head, *What will be the cause of the day to be enquired after? what the Accusation, and what the Defence?*

Ans. This may be gathered from what was last said. The great cause of the day will be to enquire and determine who shall die, and who shall live; who ought to go to heaven, and who to hell for ever, according to the Law by which they must then be judged.

1. As there is a twofold Law by which they must be judged, so will there then be a two-

sold Accusation. The first will be, that they were sinners, and so having violated the Law of God, they Deserve Everlasting Death, according to that Law: If no defence could be made, this one Accusation would condemn all idle world; for it is most certain that all are sinners, and as certain that all sin deserveth Death. The only defence against this Accusation lyeth in this Plea; Confessing the charge, we must plead that Christ hath satisfied for sins, and upon that consideration God hath forgiven us; and therefore being forgiven, we ought not to be punished; To prove this we must shew the pardon under Gods hand in the Gospel. But because this pardoning Act of the Gospel doth forgive none but those that Repent and believe, and so return to God, and to sincere Obedience for the time to come; therefore the next Accusation will be, that *we did not perform these Conditions of forgiveness; And therefore being Unbelievers, Impenitent and Rebels Against the Redeemer, we have no right to pardon, but by the sentence of the Gospel, are lyable to a greater punishment for this contempt of Christ and Grace.* This Accusation is either true or false: where it is true, God and Conscience, who speak the truth, may well be said to be the Accusers: Where it is *false*, it can be only the work of Satan the malicious adversary  
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who, as we may see in *Jobs* case, will not stick to bring a false Accusation.

If any think that the Accuser will not do so vain a work, at least they may see that *potentially* this is the Accusation that lyeth against us, and which we must be Justified against. For all *Justification* implyeth an *Actual* or *Potential Accusation*.

He that is truly accused of final Impenitency, or Unbelief, or Rebellion, hath no other Defence to make; but must needs be condemned.

He that is falsely accused of such non-performance of the condition of Grace, must deny the Accusation, and plead his own personal Righteousness as against that Accusation; and produce that Faith, Repentance and sincere Obedience and Perseverance by which he fulfilled that Condition, and so is *Evangelically Righteous* in himself, and therefore hath part in the blood of Christ, which is instead of a *Legal righteousness* to him, in all things else, as having procured him a pardon of all his sin, and aright to everlasting glory.

And thus we must then be Justified by Christs satisfaction only, against the accusation of being sinners in general, and of deserving Gods wrath for the Breach of the Law of works; But we must be Justified by our faith, repen-

repentance and sincere Obedience it self, against the Accusation of being *Impenitent, Unbelievers, and Rebels against Christ*, and having not performed the Condition of the promise, and so having no part in Christ and his Benefits.

So that in Summ you see, that the cause of the day will be to enquire, Whether, being all known sinners, we have accepted of Christ upon his terms, and so have right in him and his benefits, or not? Whether they have forsaken this vain world for him, and loved him so faithfully, that they have manifested it, in parting with these things at his Command? And this is the meaning of *Mat. 25*. Where the enquiry is made to be, whether they have fed and visited him in his members, or not? That is, whether they have so far loved him as their Redeemer, and God by him, as that they have manifested this to his members according to Opportunity, though it cost them the hazzard or loss of all: Seeing danger, and labour, and cost, are fitter to express love by, then Empty Complements and bare Professions.

Whether it be particularly enquired after, or only taken for granted that men are sinners, and have deserved Death according to thee *Law of works*, and that Christ hath satisfied  
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by his death, is all one as to the matter in hand, seeing Gods enquiry is but the Discoverie and Conviction of us. But the last Question, which must decide the Controversie, will be, whether we have performed the condition of the Gospel?

I have the rather also said all this, to shew you in what sense these words are taken in the text, that *Every man shall be Judged according to what he hath done in the flesh whether it be good or bad*. Though every man be Judged worthy of Death for sinning, yet every man shall not be Judged to dye for it: and no man shall be Judged worthy of Life for his good works: It is therefore according to the Gospel, as the rule of judgement, that this is meant. They that have Repented and believed, and returned to true, though *imperfect* Obedience, shall be Judged to everlasting Life, *according* to these works; not because these works *Deserve* it, but because the *free Gift in the Gospel* through the blood of Christ, doth make these things the condition of our possessing it. They that have lived and dyed Impenitent Unbelievers and Rebels against Christ; shall be judged to everlasting punishment, *because* they have *deserved* it both by their sin in *general* against the Law, and by these sins in *special* against the Gospel. This is called *the Merit of the Cause,*

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*Cause*, that is, what is a mans *due* according to the true meaning of the Law; Though the due may be by free gift. And thus you see what will see the cause of the Day, and the matter to be enquired after and decided, as to our Life or Death.

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VIII. **T**HE next point in our method, is, to shew you, *What wil he the Evidence of the Cause?*

*Answ.* There is a fivefold Evidence among men. 1. When the fact is notorious. 2. The knowledge of an unsuspected Competent Judg. 3. The parties Confession. 4. Witness. 5. Instruments and visible effects of the action. All these Evidences will be at hand, and any one of them sufficient for the conviction of the guilty person at that day.

1. As the sins of *all men*; so the *Impenitency* and *Rebellion* of the *wicked* was notorious, or at least will be then. For though some play the hypocrites, and hide the matter from the world and themselves, yet God shall open their hearts and former lives to themselves, and to the view of all the world. He shall set their sins in order before them so, that it shall be utterly in vain to deny or excuse them. If any men will then think to make their cause as good to God as they can now do to us, that are not able to see  
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their hearts, they will be souly mistaken. Now they can say they have as good hearts as the belt: then God will bring them out in the light; and shew them to themselves and all the world, whether they were good or bad. Now they will face us down that they do truly Repent, and they obey God as well as they can; but God that knoweth the Deceivers, will then undeceive them. We cannot now make men acquainted with their own unsanctified hearts, nor convince them that have not true Faith, Repentance or Obedience; but God will convince them of it; They can find shifts and false answers to put off a *Minister* with; but *God* will not so be shifted off. Let us preach as plainly to them as we can, and do all that ever we are able to acquaint them with the irnpenitency and unholiness of their own heart, and the necessity of a new heart and life, yet we cannot do it, but they will Believe whether we will or not, that the old heart will serve the turn? But how easily will *God* make them know the contrary? *We* plead with them in the dark; for though we have the candle of the Gospel in our hands when we come to shew them their corruption, yet they shut their eyes, and are wilfully blind; But *God* will open their eyes whether they will or not, not by *holy Illumination*, but by *forced conviction*; and then he will plead with them as in the open light. See  
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*here thy own unholy soul; canst thou now say thou didst love me above all? canst thou deny but thou didst love this world before me? and serve thy flesh and lusts, though I told thee if thou didst so thou shouldst dye? Look upon thy own heart now, and see whether it be an holy or an unholy heart; a spiritual or a fleshly heart; a heavenly or an earthly heart? Look now upon all the course of thy life, and see whether thou didst live to me, or to the world and the flesh? Oh how easily will God convince men then of the very sins of their thoughts, and in their secret Closets, when they thought that no witness could have disclosed them! Therefore its said that the Books shall be opened, and the dead Judged out of the books, Revel. 20. 12. Dan. 7. 10.*

The second Evidence will be *the knowledge of the Judge*. If the *sinner* would not be *convinced*; yet it is sufficient that the *Judge* knoweth the Cause; God needeth no further witness; he saw thee committing adultery in secret, lying, stealing forswearing in secret. If thou do not know thy own heart to be unholy, it is enough that God knoweth it. If you have the face to say, *Lord, when did we see thee hungry? &c. Mat. 25. 44.* yet God will make good the charge against thee, and there needeth no more Testimony then his own. Can foolish sinners think to lie hid or escape at that day, that will now sin wilfully

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*wilfully before their Judge?* that know every day that their *Judge* is *looking* on them while they forget him, and give up themselves to the world, and yet go on even under his eye, as if to his face they dared him to punish them?

3. The third Evidence will be, *the sinners Confession*. God will force their own Consciences to witness against them, and their own tongues to confess the Accusation. If they do at first excuse it, he will leave them speechless, yea and condemning themselves before they have done.

Oh what a difference between their language now and then! *Now* we cannot tell them of their sin and misery, but they either tell us of our own faults, or bid us look to our selves, or deny or excuse their fault, or make light of it: but *then* their own tongues shall confess them, and cry out of the wilful folly that they committed, and lay a heavier charge upon them then we can now do. *Now* if we tell them that we are afraid they are unregenerate, and least their hearts are not truly set upon God; they will tell us they hope to be saved with such hearts as they have: But *then*, Oh how they will confess the folly and falseness of their own hearts! You may see a little of their case even in despairing sinners on earth, how far they are from denying or excusing

sing their sins. *Judas* cryes out, *I have sinned in betraying Innocent blood*, *Mat. 27. 4.* out of their own mouth shall they be Judged. That very tongue that now excuseth their sin, will in their torments be their great Accuser. For God will have it so to be.

4. The fourth Evidence will be the *witnesses of others*. Oh how many thousand witnesses might there be produced, were there need to convince the guilty soul at that day!

1. All the Ministers of Christ that ever preached to them, or warned them, will be sufficient witnesses against them: *we must needs* testifie that we preached to them the truth of the Gospel, and they would not believe it. We preached to them the goodness of God, yet they set not their hearts upon him: we shewed them their sin, and they were not humbled. We told them of the danger of an unregenerate state, and they did not regard us: we acquainted them with the Absolute Necessity of holiness, but they made light of all: We let them know the deceitfulness of their hearts, and the need of a close and faithful examination, but they would not bestow an hour in such a work; nor scarce once be afraid of being mistaken and miscarrying. We let them know the vanity of this world, and yet they would not forsake it no not for Christ and the hopes  
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of glory: we told them of the everlasting felicity they might attain, but they would not see themselves to seek it.

What we shal think of it *then*, the Lord knows, but surely it seemeth *now* to us a matter of very sad consideration, that we must be brought in as witnesses against the souls of our neighbours and friends in the flesh. Those whom we now unfeignedly love, and would do any thing that we were able to do for their good, fare is dearer to us then all-worldly enjoyments; Alas, that we must be forced to testifie to their faces for their condemnation! Ah Lord, with what a heart must a poor Minister study, when he considereth this; that all the words that he is studying must be brought in for a witness against many of his hearers! with what an heart must a Minister Preach, when he remembereth that all the words that he is speaking, must condemn many, if not most of his hearers? Do we desire this sad fruit of our Labours? No, we may say with the Prophet, *Jer. 17. 16. I have not desired the woful day, thou knowest*: No, if we desired it, we would not do so much to prevent it: we would not study, and preach, and pray, and intreat men, that if it were possible we might not be put on such a task. And doubtless it should make every honest Minister study hard, and pray hard, and

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intreat hard, and stoop low to men, and be earnest with men in season and out of season, that if it may be, they may not be the condemners of their peoples souls. But if men will not hear, and there be no remedy, who can helpt it? Christ himself came not into the world to condemn men, but to save them, and yet he will condemn those that will not yield to his saving work: God takes no pleasure in the death of a sinner, but rather that he repent, and return, and live, *Ezek.* 18. 23, 32. and yet he will rejoyce over those to do them hurt, and destroy them that will not return, *Deut.* 28. 63. And if we must be put on such a work, he will make us like minded. The Holy Ghoft tels us, that the Saints shall Judge the world, *1 Cor.* 6. 2, 3. and if they must Judge, they will Judge as God Judgeth; you cannot blame us for it sinners: we now warn you of it before hand, and if you will not prevent it, blame not us, but you selves. Alas I we are not our own Masters. As we now speak not to you in our own names, so then we may not do what we list our selves, or if we might, our wills will be as Gods will. God will make us Judge you, and witness against you; Can we absolve you, when the righteous God will condemn you? when God is against you, whose side would you have us be of? We must be either against *God* or *you*;  
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And can you think that we should be for any one against our Maker and Redeemer? We must either condemn the Sentence of Jesus Christ, or condemn you: and is not there more reason to condemn you then him? can we have any mercy on you, when he that made you will not save you, and he that formed you, will shew you no mercy? *Isa. 27. 11.* yea when he that dyed for you, will condemn you, shall we be more merciful then God? But alas! if we should be so foolish and unjust, what good would it do you? If we would be false witnesses and partial Judges, it would not save you; we are not Justified if we absolve our selves, *1 Cor. 4. 4.* how unable then shall we be against Gods Sentence to justifie you? if all the world should say, you were holy and penitent, when God knows you were unholy and impenitent, it will do you no good. You pray every day that *his will* may be done, and it wilt be done: It will be done *upon* you, because it was not done *by* you. What would you have *us* say, if God ask us. *Did you tell this sinner of the need of Christ, of the glory of the world to come, and the vanity of this?* Should we lye, and say we did not? what should we say if he ask us, *Did not you tell them the misery of their natural state; and what would become of them if they were not made new?* Would you have us lye

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to God, and say we did not? Why, if we did not, your blood will be required at our hands, *Ezekiel 33. 6. and 3. 18.* and would you have us bring your blood upon our own heads by a lye? Yea, and to do you no good, when we know that lyes will not prevail with God? No, no, sinners; we must unavoidably testifye to the confusion of your face; if God ask us, we must bear witness against you and say, *Lord, we did what we could according to our weak abilities, to reclaim them: Indeed our own thoughts of everlasting things were so low, and our hearts so dull, that we must confess we did not follow them so close, nor speak so earnestly as we should have done: we did not cry so loud, or lift up our voice as a Trumpet to awaken, them (Isa. 58.1.) we confess we did not speak to them with such melting compassion, and with such streams of tears beseech them to regard, as a matter of such great concernment should have been spoken with; we did not fall on our knees to them, and so earnestly beg of them for the Lords sake, to have mercy upon their own souls, as we should have done. But yet we told them the Message of God; and we studyed to speak it to them as plainly and as piercingly as we could. Fain we would have convinced them of their sin and misery, but we could not: fain we would have drawn them to the admiration*

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*admiration of Christ, but they made light of it, Mat. 22. 5. We would fain have brought them to the contempt of this vain world, and to set their mind on the world to come, but we could not; Some compassion thou knowest Lord we had to their souls; many a weeping or groaning hour we have had in secret; because they would not hear and obey; and some sad complaints we have made over them in pubick: We told them that they must shortly dye and come to Judgement, and that this world would deceive them, and leave them in the dust: we told them that the time was at hand when nothing but Christ would do them good, and nothing but the favour of God would be sufficient for their happiness: but we could never get them to lay it to heart. Many a time did we intreat them to think, soberly of this life, and the life to come, and to compare them together with the Faith of Christians and the reason of men: but they would not do it: many a time did we intreat them but to take now and then an hour in secret to consider who made them, and for what he had made them, and why they were sent into this world and what their business here is: and whether they are going, and how it will go with them at their later end: But we could never get most of them to spend one hour in serious thoughts of them weighty matters. Many a time did we intreat them to try whether they were Regenerate or not?*

*whether Christ and his Spirit were in them, or not? Whether their souls were brought back to God by Sanctification? but they would not try: We did beseech them to make sure work and not leave such a matter as everlasting Joy or Torment to a bold and mad adventure; but we could not prevail. We intreated them to lay all other businesses aside a little while in the world, and to enquire by the direction of the word of God, what would become of them in the world to come; and to Judge themselves before God came to judge them, seeing they had the Law and rule of judgement before them; but their minds were blinded and their hearts were hardned; and the profit, and pleasure, and honour of this world did either stop their ears, or quickly steal away their hearts so that we could never get them to a sober consideration, nor ever win their hearts to God.*

This will be the witness that many a hundred Ministers of the Gospel must give in against the souls of their people at that day. Alas, that ever you should cast this upon us! For the Lords sake Sirs, pittie your poor Teachers if you pittie not your selves. We had rather go a 1000. miles for you; we had rather be scorned and abused for your sakes: we had rather lay our hands under your feet, and be seech you on our knees with tears, were we able, then be put on such a work as this. It  
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is *you* that will do it if it be done? We had father follow you from house to house, and teach and exhort you, if you will but hear us, and accept of our exhortation. Your souls are precious in our eyes; for we know they were so in the eyes of Christ, and therefore we are loth to see this day; we were once in your case, and therefore know what it is to be blind; and careless, and carnal as you are, and therefore would fain obtain your Deliverance. But if you *will* not hear, but we *must* accuse you, and we *must* condemn you; The Lord Judge between you & us. For we can witness that it was full sore against our wills. We have been faulty indeed in doing no more for you, and not following you with restless Importunity; (the Good Lord forgive us;) but yet we have not betrayed you by silence.

2. All those that fear God, that have lived among ungodly men, will also be sufficient witnesses against them. Alas! they must be put upon the same work, which is very unpleasant to their thoughts, as Ministers are: They must witness before the Lord, that they did as friends and neighbours admonish them: that they gave them a good example, and endeavoured to walke in holiness before them; but alas! the most did but mock them, and call them Puritans and precise fools, and they made more ado then needs for their salvation: They must be

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forced to testifie, [Lord we would fain have drawn them with us to hear the word and to read it, and to pray in their families, and to sanctifie the holy day, and take such happy Opportunitities for their souls; But we could not get them to it; we did in our places what we were able to give them the example of a Godly. Conversation, and they did but deride us; they were readier to mark every slip of our lives and to observe all our Infirmities, and catch at any Accusation that was against us, then to follow us in any work of holy obedience, or care for our everlasting peace;] The Lord knows it is a most heavy thing to consider now, that poor neighbours must be fain to come in against those they love so dearly, and by their Testimony to Judge them to perdition. Oh heavy case to think of, that a master must witness against his own servant! Yea a husband against his own wife, and a wife against her husband; yea parents against their own children, and say; [Lord, I taught them thy word but they would not learn: I told them what would come on it, if they returned not to thee; I brought them to Sermons, and I prayed with them and for them. I frequently minded them of these everlasting things, and of this dreadful day which they now see. But youthful lusts and the temptations of the flesh and the Devil  
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led them away, and I could never get them throughly and soundly to lay it to their hearts.] Oh you that are parents, and friends, and neighbours, in the fear of God bestir you now that you may not be put to this at that day of Judgement. Oh give them no rest, take no nay of them till you have perswaved their hearts from this world to God, lest you be put to be their condemners: It must be *now* that you must prevent it, or else *never*; *now* while you are with them, while you and they are in the flesh together, which will be but a little while: Can you but now prevail with them, all will be well, and you may meet them Joyfully before the Lord.

3. Another witness that will testifie against the ungodly at that day, will be their sinful companions: those that drew them into sin, or were drawn by them, or joyned with them in it. Oh little do poor drunkards think, when they sit merrily in an Ale-house, that one of them must bear witness against another and condemn one another: If they thought of this, me thinks it should make them have less delight in that company: Those that now joyn with you in wickedness, shall then be forced to witness, [I confess Lord, I did hear him swear and Curse; I heard him deride those that feared the Lord, and make a jest of a holy life: I saw him in the Ale-house when he should be hearing

ing the Word of God, or reading, or calling upon God, and preparing for this day: I joynd with him in fleshly delights, in abusing thy creature and our own bodies.] Sinners, look your companions in the face the next time you are with them, and remember this that I now say; that those men shall give in Evidence against you, that now are your associates in all your mirth; Little thinketh the fornicator and lustful wanton, that their sinful mates must then bear witness of that which they thought the dark had concealed, and tell their shame before all the world. But this must be the Bruit of sin. Its meet that they who encouraged one another in sin, should condemn one another for it. And marvail not at it; for they shall be forced to it whether they will or no; Light will not then be hid: They may think to have some ease to their consciences, by accusing and condemning others. When *Adam* is questioned for his sin, he presently accuseth the woman, *Gen. 3. 12.* when *Judas* his conscience was awakened, he runs to the Pharisees with the money that drew him to it, and they cast it back in his own face; *See thou to it, what is that to us? Mat. 27. 4, 5, 6.* Oh the cold comfort that sinners will have at that day! and the little pleasure that they will find in remembering their evil wais! Now when a fornicator

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nicator or a worldling, or a merry voluptuous man is grown old, and cannot act all his sin again, he takes pleasure in remembring and telling others of his former folly; what he once was, and what he did, and the merry hours that he had; but then when sinners are come to themselves a little more, they will remember and tell one another of these things with another heart. Oh that they did but know now how these things will then affect them!

4. Another witness that will then rise up against them, will he the very Devils that tempted them: They that did purposely draw them to sin, that they might draw them to Torment for sin: They can witness that you harkened to their Temptations, when you would not harken to Gods Exhortations; They can witness that you obeyed them in working Iniquity. But because you may think the Accusers Testimony is not to be taken, I will not stand on this. Though it is not nothing where God knoweth it to be true.

5. The very Angels of God also may be witnesses against the wicked; Therefore are we advised in Scripture, not to sin before them, *Eccl. 5. 6. 1 Cor. 11. 10. 1 Tim. 5. 21.* I I charge thee before the Elect Angels, &c. They can

can testify that they would have been ministering Spirits for their good, when the wicked rather chose to be slaves to the Spirit maliciousness. The holy Angels of God do many a time stand by you when you are sinning. They see you when you see not them; they are employed by God in some sort for your good, as well as we: And as it is the grief of Ministers, that their labours succeed not, so may we suppose that according to their state and nature it is theirs. For they that Rejoyce in heaven at the conversion of one sinner, may be said to sorrow, or to lose those Joyes when you refuse to be converted. These noble Spirits, these Holy and Glorious attendants of Christ that shall wait upon him to judgement, will be Witnesses against Rebellious sinners, to their Confusion. Sirs, you have all in you naturally a fear of Spirits, and invisible powers: Fear them aright, left hearkning to the deceiving Spirits, and refuting the help of the Angels of God, and wilfully sinning before their faces you should cause them at that day, to the terrour of your souls, to stand forth as witnesses against you, to your Condemnation.

6. Conscience it self will be a most effectual witness against the wicked at that day, I before told you it will be a Discerner, and force them

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them to a Confession: But a farther office it hath, even to witness against them. If none else in the world had known of their secret sins, conscience will say, I was acquainted with them.

7. The spirit of Christ can witness against the ungodly, that he oft moved them to Repent and Return, and they rejected his motions: that he spoke to their hearts in secret, and oft see in with the Minister, and often minded them of their case, and perswaded them to God; but they resisted, quenched and grieved the Spirit, *Acts 7. 51*. As the Spirit witnesseth with the Spirits of the righteous that they are the children of God, *Rom. 8. 16* so doth he witness with the Conscience of the wicked that they were children of Rebellion, and therefore are justly children of wrath. This Spirit will not alway strive with men: at last being vexed, it will prove their enemy, and rise up against them, *Gen. 6. 3. Isa. 63. 10*. If you will needs *Grieve it* now, it will *Grieve you* then. Were it not a Spirit of Grace, and were it not free mercy that it came to offer you, the Repulse would not have been so condemning, nor the witness of this Spirit so heavy at the last. But it was the Spirit of Jesus, that time with recovering Grace, which you resisted; And though the wages of every sin is death

death, yet you will find that it will cost you somewhat more to Reject this salvation, than to break the Creators Law of works. Kindness, *such* Kindness, will not be rejected at easie rates.

Many a good motion is now made by the Spirit to the Heart of a sinner, which he doth not so much as once observe; and therefore doth not now Remember them. But then they shall be brought to his Remembrance with a witness. Many a thousand secret motions to Repentance, to Faith, to a Holy Life, will be *Then* set before the eyes of the poor, unpardon- ed, trembling sinner, which he had quite forgotten: And the Spirit of God shalt testifie to his Confusion. [At such a Sermon I perswaded thy heart to Repent, and thou wouldst not; At such a time I shewed thee the evil of thy sin, and perswaded thee to have forsaken it, but thou wouldst not; I minded thee in thy secret thoughts, of the neerness of Judgement, and the Certainty and Weight of everlasting things, the need of Christ, and faith, and holyness, and of the Danger of sinning; but thou didst drown all my motions in the cares and pleasures of the world. Thou harkenedst rather to the Devil than to me: The sensual inclinations of thy flesh did prevail against the strongest Arguments that I used: Though I shewed Reasons, undenyable

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undeniable Reasons, from thy Creator, from thy Redeemer, from nature, from grace, from heaven, and from hell, yet all would not so much as *stop* thee, much less turn thee, but thou *wouldest* go on; Thou *wouldest* follow thy flesh, and now let it pay thee the wages of thy folly: Thou wouldest be thy own guide, and take thine own Course, and now take what thou gettest by it.]

Poor sinners, I beseech you in the fear of God, the next time you have any such motions from the Spirit of God, to Repent, and Believe and Break off your sins, and the Occasions of them, consider then what a mercy is see before you: and how it will, confound you at the day of Judgement, to have all these motions brought in against you, and that the Spirit of Grace it self should be your Condemner! Alas, that men should choose their own Destruction, and wilfully choose it! and that the foreknowledge of these things should not move them to relent.

So much concerning the witness that will be brought in against the sinner.

5. The fifth Evidence that will be given against the sinner, will be, *The Instruments and Effects*. You know among men, if a man be found murdered by the high-way, and you are found standing by with a bloody sword in your  
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your hand; especially if there were a former dissention between you, it will be an Evidence that will prove a *strong presumption*, that you were the Murderer; But if the fact be certain by other Evidence, then many such things may be brought for aggravation of the fault.

So a twofold Evidence will be brought against the sinner from these things. One to prove him guilty of the fact: the other to Aggravate the fault, and prove that his sin was very great.

For the former, 1. The very creatures which sinners abused to sin, may be brought in against them to their Conviction and Condemnation. For though these creatures shall be consumed with the last destroying Fire, which shall continue all the world, yet shall they have a Being in the memory of the sinner (an *esse Cognitum*.) The very Wine or Ale, or other liquor which was abused to drunkenness may witness against the Drunkard. The sweet morsels by which the Glutton did please his Appetite, and all the good creatures of God which he luxuriously devoured, may witness against him *Luke* 16. 19. 25. He that fared deliciously every day in this life, was told by Abraham when he was dead, and his soul in hell, [Remember that thou in thy lifetime receivedst thy good things, and likewise Lazarus evil things:



things: but now he is comforted, and thou art tormented,] though their sweet morsels and cups are pad, and gone, yet mutt they be Remembered at Judgement and in Hell. [Remember Son] saith Abraham; Yea, and Remember he must whether he will or no; long was the Glutton in sinning, and many a pleasant bit did he taste: and so many Evidences of his sin will lie against him, and the sweetness will then be turned into gall.

The very cloathing and ornaments by which Proud persons did manifest their Pride, will be sufficient Evidence against them: as his being clothed with Purple and fine Linnen, is mentioned, *Luke 15. 19.*

The very Lands, and goods, and houses of worldlings will be an Evidence against them: Their Gold and Silver, which the covetous do now prefer before the everlasting Riches with Christ, will be an Evidence against them, *James 5. 1, 2, 3, 4. Go to now, ye Rich men, weep and howl for your miseries that shall come upon you. Your Riches are corrupted, and your Garments moth-eaten; your Gold and Silver is cankered, and the Rust of them shall he a Witness against you, and shall eat your flesh, as it were fire; Ye have heaped Treasure together for the Last daies. Behold the hire of the Laborers, which have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back, by*

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*frand, cryeth; and the cries of them which have reaped, are entred into the ears of the Lord of Sabbath. Ye have lived in pleasure on the Earth, and been wanton; Ye have nourished your hearts as in a day of slaughter.* Oh that worldlings would well consider this one Text; and therein observe whether a life of earthly pleasure and fulness of worldly Glory and Gallantry, be as desirable as they imagine, and to what Time and Purpose they now lay up their Treasures; and how they must hear of these things hereafter; and what effect the review of their Joyful daies will have upon their miserable condemned souls.

2. The very circumstances of Time, Place, and the like, may Evidence against his condemnation. The Drunkard shall remember, in such an Ale house, I was so oft drunk, and in such a Tavern I wasted my time. The Adulterer and Fornicator shall remember the very Time, the Place, the Room, the Bed, where they committed, wickedness. The thief and Deceiver will remember the Time, Place, and the persons they wronged, and the things which they robbed or deceived them of. The worldling will remember the business which he preferred before the service of God; the worldly matters which had more of his heart then his Maker and Redeemer had; the work which he  
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was doing when he should have been Praying or Reading, or Catechising his Family, or thinking soberly of his latter end. A thousand of these will then come into his mind, and be as so many Evidences against him to his Condemnation.

3. The very effects also of mens sins will be an Evidence against them. The wife and children of a Drunkard are impoverished by his sin; his family and the neighbourhood is disquieted by him. These will be so many Evidences against him. So will the abuse of his own Reason; the enticing of others to the same sin, and hardning them by his example.

One covetous unmerciful Landlord doth keep an hundred, or many hundred persons or families in so great necessities, and care and labour, that they are tempted by it to overpass the service of God, as having scarce time for it, or any room for it in their troubled thoughts; all these miserable families and persons, and all the souls that are undone by this Temptation, will be so many Evidences against such Oppressors.

Yea, the poor whom they have neglected to relieve when they might; the sick whom they have neglected to visit, when they might, will all witness then against the unmerciful, *Mat. 25.*

The many ignorant, worldly, careless sinners, that have perished under an idle, and unfaithful Minister, will be so many witnesses against him to his condemnation! They may then cry out against him to his face [I was ignorant Lord, and he never did so much as teach me, catechize me, nor tell me of these things; I was careless, and minded the world, and he let me go on quietly, and was as careless as I, had never plainly and faithfully warned me, to waken me from my security.] And so their blood will be required at his hands, though themselves also shall perish in their sins, *Ezek. 33. 7, 8.*

2. And as these Evidences will convince men of sin, so there are many more which will convince them of the Greatness of their sin. And these are so many, that it would too much lengthen my discourse to stand on them. A few I shall briefly touch.

1. The very mercy of God in *Creating* men, in giving and continuing their *Being* to them, will be an Evidence for the Aggravation of their sin against him. What, will you abuse him by whom it is that you are men? will you speak to his dishonour that giveth you your speech? will you live to his dishonour who giveth you your lives? will you wrong him by his own creatures? and neglect him without whom you cannot subsist? 2. The

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2. The Redemption of men by the Lord Jesus Christ, will be an evidence to the exceeding Aggravation of their sins. You sinned against the Lord that bought you, *2 Pet.* 2. 1. when the Feast was prepared and all things were Ready, you made light of it, and found excuses, and would not come. *Mat.* 22. 4, 5, 6. *Luke* 14. 17, 18. Must Christ Redeem you by so dear a price from sin and misery, and yet will you continue the servants of sin, and prefer your slavery before your freedom, and choose to be Satans drudges, rather than to be the servants of God? The sorrows and sufferings that Christ underwent for you, will then prove the increase of your own sorrows. As a neglected Redeemer it is that he will condemn you. And then you would be glad that it were but true Doctrine, that Christ never dyed for you, that you might not be condemned for refusing a Redeemer, and sinning against him that shed his blood for you. How deeply will his wounds then wound your consciences! You will then Remember, that to this end he both dyed, rose, and revived, that he might be Lord both of the Dead and the Living? And that he therefore dyed for all, that they which live, should not henceforth, live to themselves, but to him that dyed for them, and rose again: *Rom.* 14. 9. *2 Cor.* 5.

14, 15. *Mat.* 28. 18, 19, 20. 1 *Pet.* 1. 17, 18. You will then understand that you were not your own, but were bought with a price, and therefore should have glorified him that Bought you, with your Bodies and Spirits, because they were His, 1 *Cor.* 6. 19, 20. This one Aggravation of your sin will make you doubly and remedilessly miserable: that you Trod under foot the Son of God, and counted the blood of the Covenant, wherewith you were sanctified, an unholy thing, *Heb.* 10. 26, 27, 28, 29. and crucified to your selves the Son of God afrefh, and put him to open shame, *Heb.* 6. 5, 6.

3. Moreover; All the personal mercies which they receiued, will be so many Evidences for the condemnation of the ungodly. The very earth that bore them, and yielded the its fruits, while they themselves are unfruitful to God. The Air which they breathed in: the food which nourish'd them: the cloaths with cover'd them, the houses which they dwelt in, the beasts that laboured for them, and all the creatures that dyed for their use: All these may rise up against them to their condemnation. And the Judge may thus expostulate wite them, [Did all these mercies deserve no more Thanks? should you not have served him that so liberally maintained you? God thought not all these  
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too good for you, and did you think your hearts and services too good for him? He served yours with the weary labours of your fellow creature: and should you have grudged to bear his easie Yoak? They were your slaves and drudges, and you refused to be his free servants and his Sons: They suffered Death to feed your bodies, and you would not suffer the short forbearance of a little forbidden fleshly pleasure, for the sake of him that made you and redeemed you.]

Oh how many thousand mercies of God will then be reviewed by those that neglected them' to the horror of their souls, when they shall be upbraided by the Judge with their base requital! All the deliverances from sickness and from danger; all the honours, and priviledges, and other commodities which so much contented them, will then be Gods Evidence to shame them and confound them. On this supposition doth the Apostle reprove such, *Rom. 2. 4, 5, 6. Despisest thou the riches of his goodness, and forbearance, and long-suffering, not knowing that the goodness of God leadeth thee to repentance? But after thy hardness and impenitent heart, treasurest up unto thy self wrath against the day of wrath, & revelation of the righteous Judgement of God, who will render to every man according to his Deeds.*

4. Moreover All the means which God used

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for the Recovery of sinners in the day of their visitation, will rise up against Impenitent souls, in Judgement, to their condemnation. You can hear Sermons carelesly and sleepily now; but O that you would consider, how the review of them will then awake you! You now make light of the warnings of God & man, and of all the wholesome advice that is given you, but God will not then make light of your contempt. Oh what cutting Questions will they be to the hearts of the ungodly, when all the means that were used for their good, are brought to their remembrance on one side, and the temptations that drew them to sin on the other side, and the Lord shall plead his cause with their consciences, and say [Was I so hard a Master, or was my work so unreasonable, or was my wages so contemptible, that no perswasions could draw you into my service? was Satan, so good a Master, or was his work so honest and profitable, or was his wages so desirable, that you would be so easily perswaded to do as he would have you? Was there more perswading Reason in his allurements and deceits, then in all my holy words, and all the powerfull Sermons that you heard, or all the faithfull admonitions you received; or all the good examples of the righteous, or in all the works of God which you beheld? Was not a reason fetcht from the  
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love of God, from the evil of sin, the blood of Christ, the Judgement to come, the glory promised, the torments threatned as forcible with you, and as good in your eyes, to draw you to holiness, as a Reason from a little fleshly delight or worldly gain, to draw you to be unholy?]

In the name of God, sinners, I intreat you to bethink your selves in time, how you will sufficiently answer such Questions as these. You should have seen God in every creature that you beheld, and have read your duty in all his works; what can you look upon above you, or below you, or round about you, which might not have shewed you so much of the wisdom, and goodness, and greatness of your maker, as should have convinced you that it was your duty to be devoted to his wil? and yet you have his written word that speaks plainer then all these; And will you despise them all? will you not see so great a Light? will you not hear so loud and constant calls? shall God and his Ministers speak in vain? And can you think that you shall not hear of this again, and pay for it one day? you have the Bible & other goods books by you; why do you not read them? You have Ministers at hand: why do you not go to them, and earnestly ask them. *Sir, What must I do to be saved?* & intreat them to teach you the way to life:  
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you have some neighbors that fear God: why do you not go to them, and take their good advice, and imitate them in the fear of God, and in a holy diligence for your souls? Now is the time for you to bestir your selves; Life and Death are before you. You have gales of grace to further your voyage; There are more for you then against you. God will help you: his Spirit will help you: his Ministers will help you: every good Christian will help you: the Angels them selves will help you, if you will resolvedly set your selves to the work; And yet will you not stir? Patience is waiting on you; Mercies are enticing you: Scourges are driving you: Judgement staveth for you: The Lights of God stand burning by you to direct you And yet will you not stir, but lie in darkness? And do you think you shall not hear of this? Do you think this will not one day cost you dear?

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IX. **T**HE ninth part of our work, is to shew you, *What are those frivolous excuses by which the unrighteous may then endeavour their defence?*

Having already shewed you what the Defence must be, that must be sufficient to our Justification;

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If any first demand, Whether the Evidence of their sin will not so over whelm the sinner, that he will be speechless and past excuse? I answ. Before God hath done with him, he will be so But it seems at first his dark understanding, and partial corrupted confidence will set him upon a vain Defence. For *Mat.* 7. 22, 23. Christ telleth us, that [Many will say to me in that day, Lord, Lord, have we not prophesied in thy name, and in thy name have cast out Devils, and in thy name have done many wonderful works? And then will I profess to them, I never knew you. Depart from me ye workers of iniquity. And in *Mat.* 25. 11. The foolish Virgins cry, [Lord, Lord, open to us,] And *vers.* 44. [Then shall they also answer him, saying, Lord, when saw we thee an hungred, or third, or a stranger, or naked, or sick, or in prison, and did not Minister unto thee?] And *vers.* 24, 25. They fear not to cast some of the cause of their neglect on God himself, [Then he which had received the one Talent came and said. Lord, I knew that thou art an hard man, reaping where thou hast not sown, and gathering where thou hast not strawed; and I was afraid, and went and hid thy talent in the earth; lo, there thou hast that is thine.]

It is cleer then, that Excuses they will be ready

dy to make, and their full conviction will be in order after these Excuses (at least as in their minds, if not in words) But what the particular Excuses will be, we may partly know by these Scriptures which recite them, and partly by hearing what the ungodly do now say for themselves. And because it is for their present benefit that I now make mention of them, that they may see the vanity of all such Excuses, I will mention them as I now meet with them in the mouths of Sinners in our ordinary discourse; and these Excuses are of several sorts; some by which they would justify their estate; some Excuses of particular actions; and that either in whole, or in part; some by which they would put by the penalty, though they confess the sin; some by which they lay the blame on other men: and in some they would call it upon God himself. I must touch but some of them very briefly.

The first Excuse. *I am not guilty of these things which I am accused of. I did love God above All, and my Neighbour as my self. I did use the World but for Necessity, but God had my heart.*

*Answer.* The all-seeing Judge doth know the contrary; and he will make thy Conference know it. Look back man, upon thy heart and life. How seldom and how neglectfully didst thou

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thou think of God? how coldly didst thou worship him, or make any mention of him? how carelessly didst thou serve him? and think much of all that thou didst therein? Thou rather thoughtest that his Service was making more ado then needs, and didst grudge at those that were more diligent then thy self, but for the World, how heartily and how constantly didst thou seek and serve it? and yet wouldst thou now perswade the Judge that thou didst love God above all? He will shew thee thy naked heart, and the course of thy former life, which shall convince thee of the contrary.

The Second Excuse. *I lived not in any gross sin, but only in small Infirmities; I was no Murderer, or Adulterer, or Fornicator, or Thief, nor did I deceive or wrong or take any thing by violence.*

*Answ.* Was it not a gross sin to love the world above God, and to neglect Christ that dyed for thee, and never to do him one hours hearty service, but meerly to seek thy carnal self, and to live to thy flesh? God will open thine eyes then and shew thee a thousand gross sins, which thou now forgettest or makest light of; and it is not only Gross sin, but All sin, great or small, that deserveth the wrath of God, and will certainly bring thee under it for ever?

ver, if thou have not part in Christ to relieve thee. Wo to the man that ever he was born that must answer in his own name for his smallest offences.

The Third Excuse. *I did it ignorantly; I knew not that there was so much required to my Salvation. I thought less ado might have served the turn: and that if I lookt to my body, God would take care of my soul; and that it was better to trust him what would become of me hereafter, then to trouble my mind so much about it. Had I known better, I would have done better.*

*Answ.* If you knew not better, who was it long of but your self? Did God hide these things from you? Did he not tell them you in his Word as plainly as the tongue of man can speak, That except you were regenerate and born again, you should not enter into the Kingdom of God? *John 3. 3, 5.* That without holiness none should see God. *Heb. 12. 14.* That you must *strive* to enter in at the strait gate; for many shall seek, to enter, and shall not be able, *Luke 13. 24.* That if you lived after the flesh, you should dye: and if by the spirit you mortified the deeds of the body, you should live. *Rom. 8. 13.* That if any man have not the Spirit of Christ, the same is none of his, *Rom. 8. 9.* And to be carnally minded is death;  
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but to be spiritually minded is life and peace, *Rom.* 8. 9. That you must not lay up for your selves a treasure on earth, where rust and moths do corrupt, and thieves break through and steal, but must lay up for your selves a treasure in heaven, where rust and moths do not corrupt, and thieves break through and steal, *Mat.* 6. 19, 20. That you must seek first the Kingdom of God and the righteousness thereof. *Mat.* 6. 23. and not Labour for the food that perisheth, but for the food that endureth to everlasting life, which Christ would have given you, *John* 6. 27. That if you be risen with Christ, you must seek those things which are above, where Christ sitteth at the right hand of God, and not the things that are on earth. *Col.* 3. 1, 2, 3. Yea your very Convention should be in Heaven, *Phil.* 3. 19, 20, 21.

What say you? Did not God tell you all this and much more; and plainly tell it you? Turn to your Bibles and see the words, and let them witness against you.

2. And could you think with any Reason, that your souls being so much more precious then your bodies, you should yet do so much more for your bodies, then your souls? could you think all the labour of your lives little enough for a frail body that must lie shortly in the dirt; and that your Immortal souls should be no more regarded!

garded? Could you think with any Reason, that your souls should do so much for a life of a few years continuance, and do no more for a life that shall have no end ?

3. And whereas you talk of *trusting God with your souls*, you did not trust him: You did but on that pretence, carelesly disregard them. If you trust God, shew any word of Promise that ever he gave you to trust upon, that ever an Impenitene, Carnal, Careless person shall be sated? No; he hath told you enough to the contrary. And could you think that it was the will of God, that you should mind your bodies more then your souls, and this life more then that to come? Why, he hath bid you drive, and run, and fight, and labour, and care, and seek, and use violence, and all diligence for the safety or your souls, and for the life to come: But where hath he bid you do so for your bodies No, he knew that you were prone to do too much for them: and therefore he hath bid you [Care not, and labour not] that is. Do it as if you did it not: and let your care and Labour for earthly things be none in comparison of that for heavenly things. You know God can as well maintain your lives without your care and labour, as save your souls without it: And yet you see he will not, he doth not: You must plough, and sow, and reap, and thresh, for all  
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God's Love and Care of you, and not say, I will let all alone and trust God. And must you not much more use diligence in much greater things? if you will trust God, you must trust him in his own way, and in the use of his own means.

The fourth Excuse. *I was never brought up to learning, I cannot so much as read: nor did my Parents ever teach me any of these things, but only fit me about my worldly business, and provide food and rayment for me: but never told me that I had a soul to save or lose, and an everlasting life to provide and prepare for, and therefore I could not come to the knowledge of them.*

*Answ.* The greater is their sin who thus neglected you. But this is no sufficient Excuse for you. Heaven is not prepared for the Learned only nor will Christ ask you at Judgement whether you are good Scholars or not, no nor so much as whether you could write or read. But consider well. Was not Gods word so plainly written, that the unlearned might understand it? Did he not put it into the most familiar stile, though he knew it would be offensive to the proud Scholars of the world, of purpose that he might fit it to the capacities of the ignorant? And if you could not read, yet tell me, could not you have

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learned to read at 20, or 30 years of age, if you had been but willing to bestow now and then an hour to that end? Or at least, did you not live near some that could Read? and could you not have procured them to read to you, or to help you? and did you not hear these things read to you in the Congregation by the Minister? or might have done if you would? and if your Parents did neglect you in your youth, yet when you came to a fuller use of Reason, and heard of the matters of salvation from Gods Word, did it not concern you to have looked to your selves, and to have redeemed that time which you lost in your youth, by doubling your diligence when you came to riper years? The Apostles gathered Churches among Heathens that never heard of Christ before and converted many thousand souls that were never once told of a Saviour, or the way to salvation, till they had past a great part of their lives. If you loytered till the latter part of the day, it behoved you then to have be-stirred your selves the more: and not to say, Through the fault of my Parents, I lost the beginning of my life, and therefore I will lose all; they taught me not then, and therefore I will not learn now; have you not seen some of your neighbours who were as ill educated as you; selves, attain to much knowledge afterwards by their  
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their industry? and why might not you have done so, if you had been as industrious as they? May not God and Conscience witness, that it was because you cared not for knowledge, and would not be at pains to get it, that you knew no more? Speak truth man in the presence of thy Judge; was thy heart and mind see upon it? Didst thou pray daily for it to God? Didst thou use all the means thou couldst to get it? Didst thou attend diligently on the word in publick, and think of what thou heardest when thou camest home? Didst thou go to the Minister, or to others that could teach thee, and intreat them to tell thee the way to salvation? Or didst thou not rather carelesly neglect these matters, and hear a Sermon as a common tale, even when the Minister was speaking of Heaven or of Hell? It was not then thine unavoidable ignorance, but thy negligence.

Yea further, answer as in the presence of God; Didst thou obey so far as thou know? Or didst thou not rather sin against that knowledge which thou hadst? Thou knewest that the soul was better then the body, and everlasting life more to be regarded then this transitory life; but didst thou regard it accordingly? Thou sure knewest that God was better then the world, and Heaven then earth: at least thou was told of it; but didst thou

accordingly value him, and love him more? Thou knewest sure that there was no salvation without Faith, and Repentance, and newness of life, and yet they were neglected. In a word, many a thousand sins which were committed, and duties that were omitted, against thy own Knowledge and Confidence, will marre this Excuse.

The fifth Excuse. *I lived not under a powerful Minister to tell me of these things: but where there was no Preaching at all.*

*Ans.* And might you not have gone where a powerful Minister was, with a little pains? Yea, did not the very plain Word that you heard read, tell you of these things? and might you not have had a Bible your selves, and found them there?

The Sixth Excuse. *I was a Servant, and had no time from my labour to mind these matters; I lived with an hard master that required all his own work of me, but would allow me no time for the service of God. Or else, I was a poor man, and had a great charge to look after, and with my hard labour had much ado to live, so that I had no time for heavenly things.*

*Ans.* I. Who should be first served, God or man? What should be first sought after? heaven or earth? Did not Christ tell thee, *One thing is necessary? Luke 10. 41, 42.* Was it not

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as needfull to see that you escape Damnation and get safe to Heaven when this life is ended, as to see that you had food and raiment for yourselves and yours?

2. Did you spend no time in Recreation, nor Idleness nor vain talking? why might not that at least have been spent about Heavenly things?

3. Could you have taken no time from your rest, or eating, or at other Intermissions? Mans Body will not endure so great Labours as have no Intermission. And why then might not godliness have been your ease and recreation?

4. Or might you not have minded these things even when you were about your labour, if you had but a heart to them?

5. At least you might have spent the Lords own Day in hearing, reading, and pondering of these matters, when you were forced to forbear your worldly labours, even by the wholesome Law of the Land. These therefore are all but vain excuses; and God will shortly make thee speak out and plainly confess. It was not so much for want of Time or Helps, or warning, as for want of a heart to use them well. I should have found some time, though it had been when I should have slept, if my heart had been but set upon it.

The Seventh Excuse. *Little did I think to have seen this day! I did not Believe that ever God would be so severe. I thought his Threatnings had been but to keep men in awe; and I suspected either that the Scripture was not his word, or else I thought he would be better then his word. I thought all that I heard of another life had been uncertain; and therefore was loth to let go a certainty for an uncertainty, and lose my present pleasures which I had in hand for the hopes of that which I never did see.*

*Answ.* He that will not know his misery by believing to prevent it, shall know it by feeling to endure it. You were told and told again what your unbelief would bring you to. Did Gods Word make Heaven and Earth? doth it support them, and secure them: and is not his Word sufficient security for you to have trusted your souls upon? did you know where was any better security to be had? and where was any surer ground for your confidence? And did you think so basely and blasphemoussly of God, that he would falsifie his Word, lest such as you should suffer? and that he was fain to rule the world by a Lye? Did God make the world so easily? and can he not govern it by true and righteous means? what need God to say that which he will not do, to awe sinners? can he not awe them by Truth? is it not just that

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those should eternally perish, that will entertain such desperate thoughts of God, and then by such wicked imaginations encourage themselves in sin against him?

And for the Truth of Scripture, God did not bid you believe it without Evidence. He stamped on it the Image of his own Purity and Perfection, that you might know it by that Image and superscription, if you had eyes to see them: He sealed it by uncontroled multitudes of Miracles; He delivered it down to your hands by infallible witnesses, so that he left you no room for rational doubting.

And you knew that the matters of this world were not only uncertain, but certainly vain and transitory, and would shortly come to nothing, and leave you in distress. If it had then been uncertain whether there were a Glory and Misery hereafter (as it was not) should not Reason have taught you to prefer the least probabilities of an everlasting unspeakable happiness, before that which is certainly perishing and vain? These vain Excuses will but condemn you.

The Eighth Excuse. *I was so enticed and persuaded by sinners to do as they did, that I could not deny them: they would never let me rest.*

*Answ.* And were you not as earnestly persuaded by God to forsake sin and serve him

and yet that would not prevail with you? You could not derfy the Devils and fools, but you could deny God and all his Messengers. Were not Ministers as earnest with you every week to repent and amend? What did men entice you with? with a little deluding fleshly pleasure for a few daies? And what did God entice you with? with the Promise of endless unconceivable felicity! And if this were a smaller matter in your eyes, then the other, then you have had your choice; be content with it, and thank your selves. In your life time you had the good things, which you chose, and preferred before heaven, and therefore cannot expect to have heaven besides.

The ninth Excuse. *I lived among ungodly persons, that derided all that feared God; so that if I had not done as they did, but had made any more ado to be saved, I should have been the very scorn of the place where I lived.*

*Answ.* And was not heaven worth the enduring of a scorn? Is not he worthy to go without it that thinks so basely of it? Did not Christ tell you, that if you were ashamed of him before men, he would be ashamed of you before his Father and the Angels of heaven? *Mark 8. 38.* He suffered more then scorns for you: and could, not you suffer a scorn for him and your selves? seeing you chose  
rather



rather to endure everlasting Torment, than a little derision from ignorant men, take that which you made choice of. And seeing so small a matter would drive you from heaven, and part God and you as a mock, as the wind of a mans mouth, No wonder if you be commanded to Depart from him into everlasting fire.

The tenth Excuse. *I had ungodly persons to my Parents, or Masters, or Landlord, or Governors, who threatned to undo me, if I had addicted my self to so strict a life, and if I would not believe and do as they did.*

*Answ.* What if they threatned you with present Death? Did not God also threaten you with everlasting Death, if you were not ruled by him? And whose threatning should you have chiefly feared? Is man more dreadful than God? Is death more terrible then Hell? Did not Christ bid you *fear not them that can kill the body, and after that can do no more; but fear him that is able to destroy both body and soul in hellfire; yea I say unto you, fear him,* Mat. 10. 28. Luke 12. 4, 5. and Isa. 51. 7. *Fear ye not the Reproach of men, neither be afraid of their revilings. For the moth shall eat them up like a Garment, & the worm shall eat them like wool, but my Righteousness shall be for ever, & my salvation from Generation to Generation.* Seeing therefore you have chosen rather to suffer from God  
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for ever, for your sin, then to suffer smal matters for well, doing for a moment, you must ever bear your own choice. Christ told you before hand, that if you could not forsake all the world and your own lives for him, you could not be his Disciples, *Matth.* 10. 37, 38, 39. And seeing you thought his terms too hard, & would needs seek you out a better service, even take what you have chosen and found.

The eleventh Excuse. *I saw so many follow their pleasure and their worldly business, and never look after these higher things, and so few go the other way, that I thought sure God would not damn so great a part of the world, and therefore I ventured to do as the most did.*

*Answ.* God will make good his word upon many or few. Did you doubt of his will, or of his power? For his will, he hath told it you in his word. For his power, he is as able to punish many as one man. What is all the world to him, but as a drop of a Bucket, as the dust of the ballance? He told you beforehand that the gate was strait, and the way to heaven was narrow, and few did find it; and the gate to destruction was wide, and the way was broad, and many did enter in at it. *Mat.* 7. 13, 14. And if you would not Believe him, you must hear what your unbelief hath brought you to. What if you had twenty children, or servants,  
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or friends, and the greater pare of them should prove false to you and seek your destruction, or prove disobedient, and turn to your enemy? would you think it a good excuse, if the rest should do the like, because of their example? will you therefore wrong God, because you see others wrong him? would you spit in the face of your own Father, if you saw others do so? God warned you, that you should not follow a multitude to do evil, *Exod. 23.2*. And if yet you will *do* as most *do*, you must even *speed* as most *speed*. You should not so much consider, who they be, as what they do, and whither they go, and who they for sake, and what they lose, and what strength is in the Reasons that move them to do this. And then you would find. It is God they forsake, it is sin they choose; it is heaven they lose, it is hell they run into, and it is no true reason, but Satans delusion, and sensual inclinations that lead them to it. And should men be imitated, be they many, or be they few, in such a course as this?

The twelfth Excuse. *I saw so many faults in those that were accounted Godly, and saw so much Division among them, that I thought they were as bad as others; and among so many opinions, I knew not what Religion to be of.*

*Answ.* 1. A spot is soonest seen in the fairest cloth. And the malicious world useth to make fish far worse then they are. 2. But

2. But suppose all were true that malice saith of some, you could not say the like by others.

3. Or if you could, yet it was Gods Law, and not mens faults, that was made the Rule for you to live by: Will it excuse you that others are bad?

4. And from their diverse opinions, you should have taken counsel at Gods word, which was right: Did you first search the Scripture impartially, as willing to know the Truth, that you might obey it? and did you pray daily that God would lead you into the truth? and did you obey as much as you knew? Did you joyn with the godly so far as they are all agreed? they are all agreed in the Fundamental Articles of Christianity, and in all things absolutely necessary to a holy Life, and to salvation; that all known sin is to be forsaken, and all known duty to be done. Why did you not so far then agree with them? Alas, the imperfections of the godly, and the false Accusations of the malicious world, will prove but a poor cover for your wilful ungodliness, and Christ will convince you of the vanity of these Excuses.

The thirteenth Excuse. *The Scriptures were so dark that I could not understand them. And I saw the wisest men differ so much in the exposition of them, that I thought it was in vain for me*  
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*to trouble my self about them. If God would have had us live according to the Scriptures, he would sure have written them plainly, that men might understand them.*

*Answ. 1.* It is all plainly written according to the nature of the subject: But a prejudiced, disaffected, yea or but untaught, disused soul cannot at first understand the plainest Teaching. The plainest Greek or Hebrew Grammar that can be written, will be utterly obscure to him that is but newly entred the English School: yea after many years time that he spends in learning. Did you study hard, and pray for Gods teaching, and enquire of others, and wait patiently in Christs School, that you might come to further knowledge by Degrees? and were you willing to know even those Truths that called you out to self-denyal, and that did put you on the hardest flesh displeasing duties? Had you done thus, you would have admired the Light of the Holy Scripture, and now have rejoyced that ever you saw them, and not have quarrelled at its seeming Darkness. This word might have made you wise to salvation, as it hath done others, *Act. 20. 32. 2 Tim. 3. 15, 16, 17. This Law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soule; The Testimony of the Lord is sure making wise the simple; The statutes of the Lord are Right, Rejoycing the heart: the Commandment*

*mandment of the Lord is pure, enlightning the eyes, Psal. 19. 7, 8.*

2. So much as is of Necessity to salvation, is as plain as you could desire. Yet if you be Judged by these, you will be condemned: For you did not obey that which was most plain. What darkness is in such words as these. *Except ye Repent, ye shall All perish?* Luk. 13. 3, 5. *Love not the world, nor the things in the world: if any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him,* 1 John 2. 15. *He that will come after me, let him deny himself, &c.* Matth. 16.24.

3. If there had been nothing that seemed difficult to you, would you not have despised its simplicity, and have thought your selves wise enough at the first Reading, and needed no more?

The fourteenth Excuse. *There were so many seeming Contradictions in the Scripture, and so many strange improbable things, that I could not believe it.*

*Answ.* The contradictions were in your fancy, that did not understand the word which you read. Must the raw unexperienced Learner despise his book or Teacher, as oft as in his ignorance he thinks he meets with contradictions? Did you think God was no wiser then you, and understood not himself, because you understood him not? Nor could reconcile his own words,  
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because you could not reconcile them? You would needs be a Judge of the Law, instead of obeying it, and speak evil of it rather than do it, *Jam.* 4. II.

2. And those things which you called improbable in the word, were the wonders of God, of purpose to confirm it. If it had not been confirmed by wonders, you would have thought it unproved; and yet now it is so confirmed, you will not believe the Doctrine, because the witness seems incredible. And that is, because they are matters above the power of man: as if they were therefore above the power of God! You shall at last have your eyes so far opened, as to see those seeming contradictions reconciled, and the certainty of those things which you accounted Improbable: that you may be forced to confess the folly of your Arrogancy and Unbelief; and then God will Judge you in Righteousness, who presumed unrighteously to Judge him and his word.

The fifteenth Excuse. *It seemed so unlikely a thing to me, that the merciful God should damn most of the world to everlasting fire, that I could not believe it.*

*Answ.* 1. And did it not seem as unlikely to you, that his word should be false?

2. Should it not have seemed as unlikely that

that the Governor of the world should be unjust, and suffer his Law to be unexecuted, and the worst to speed as well as the best! and to suffer vile sinful dust to despise his mercy, and abuse his patience, and turn all his Creatures against him without due punishment?

3. Did you not feel pain and misery begin in this life?

4. You saw Toads and Serpents which had never sinned: And you would rather live in any tolerable suffering, then to be a Toad. And is it not Reason, that it should go worse with contemptuous sinners, then with those creatures that never sinned?

5. Could you expect that those should come to heaven, that would not believe there was such a state, but refused it, and preferred the world before it? And to be out of heaven, is to be out of all Happiness: and he that is so out of all happiness, and knows that he lost it by his own folly, must needs Torment himself with such considerations, were there no other Torments. And as man is capable of greater felicity then bruits, so must he needs be capable of more misery.

The sixteenth *Excuse*. *The things which God promised in heaven, and threatned in Hell, were all out of my sight: and therefore I could not heartily believe them. Had I but once seen them,*

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*or spoke with one that had seen them, I should have been satisfied, and have contemned the things of the world.*

*Answer.* Will you not believe till you see or feel? was not Gods Word sufficient Evidence? would you have believed one from the dead that had told you he had seen such things? and would you not believe Stephen that saw them? *Act 7. 56.* Or *Paul* that heard and saw them? *2 Cor. 12. 3, 4.* Nor Christ that came purposely from heaven to reveal them? why flesh and blood cannot see them. You see not God: will you not therefore believe that there is a God? Indeed, what ever you imagine, if you would not Believe *Moses* and the Prophets, Christ and his Apostles, neither would you have believed though one had risen from the dead: For Gods word is more credible then a dead mans: and Christ did rise from the dead to attest it. Blessed are they that have not seen, and yet believed. *Noah* saw no rain when he was preparing the Ark: but because he *believed*, he made ready and escaped. *Heb. 11. 7.* when the world that would not *Believe*, did perish. But seeing Gods word was of no more weight with you, and no knowledge would serve your turn but by *seeing* and *feeling*; you shall *see* and *feel* everlastingly to your sorrow.

The seventeenth Excuse. *It was so strict a Law*  
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*that God would have ruled me by, and the way to Heaven was so strait and difficult, that I could not endure it. I was not able to deny my flesh, and live such a life.*

*Answ.* 1. You were not *Able*, because you were not *Willing*. What was there but your own wicked hearts that should make such a life seem grievous to you? Every thing is hard and grievous to him who loaths it, and whose heart is against it. The chief thing that God called you to, was to *love* him, and make him your *Delight*: and are Love and Delight such grievous things? It was not grievous to you to love your meat, or drink, or money: It was no hard matter to you to love a friend that loved you: no nor to love your sin, which was your enemy: and what should make it seem hard to love God, but a wicked heart? Is not he better and more *Lovely* then all these? And had you but *Loved* him, all the rest of his service would have seemed easie to you. To think of him, to speak of him, to, pray to him, to praise him, yea to deny all and suffer for him, would have been sweet and pleasant to you, so far as you had *Loved* him. It was not God therefore, but your own naughty hearts, that made his work seem grievous to you, and the way to heaven seem hard. He told you truly, that his yolk was easie, and his burden light, and his Commandements were

were not grievous, *Matth.* II. 29. I *John* 5. 3. They that tryed them sound them the very Joy and Delight of their souls; and why could not you do so?

2. But what if the way to Heaven had been harder then it was? was not heaven worth your labour? were you affraid of being a loser by it? Could not God requite your labour or sufferings? Doth any Repent when they come to Heaven, that it cost them so dear to come thither? And is not hell worse then the hardest way to Heaven? Seeing you have chosen hell to save you a labour and suffering in this life, you must have your choice. And seeing you thought not everlasting life to be worth so much as God required, that is, the accepting thankfully, and minding, and seeking, and preferring it before this life, you have none to blame for the loss of it but your selves.

The eighteenth Excuse. *I treat God that made me of a sensual nature: He gave me an Appetite to Meat, and Drink, and Ease, and Lust: he gave me that flesh which ruled me; how then can he condemn me, for living according to the nature which he gave me?*

*Answ.* He gave that Appetite to be exercised moderately under the rule of reason, for the preservation and propagation of mankind: but did he not also give you Reason to govern that Appetite? and the Revelation of his will to

guide that Reason? He gave you your flesh, to be a servant, and not a master. Your beast hath fleshly Appetite without reason; and therefore God hath put him under you who have Reason that you should Rule him. Will you let your beast do what he list, and madly run upon whom he list, and say, you do but let him live according to his nature, which God hath given him? Why God that gave him such a nature, did intend him to be Ruled by a higher nature, even by the Reason which he gave to you: and so he did also by your flesh and sensual Appetite.

The nineteenth Excuse. *But I lived among so many baits which enticed this flesh that I could not resist them. My meat was a snare to me, my drink, a snare, my cloaths, my house, my land a snare, every beauty that I saw was a snare: and the better all these were, the stronger was my snare. If God would not have had my heart ensnared and drawn from him, he should not have put so many baits in my way. Yea and they were so Neer to me, and Daily with me, that though I was resolved to forbear them before, yet when they were brought to my hand, I could not forbear.*

*Answ.* Is this the thanks that God hath for his mercies? He sent you all these as favours from his own hand; he wrote his own name upon them, that in them you might see his power,

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er, and wisdom, and goodness, and so be led up to the Consideration of him, that you might fall in love with himself, who was the fountain, the life, the end of all. And do you overlook God in the creature, and live as without him in the world, and dote upon that which should have drawn you to himself, and then lay the blame on God? If he send a suitor to speak to you in his name, and write you a love Letter with his own hand, will you fall in Love with the Messengers or the Letter, and neglect the Sender, and then blame him that wrote his letter on so fair a paper, or in so neat a hand, or that sent it by such a comely Messenger? Certainly, these Excuses are too gross, to take with the wise and righteous God, or to seem sufficient to a well informed Conscience.

2. And whereas you speak of the power of these objects, was there not much more in God, in Christ, in the promised glory, to have drawn your heart another way? Why then did not these take as much with you as the other? You could not choose forsooth, but be enticed with such baits as were fitted to your sensual Appetite, and such things as a dog, or a swine may enjoy as well as a man: but you could *choose*, when Christ and glory were offered you: yea you did *choose* to refuse the Offer, and tread them under feet by your neglect. When

Satan set your Cups, and your harlots, and your profits before you, on one side; did not God set his favour and everlasting happiness on the other side? And was it wise or equal dealing, to prefer your lusts before that glory?

3. Moreover it was not in the power of any of those baits to force your will, or to necessitate you to choose them. They could be but *Baits* to entice you, and it was still in your own choice, whether you would yield to the enticement and choose them or not. Shall every man be false to God that hath any bait to entice him from him? will you excuse your child or friend, if he would be false to you, upon as great enticements as these? If a cup of drink, or a whore, or a little gain, could draw him more than all your love and interest, I do not think you would hold him excused.

And whereas you speak of the *Neerness* and *Continuance*, of these allurements, I would fain know, was not God as *Neer* you, and *Continually* neer you, to draw you to himself? Faith might have seen him, though flesh and blood cannot. Did he not stand by you when you were in your cups and lustful Pleasures? Did he not tell you of the danger, and offer you far better things, if you would obey him and despise those baits? But you would hearken to none of this; you should have remembered that he

he stood over you, and was looking on you; and you should have said as *Joseph*, Gen. 39. 9. *How can I do this great wickedness, and sin against God?* You had also Scripture neer you, and Reason neer you and Conscience neer you, as well as the bait was neer you. And therefore this is a vain Excuse.

The twentieth Excuse, *It was God that let loose the Devill to tempt me and he was too subtile for me to deal with; and therefore what wonder if I sinned and were overcome?*

*Answ.* 1. He did not let loose the Devil to constrain you to sin. He could but *entice*, and you might choose whether you would yield. The Devil could neither make you sin against your will, nor yet Necessitate you to be willing.

2. You were a sure friend to Christ that while, that would forsake him as oft as you were tempted by the Devil. Is that a friend or a servant worthy to be regarded, that will disobey you, or betray you as oft as he is tempted to it?

2. Will you excuse your servant, if he leave your work undone, and follow cards, or dice, or the Ale-house, and say I was tempted to it by one that was cunninger then I? shall every Murderer or Thief escape hanging, because the Devill was too cunning for him in his Temptations

tations? would you have the Jury or the Judge to take this for a good excuse?

4. And why did you not hearken to God that enticed you the other way? You forget what helps he afforded you to discover the wiles of Satan, and to vanquish the Temptation? He told you it was an enemy that tempted you: and would you hearken to an enemy? He told you it was a dream, a shadow, a painted pleasure, a gilded carcass, a lying promise, and deceitful vanity by which you were tempted; And yet would you regard it before your God? He told you that it was your God, your Saviour, you hope, your everlasting happiness that the Tempter would beguile you of: And yet would you be beguiled? He told you, and plainly, and often told you that the Tempter would lead you to eternal fire, and undo you everlastingly before you were aware: and that a fatal hook was covered with that bait: And yet would you swallow it?

5. It is plain by all this that it was not your natural weakness of faculties that caused you to be overcome by the subtilties of the Devil, as a silly child is deceived by a crafty fellow that overwits him: But it was your carelessness, inconsiderateness, your sensual inclinations, and vicious disposition, that drew you to a wilful obeying of the tempter, and rejecting the whol-  
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som advice of Christ. This therefore is a frivolous Excuse of your sin.

The one and twentieth Excuse. *But I hope you will not say that all men have Free Will! And if my will were not free, how could I choose but sin?*

*Answ.* Your will was not free from Gods Rule and Government: nor was it free from its natural inclination to Good in general; for either of these were more properly slavery. 3. Nor was it free from the Influence of a dark understanding, 4. Nor free from its own contradicted vitious Inclination. 5. Nor freed from the Temptations of the flesh, the world and the Devil.

But it was 1. Free from any natural Determination to evil, or to any thing that was doubtfull. 2. And free from the Coaction or Violence of any. 3. And free from an irresistible Determination of any exteriour cause, at led ordinarily. So that naturally, as men, you have the power or faculty of determining your own wils, and by your wils, of Ruling your inferiour Faculties in a great measure; yea of Ruling the senses and the Phantasie it self, which doth so much to dispose of our Understanding. And if your wils which are naturally free, are yet so habitually vitious, that they encline you to do evil, that is not an excuse, but an Aggravation

vation of your sin. But of this more under the next.

The two and twentieth Excuse. *But I have not Power of my self to do any thing that is good: what can the creature do? without Christ we can do nothing. It is God that must give me Ability, or I can have none: and if he had given it me, I had not been an Unbeliever or Impenitent. I can no more Believe of my self, than I can fulfill the Law of myself.*

*Answ.* 1. These are the vain Cavils of learned folly, which God wil easily answer in a word. The word [Power] is taken in several senses. Sometime, and most commonly and fitly, for a faculty or a strength by which a man *Can* do his duty if he *Will*. This Physical Power you have, and the worst of sinners have while they are men on earth. Were they actually willing, they might acceptably perform sincere obedience; and were they Dispositively willing, they might actually believe and will. And thus the ungodly have Power to believe.

Sometime the word [Power] is taken for Authority or Leave; for legal or civil Power. And thus you have all not only Power or liberty to Believe, but also a Command which makes it your Duty, and a Threarning ad joyned, which will condemn you if you do not.

Sometime the word [Power] is taken  
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Ethically and less properly, for a disposition, Inclination, Habit or Freedom from the contrary habit or disposition. And in this sense its true, that none but the Effectually called have a Power to Believe. But then observe, 1. That this is but a moral less proper, and not a Physical proper Impotency: And therefore *Austin* chuseth rather to say that all men have power to believe, but all have not a *Will*, or *Faith* it self; because we use to difference *Power* from *willingness*; and *willingness* actuateth the power which we had before. And therefore our Divines choose rather to call Grace a Habit when they speak exactly, then a Power; and Dr. *Twiss* derides the Arminians for talking of a *Power* subjected in a *Power*. 2. Note that this Impotency is but the same thing with your unwillingness and wilful blindness, in another word. 3. Note that this Impotency is long of your selves as to the Original, and much more as to the not curing and removing of it. Hath God given you no means towards the cure of this disability, which you have neglected? 4. Note that this Impotency is an unjust excuse, but an Aggravation of your sin. If you were *willing* to be the servant of Christ, and yet were not Able, either because he would not accept you, or because of a want of natural faculties, or because of son other natural difficulty which the *willingest* mind could not

not overcome, this were some Excuse: But to be Habitually wilful in refilling Grace, is worse then to be meerly Actually unwilling. If a man have so accustomed himself to murder, drunkenness, dealing or the like wickedness, so far that he cannot leave it, will you therefore forgive him, or will any Judge or Jury hold him excused? Or rather think him the more unfit for mercy? 5. Note also that the want of a supernatural Habit, no nor the presence of the contrary Habit, do not Efficiently determine the will to particular acts, much less take away its natural Freedom. 6. And that till Habits attain an utter predominancy, (at least) there is a Power remaining in the will to refill them, and use means against them. Though Eventually the perverse Inclination may hinder the use of it.

The three and twentieth Excuse. *I have heard from learned men, that God doth determine all Actions, Natural and Free, as the first Efficient Physical immediate Cause: or else nothing could Act. And then it was not long of me that I chose forbidden Objects, but of him that irresistibly moved me thereto, and whose Instrument I was.*

*Answ.* This is a trick of that wisdom which is foolishness with God, and to be deceived by vain Philosophy.

1. The very principle it self is most likely to  
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be false, and those that tell you this, to err. Much more, I think, may be said against it then for it.

2. I am sure it is either false, or reconcilcable with God Holiness, and mans liberty and culpability; so that its a mad thing to deceive your selves with such Philosophical uncertainties, when the Truth which you oppose by it is infallibly certain. That God is not the Author of sin, but man himself, who is justly condemned for it, is undoubtedly true: and would you obscure so dear a Truth, by searching into points beyond humane reach if not unsound, as you conclude them?

The four and twentieth Excuse. *But at least, those learned Divines among us that doubt of this, do yet say that the will is necessarily and Infallibly Determined by the Practical Understanding, and that is as much unresistibly necessitated by Objects: and therefore whatever act was done by my understanding or will, was thus necessitated, and I could not help it. They say, Liberty is but the Acting of the faculty agreeably to its nature: And it was God as Creator that gave Adam his faculties: and God by providential dispose, that presented all Objects to him, by which his under standing, and so his will were unavoidably necessitated.*

*Answ.* This is of the same nature with the former

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former: uncertain, if not certainly false. Were this true, for ought we can see, it would lay all the sin and misery of this world on God, as the irresistible necessitating Cause; which because we know infallibly to be false, we have no reason to take such principles to be true which infer it. The understanding doth not by a necessary efficiency Determine the will, but morally; or rather, is regularly a Condition or necessary Antecedent, without which it may not Determine it self. Yea the Will by commanding the sense and phantasie, doth much to determine the Understanding. As the eye is not necessary to my *going*, but to my *going right*, so is not the Understandings Guidance necessary to my *willing* (there the simple Apprehension may suffice) but to my *Right willing*. There are other ways of Determining the Will. Or if the Understanding did Determine the Will Efficiently and Necessarily, it is not every act of the Understanding that must do it. If it be so, when it saith, This *must* be done, and saith it importunately, yet not when it only saith. This may be done, or you may venture on it; which is the common part which it hath in sin.

I am not pleased that these curious Objections fall in the way, nor do I delight to put them into vulgar heads; but finding many  
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young Schollars and others that have conversed with them, assaulted with these Temptations, I thought meet to give a touch, and but a touch, to take them out of their way: As Mr. *Fenner* hath done more fully in the Preface to his *Hidden Manna*, on this last point, to which I refer you. I only add this?

The will of man in its very Dominion doth bear Gods Image. It is a self Determining Power, though it be *byassed* by *Habits* and *needs* a *Guide*. As the Heart and Vital Spirits by which it acteth, are to the rest of the Body, so is it to the soul. The Light of Nature hath taught all the world to carry the Guilt of every crime to the *will* of man, and there to leave it. Upon this all Laws and Judgements are grounded. From Ignorance and Intellectual weakness, men commonly fetch Excuses for their faults; but from the *Will* they are Aggravated. If we think it strange that mans will should be the first cause, so much as of a sinful *mode*, and answer all occurring Objections: it may suffice that we are certain the Holy Majesty is not the Author of sin; and he is able to make all this as plain as the Sun, and easily answer all these vain Excuses, though we should be unable. And if we be much ignorant of the frame and motions of our own souls, and especially of that high self determining principle, Free Will, the great  
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spring of our actions, and the curious Engine by which God doth *Sapientially* Govern the world, it is no wonder, Considering that the soul can know it self but by Reflection, and God gave us a soul to *use*, rather than to know it self; and to know its qualities and operations, rather than its Essence.

The five and twentieth Excuse. *No man can be saved, nor avoid any sin, nor believe in Christ, but those whom God hath predestinated thereto. I was under an irreversible Sentence before I was born: and therefore I do nothing but what I was predefined to do; and if God decreed not to save me, how could I help it?*

*Answ.* 1. Gods Judgements are more plain, but his Decrees or secret purposes are mysterious: And to darken certainties, by having recourse to points obscure, is no part of Christian Wisdom. God told you your Duty in his word, and on what terms you must be Judged to Life or Death; Hither should you have recourse for Direction, and not to the unsearchable mysteries of his *mind*.

2. God decreeth not to Condemn any but for sin. Sin, I say, is the Cause of that Condemnation, though not of his Decree.

3. Gods Decrees are acts Immanent in himself, and make no change on you, and therefore do not necessitate you to sin, any  
more



more then his fore-knowledge doth. For both cause only a necessity of Consequence, which is Logical, as the Divines on both sides do Confess. And therefore this no more caused you to sin, then if there had been no such Decree. And its a doubt whether that Decree be not negative; a willing suspending of the Divine will, as to evil; or at most a purpose to permit it.

The six and twentieth Excuse. *If it be no more, yet doth it make my perdition unavoidable; for even Gods foreknowledge doth so; for if he foreknow it, all the world cannot hinder it front coming to pass.*

*Answ.* Must God either be Ignorant of what you will do, or else be the cause of it? if you foreknow that the Sun will rise to morrow, that doth not cause it to rise. If you foreknow that one man will murder another, you are not the cause of it by foreknowing it. So is it here.

The seven and twentieth Excuse. *God might have hindered my Sin and damnation if he would.*

*Answ.* And will you wilfully sin, and think to scape because God doth not hinder you? The Prince that makes a Law against murder, could lock you up, and keep you from being a Murderer. But are you excusable if he do not?

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We are certain that God could have hindered all the sin and death, and confusion, and misery that is in the world: and we are as certain that he doth not hinder it (but by forbidding it, and giving men means against it:) and we are certain that he is Just and Good, and Wise in all; and not bound to hinder it: And what his Reasons are, you may better know hereafter: In the mean time, you had been better have looked to your own Duty.

The eight and twentieth Excuse. *How could I be saved if Christ did not dye for me? He dyed but for his Elect; and none could be saved without his Death.*

*Answ.* He *did* dye for you, and for more then his Elect, though he absolutely purposed only their salvation. Your sins crucified him, arid your debt lay Upon him; and he so far ransomed you, that nothing but your wilful refusal of the benefits could have condemned you.

The nine and twentieth Excuse. *It was Adams sin that brought me into this Depravedness of will, which I can neither cure, nor could prevent.*

*Answ.* 1. If Adam cast away his holiness, he could no more convey that to us which he cast away; then a Nobleman that is a Traytor, can convey

convey his lost Inheritance or Honours to his son.

2. You perish not only for your Original sin, but for rejecting the Recovering mercy of the Redeemer: you might have had Christ and Life in him for the Accepting.

The thirtieth Excuse. *God will require no more then he gives. He gave me not Grace to Repent and Believe; and without his gift I could not have it.*

*Answ.* 1. God will justly require more then he giveth; that is, The improvement of his Gifts, as *Mat. 25.* shews. He gave *Adam* but a Power to persevere, and not *Actual perseverance*: Yet did he justly punish him for want of the Act; even for not using by his own will the Power which he had given him.

2. It is long of your self if God did not give you Grace to Believe: It was because you wilfully refused some preparatory Grace. Christ found you at a great distance from him, and he gave you Grace sufficient to have brought you *neerer* to him than you were; you had Grace sufficient to have made you better than you were, and restrained many sins, and brought you to the means, when you turned your back on them; though this were not *sufficient* to cause you to *Believe*, it was *sufficient* to have brought you *neerer* to *Believing*; and through

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your own wilfulness, became *not Effectual*; even as *Adam* had sufficient grace to have stood which was not *Effectual*. So that you had not only *Christ* offered to you, if you would but *Accept* him; but you had daily and precious helps and means, to have cured your wills, and caused you to *Accept* him; for neglect of which, and so for not believing, and so for all your other sins you justly perish.

The one and thirtieth Excuse. *Alas, man is a worm, a dry leaf, Job 13. 25. a silly foolish creature, and therefore his Actions he not regardable, nor deserve so great a punishment.*

*Answ.* Though he be a worm, and as nothing to God, and foolish by sin, yet he is naturally so noble a creature, that the image of God was on him, *Gen. 12. 26. and 5. 1. James 3. 9.* and the world made his servants, and Angels his Attendants, *Heb. 1. 14.* so noble, that *Christ* dyed for him, God takes special care of him; he is capable of knowing and enjoying God, and heaven is not thought too good for him if he will obey. And he that is capable of so great Good, must be capable of as great Evil, and his waies not to be so overlooked by that God that hath undertaken to be his Governor. When it tendeth to Infidelity, the Devil will teach, you to debase man, even lower than God would do.

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The two and thirtieth Excuse. *Sin is no Being; and shall men be damned for that which is nothing?*

*Answ.* 1. It is such a *mode* as deformeth Gods creature. It is a moral Being. It is a Relation of our actions and hearts to Gods will and Law.

2. They that say, Sin is nothing, say Pain and Loss is nothing too. You shall therefore be paid with one nothing for another. Make light of your misery, and say, it is nothing, as you did of your sin.

3. Will you take this for a good Excuse from your children or servants, if they abuse you? Or from a Thief or a Murderer? shall he escape by telling the Judge that his sin was *No-thing*? Or rather have death, which is nothing, as the Just reward of it?

The three and thirtieth Excuse. *But sin is a Transient thing. At least it doth God no harm. And therefore why should he do us so much harm for it?*

*Answ.* 1. It hurts not God, because he is above hurt. No thanks to you if he be out of your reach, 2. You may *wrong* him, when you cannot *Hurt* him. And the *wrong* deserves as much as you can bear. If a Traytor endeavour the death of the Prince, in vain, his endea-

your deserves death, though he never hurt him. You despise Gods Law and Authority; you cause the Blaspheming of his name, *Rom. 2. 24.* He calls it A pressing him as a Cart is pressed with sheaves, *Amos 2. 13.* and a grieving of him.

3. And you wrong his Image, his Church, the publick good, and the souls of others.

The four and thirtieth Excuse. *But Gods nature is so good and merciful, that sure he will not damn his own creature.*

*Answ.* 1. A merciful Judge will hang a man for a fault against man: By proportion then what is due for sin against God?

2. All the death and calamity which you see in the world, comes from the anger of this merciful God: why then may not future misery come from it?

3. God knoweth his own mercy better then you do; and he hath told you how far it shall extend.

4. He is infinitely merciful; but it is to the Heirs of mercy; not to the final Rejecters of his mercy.

5. Hath not God been merciful to thee in bearing with thee so long, and offering thee Grace in the Mood of Christ, till thou didst wilfully reject it? Thou wilt confess to thy everlasting wo that God was merciful; had he not  
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been so mercifull, thou wouldst not have been so miserable for rejecting it.

The five and thirtieth Excuse. *I would not so Torrent mine enemy my self.*

*Answ.* No reason you should. It is all one to wrong you; and to wrong the God of Heaven? God is the only Judge of his own wrongs.

The sixth and thirtieth Excuse. *All men are sinners; and I was but a sinner.*

*Answ.* All were not Impenitent, Unbelieving, Rebellious sinners, and therefore all are not unpardoned condemned sinners. All did not live after the flesh, and refuse to the last to be Converted as you did. God will teach you better to difference between sinners and sinners.

The seven and thirtieth Excuse. *But if Christ have satisfied for my sins, and dyed for me, then how can I justly suffer for the same sins? will God punish one sin twice?*

*Answ.* 1. Christ suffered for man in the Nature of man; but not in your person, nor you in him. It was not you that provided the price, but God himself; Christ was not mans Deligate in satisfying, and therefore received not his Instructions from us, nor did it on our terms, but his own. It was not the *same thing* which the Law threatned, that Christ underwent: for that was the Damnation of the sinner himself, and not the suffering of another for him; it cannot there-

sore be yours, but on Christs own terms, He dyed for thy sin, but with this intent, that for all that, if thou Refuse him, thou shalt dye thy self. It is therefore no wrong to thee to dye, for it was not thou that dyedst before; and Christ will take it for no wrong to him: for he will Judge thee to that Death. It is for refusing a Christ that dyed for thee, that thou must perish for ever.

The eight and thirtieth Excuse. *But I did not Refuse Christ. I believed and trusted in him to the last; and Repented of my sins, though I sometime was overtaken with them.*

*Answ.* Had this been true, thy sin would not have condemned thee. But there is no mocking God. He will shew thee then thy naked heart, and convince thousands that thought they Believed and Repented that indeed they did not. By thy works also will this be discovered, that is, by the main bent and scope of thy life, as *Mat. 25.* throughout, and *Jam. 2.*

The nine and thirtieth Excuse. *I did many Good works; and I hope God will set those against my evil works.*

*Answ.* Thy good works were thy sins, because indeed they were not good, being not done in sincerity of heart for God. The best mans works have some infirmity, which nothing can cleanse but the blood of Christ, which thou  
hast



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hast made light of, and therefore hast no part in. If all thy life had been spent in perfect works except one day, they would not make satisfaction for the sins of that day. For they are but part of thy Duty. Wo to him that hath no better a Saviour at Judgement, then his own good works.

The Fortieth Excuse. *I lived in poverty and misery on earth, and therefore I hope I have had my suffering here, and shall not suffer in this world and another too.*

1. By that Rule all poor men, and murderers, and thieves that are tormented and hanged, should be saved. But as Godliness hath the promise of this life and that to come, so Impenitency and Wickedness hath the Threatning of this life and that to come.

2. The Devils and the damned have suffered much more then you already; and yet they are never the nearer a Deliverance. When thou hast suffered ten thousand years, thy pain will be never the nearer an end. How then can a little misery on earth prevent it? Alas poor soul, these are but the foretasts and beginnings of thy sorrow. Nothing but pardon through the blood of Christ could have prevented thy Condemnation; and that thou rejectest by Infidelity and Impenitency. *His* Sufferings would have saved thee, if thou hadst not Refused

sed him but all thy own Sufferings will yeild thee no Relief.

So much for the answering of the *Vain Excuses* which poor Sinners are ready to make for themselves; Wherein I have been so large, as that this part I confess is disproportionable to the rest: but it was for these two Reasons.

1. That poor careless souls might see the vanity of such defences; and consider, if such a worm as I can easily confute them, how easily and how terribly will they be all answered by their Judge?

2. I did it the rather, that godly Christians might the better understand how to deal with these vain Excuses when they meet with them: which will be daily, if they deal with men in this sad Condition.

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X. **W**E have done with that part of the Judgement which consisteth in the exploration or tryal of the cause; we now come to that which is the Conclusion and consummation of all; and that is, to shew you *what the Sentence will be, and on whom.*

And for this, we must go strait to the word of God for our light, it being impossible for any man to have any particular knowledge of it,  
if

if Christ had not there revealed it unto us. Indeed almost all the world do acknowledge a life after this, where it shall go well with the good, and ill with the bad. But who shall be then accounted *Righteous*, and who *Unrighteous*, and on what terms and grounds, by whom they shall be judged, and to what conditon, they know not.

The Sentence in Judgement will be, 1. Either on those that never had means to know Christ. 2. Or on those that had.

1. For the former, as it less concerneth us to enquire of their case, so it is more obscurely revealed to us in the Scripture. If is certain that they shall be Judged according to their Use of the means which they had, *Rom. 2. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.* and the Talents which they received, *Mat. 25.* But that it ever falleth out that he that hath but the One Talent of natural helps, doth improve it to salvation; or that ever they who knew not Christ, are Justified and saved without that knowledge (being at age and use of reason) I find not in the Scriptures. I find indeed that [As many as have sinned without Law, shall also perish without Law: and as many as have sinned *in* the Law, shall be Judged *by* the Law. *Rom. 2. 12.* But not that any are Justified by the works of nature, such as are here said to be *without Law.* I find also, that  
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[They have the work of the Law written in their hearts, their conscience al so bearing witness, and their Thoughts the mean while accusing, or else Excusing one another, in the day *when* God shall Judge the secrets of men by Jesus Christ according to the Gospel *Rom.* 2. 15, 16. And I believe it is a *just Excuse*, and not an *unjust* which is here meant. But it will be but an *Excuse* so far as they were guiltless: and that will be but *in tanto*, and not *in toto*, in part only; and so not a full Justification. A Heathens conscience may excuse him from those sins which he was never guilty of, but not from all. But no more of them.

2. The case of those that have had the Gospel, is more plainly opened to us in Gods word. Their *Sentence* is opened in many places of Scripture, but most fully in *Math.* 25. whence we will now collect it.

There we find that Jesus Christ the Redeemer, as King of the world, shall sit in Judgment on all men at the last; and shall separate them one from another, as a Shepherd divideth the Sheep from the Goats, and so shall pass the final Sentence. This Sentence is twofold, according to the different Condition of them that are Judged. To them on the right hand, there is a Sentence of Jutification, and Adjudication to everlasting glory; To them on the left hand, there is a Sentence of Condemnation to everlasting Punishment. The

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The Sentence on each of these containeth both the state which they are Judged to, and the reason or cause of the Judgement to that state. For as God will not Judge any to Life, or Death without just cause, so he will publish this cause in his sentence, as it is the manner of Judges to do; If you say, *Christ will not use a voice*; Let it satisfie, that though we know not the manner, yet if he do it but by mental discovery, as he shews men *what* shall everlastingly befall them, so he will shew them *why* it shall so befall them.

1. The Sentence on them on the *Right* hand, will contain, 1. Their Justification and Adjudication to *Blessedness*, and that both as generally denominated, and as particularly determined, and described. 2. And the cause of this Judgement.

1. In general they shall be pronounced *Blessed*. Satan would have had them Cursed and miserable: the Law did Curse them to misery; Many a fearful thought hath possessed their own breasts, lest they should prove at last accursed and miserable; But now they hear the contrary from their Judge. All the Promises in the Gospel could not perfectly overcome those their fears; all the comfortable words of the Ministers of the Gospel could not perfectly subdue them; all the tender mercies of God in Christ I did not perfectly subdue them; But now they  
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are vanquished all for ever. He that once had heard his Redeemer in Judgement; call him *Blessed*, will never fear being *Cursed* more. For he that Christ Blesseth, shall be *Blessed* indeed.

The Description of their blessedness followeth, *Come inherit the Kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world*. And also they are called *Blessed Of the Father*. Here is the fountain of their Blessedness, The Father—and the state of their blessedness in Being the Fathers. For I suppose they are called the *Blessed of the Father*, both because the Father blesseth them, that is, makes them Happy, and because these blessed ones are the Fathers *own*. And so Christ will publish it to the world in Judgement, that he came to glorifie the Father, and will proclaim him the Principal Efficient, and Ultimate end of his work of Redemption and the blessedness of his Saints; and that himself is (as Mediator) but the way to the Father. It is the Father that prepared the Kingdom for them, and *from the foundation of the world*, prepared it; Both for [them] as chosen ones, and for them as *future believers and Righteous ones*. It is called a Kingdom, partly in respect to God the King, in whose glory we shall partake in our places: and partly Metaphorically from the Dignity of our Condition. For so it is that our selves are said to be made  
Kings,

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Kings, *Rev.* 1. 6. and 5. 1. 1 *Pet.* 2. 9. and not that we are properly Kings; for then we must have Subjects who must be Governed by us.

Thus we see their Blessedness in the Fountain, end and state of Dignity. As to the Receptive act on their part it is expressed by two words; one signifying their first entrance on it, *Come*: the other their *Possession, Inherit*: that is, possess it as given by the Father, and Redeemed by the Son, and hold it in this Tenure for ever.

The true Believer was convinced in this life, that indeed there was no true blessedness, but this enjoyment of God in the Kingdom of heaven. The Lord revealed this to his heart by his Word and Spirit: And therefore he contemned the seeming happiness on earth, and said up for himself a Treasure in heaven, and made him friends with the Mammon of unrighteousness, ventured all his hope in this vessel. And now he findeth the wisdom of that choice in a rich return. God made him so *wise* a Merchant as to sell All for this Pearl of greatest price: and therefore now he shall find the gain. As there is no other true Happiness but God in glory; so is there nothing more *suitable* and *welcom* to the true Believer. O how welcome will the face of that God be, whom he *loved*, whom he *sought*, whom, he  
longed

*longed and waited for.* How welcome will that Kingdom be which he lived in *Hope* of which he parted with All for! and suffered for in the flesh! How glad will he be to see the Blessed face of his Redeemer, who by his manifold Grace hath brought him unto this! leave the believing soul to think of it, and to make it the daily matter of his Delightful Meditation; What an unconceivable Joy in one moment, this Sentence of Christ will fill his soul with. Undoubtedly it is now quite past our comprehension: though our imperfect forethoughts of it may well make our lives a continual Feast.

Were it but our Justification from the Accusations of Satan, who would have us Condemned either as *sinner*s in general, or as Impenitent, Unbelieving Rebels, against him that Redeemed us, in *special*, it would lift up the heads of the Saints in that day; After all the fears of our own hearts, and the slanderous Accusations of Satan and the world, That we were either impenitent Infidels, or Hypocrites, Christ will then Justifie us, and pronounce us Righteous. So much for the Condition to which they are judged;

2. The Reason or Cause of this Justification of the Saints, is given us both 1. In a general denomination, and 2. In a particular Description. 1. In General, it is because they were *Righteous*, as is evident, *Mat.* 25. 46.

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*The Righteous shall go into life Everlasting.* And indeed it is the business of every just Judge to justify the righteous, and condemn the unrighteous. And shall not the judge of all the earth judge righteously? *Gen. 18. 25.* God makes men Righteous before he judges them so: and Judgeth them Righteous *Because* they are so. He that abominateth that man who saith to the Righteous, Thou art wicked; or to the wicked, Thou art Righteous; who Justifieth the wicked, and Condemned the Righteous; will certainly never do so himself.

Indeed he will Justifie them that are sinners, but not against the Accusation *that they are sinners*: but against the Accusation, that *they are guilty of punishment for sin*: but that is, because he first made them just; and so Justifiable, by pardoning their sin, through the blood of Christ.

And its true also, that he will Justifie those that *were wicked*, but not those that *are wicked*: but Judgement findeth them as Death leaveth them, and he will not take them for wicked, that are sanctified and cleansed of their former wickedness. So that Christ will first pardon them before he Justifie them against the charge of being sinners in general; and he will first give men Faith, Repentance, and new Obedience, before he will Justifie them against the

charge of being Impenitent, Infidels or Hypocrites, and consequently unpardoned, and doubly guilty of damnation;. This twofold righteousness he will first *Give* men, and so constitute them Just, before he will *Declare* it, and *Sentence* them just.

2. The Reason of the Sentence, particularly Described, is from their Faith and Love to Christ, expressed in their Obedience, self-denyal and forsaking all for him. *For I was hungry and ye fed me: I was thirsty and ye gave me drink; I was a stranger and ye took me in; Naked and ye cloathed me: I was sick and ye visited me; I was in prison and ye came to me. Verily I say unto you, in as much as ye have done it to one if the least of these my Brethren ye have done it unto me, Mat. 25, 35. to 41.* Here is 1. The causal conjunction *for*. 2. And the Cause of Reason it self.

Concerning both which, observe, 1. How it is that mans obedience and self denyal is the Reason and Cause of his Justification. 2. Why it is that God will have the Reason or Cause thus declared in the Sentence.

For the first, observe that its one thing to give a Reason of the Sentence, and another thing to express the *Cause* of the *Benefit*, *Given* us by the promise, and *Judged* to us by the *Sentence*, Mans Obedience was no proper Cause

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Cause why God did in this life *Give* pardon of sin to us, or a Right to glory: much less of his Giving Christ to dye for us. And therefore as to our Constitutive Justification at our Conversion, we must not *say* or *think*, that God doth justifie us, For, or *Because* of any works of our Obedience, Legal or Evangelical. But when God hath Justified us, when he comes to give a Reason of his Sentence in Judgement, he may and will fetch that Reason partly from our Obedience, or our performance of the Conditions of the New Covenant. For as in this life, we had a Righteousness consisting in free pardon of all sin through the blood of Christ, and a Righteousness consisting in our personal performance of the Conditions of the promise which giveth that pardon and continueth it to us: so at Judgement we shall accordingly be justified. And as our Evangelical personal Righteousness, commonly called *Inherent*, was at first only in our Faith and Repentance, and Disposition to obey: but afterward in our actual sincere Obedience, in which sense we are Constitutively Justified or made Righteous here by our works, in *James* his sense, *James* 2. 24. so accordingly a double Reason will be assigned of our sentential Justification; one from our pardon by Christs blood and merits; which will prove our Right to Im-

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punity and to Glory. The other from our own Faith and holy Obedience, which will prove our Right to that pardon through Christ, and to the free Gift of a Right to glory: and so this last is to be pleaded in subordination to the former. For Christ is become the Author of Eternal salvation to all them that Obey him. *Heb.* 5. 9. He therefore that will be saved, must have a Christ to save him as the Author, and an Obedience to that Christ as the Condition of that salvation; and consequently both must be declared in the Judgement.

The Reason why the Judge doth mention our Good works, rather, then our Believing, may be because those holy self-denying expressions of Faith and Love to Christ do contain or certainly imply Faith in them, as the life of the tree is in the fruit: but faith doth contain our works of Obedience but only as their cause. These works, also are a part of the personal Righteousness which is to be enquired after, that is, we shall not be judged righteous, meerly because we have Believed, but also because we have added to our Faith vertue, and have improved our Talents, and have loved Christ to the hazard of all for his sake. For it is not only or principally for the goodness of the work Considered in it self, or the good that is done by it to the poor; but it is as these works did express

press our Faith and Love to Christ by doing him the most costly and hazardous service; that by Faith we could see Christ in a poor beggar or a prisoner; and could love Christ in *these* better than our worldly goods or liberties; which we must part with, or hazard by the works that are here mentioned.

2. The Reasons why Christ will so publickly Declare the personal righteousness of men, to be the Reason or Cause of his justifying sentence, it is because it is the business of that day, not only to glorifie Gods meer Love and Mercy, but eminently to glorifie his Remunerative justice; and not only to express his love to the Elect, as such, but to express his love to them as Faithful and Obedient, and such as have denyed all for Christ, and loved God above all; And to shew his justice to the men, and faithfulness in fulfilling all his promises, and also his holiness in the high estimation of the holiness of his people. I shall express this in the words of a learned Divine (Dr. *Twiss* against Mr. *Cotton*, pag. 40) *Was there no more in Gods intention when he elected some, then the manifestation of the riches of his glorious grace? Did not God purpose also to manifest the glory of his Remunerative Justice? It is not undenyable that God will bestow Salvation on all his Elect (of ripe years) by way of reward and Crown of righteousness,*

*which God the Righteous Judge will give?* 2 Tim. 4. 2 Thes. 1. *It is great pitty this is not considered, as usually it is not: Especially for the momentous Consequence thereof in my Judgement.* So far he.

So much of the Sentence of Justification which shall be passed by Christ at Judgement upon the Righteous.

2. We are next to consider of the Sentence of Condemnation which shall then by Christ be passed on the unrighteous. Which is delivered to us by Christ, *Mat. 25.* in the same order as the former.

This Sentence containeth, 1. The Condemnation it self. 2. The Reason or Cause of it.

The Condemnation expresseth the misery which they are Judged to. 1. Generally in the Denomination, *Cursed.* 2. Particularly by Description of their Cursed state.

To be *cursed*, is to be a people destined and adjudged to utter unhappiness; to all kind of misery without remedy.

2. Their *Cursed* condition is described in the next words, *Depart from me into Everlasting fire prepared for the Devil and his Angels.*

1. *Depart:* From whom? from the God that made them in his Image. From the Redeemer that bought them by the price of his blood, and offered

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offered to save them freely, or all their unworthyness; and many a time intreated them to Accept his offer, that their souls might live; From the Holy Ghost the Sanctifier and comforter of the faithful, who strove with their hearts, till they quenched and expelled him. O sad *Departing!* who would not then choose rather to Depart from all the friends he had in the world, and from any thing imaginable; from his life, from himself, if it were possible, then from Christ? Depart: from what? why from the presence of the Judge; from all further hopes of salvation for ever: from all possibility of ever being saved, and. living in the joyful inheritance of the Righteous. *Depart:* Not from Gods Essential presence, for that will be with them to their everlasting misery, but from the presence of his Grace, in that measure is they enjoyed it; *Depart;* Not from your fleshly pictures, and honours, and; profits of the world; these were all gone and past already: and there was no further need to bid them *Depart* from these: Houses and Lands were gone. Mirth and Recreations were gone. Their sweet morsels and cups were gone. All the Honour that, men could give them was gone, before they were set at Christs bar to be Judged. But from all expectations of ever enjoying these again, or ever *casting* their former

mer Delights; from these they must Depart: not from their *sin*, for that will go with them. But the Liberty of committing that part of it which was facet to them, as Gluttony, Drunkenness, Whoredom, Idleness, and all Voluptuousness; from these they must Depart. But this is consequential; It is Christ and the possibility of salvation, that they are Sentenced to *Depart* from.

But *whither* must they *Depart*? 1. Into fire. 2. Into *that* fire which was prepared for the Devil and his Angels. 3. Into everlasting fire.

1. Not into a *Purifying*, but a *Tormenting* fire. Whether Elementary or not; whether properly or Metaphorically called *fire*, let us not vainly trouble our selves to enquire. It is enough to know, that as fire is one of the most grievous Tormentors of the flesh, so grievous will be those infernal Torments to the whole man, soul and body; such as is most fitly represented to us under the notion of *fire*, and of *burning*. It is easie for a secure unbelieving soul to read and hear of it; but woe, and ten thousand, woes to them that must endure it! In this life they had their good things, when it went harder as to the flesh with better men; but now they are tormented, when the godly are comforted, as *Luke* 16. 25.

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2. But why is it called *a fire prepared for the Devil and his Angels*? 2. What is this Devil that hath Angels? 2. Who are his Angels? 3. When was it prepared for them? 4. Was it not also prepared for wicked men? To these in order.

1. It seems by many passages in Scripture, that there is an Order among Spirits, both Good and Bad; and that there is one Devil that is the Prince over the rest.

2. It seems therefore that its the rest of the evil spirits, that are called *his Angels*. And some think that the wicked who served him in this life, shall be numbred with his Angels in the life to come. Indeed the Apostle calls him *The God of this world*, 2 Cor. 4. 4. as is ordinarily Judged by Expositors; and *the Prince of the power of the Ayr, the Spirit that now worketh in the children of disobedience*. Eph. 2. 2. And he calleth false seducing Teachers *the Ministers of Satan*. 2 Cor. 11. 15. But that wicked men are here meant as part of his Angels, is not clear.

3. If it be the preparation of Gods purpose that is here meant, then it was from Eternity: out if it be any Commination of God as Ruler of the Angels, then was this fire prepared for them Conditionally, from the beginning of that Commination, and was *Due* to them at their all.

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4. It seems that the Reason why here is no mention of preparing Hell-fire for the wicked, but only for the Devils, is not because indeed it *was not* prepared also for the wicked; but to note that it is the Torment which was *first* prepared for, or assigned to the Devils, thereby shewing the greatness of the misery of the wicked, that the Devil and his Angels must be their Companions. Though some think, as is said before, that the reason why wicked men are not mentioned here, is, because they are part of the Angels of the Devil, and so included. And some think it is purposely to manifest Gods General Love to mankind, that prepared not Hell *for them*, but they cast themselves into the Hell prepared for the Devils. But the first seems to be the true sense.

And how apparently Righteous are the Judgements of the Lord! that those men who would here entertain the Devil into their hearts and daily familiarity, should be then entertained by him into *his* place of Torments, and there remain for ever in his society! Though few entertained him into Visible familiarity with thier bodies as Witches do, who so make him their *Familiar*; yet all wicked men do entertain him in o more full and constant familiarity with their souls then these witches do with their bodies; how *familiar* is he in their thoughts, to fill  
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them with vanity, lust, or revenge! How familiar is he in their hearts to fill them with covetousness, malice, pride, or the like evils? and to banish all thoughts of returning to God, and to quench every motion that tendeth to their recovery? How *familiar* is he with them, even when they seem to be worshiping God in the publike Assemblies; dealing the word out of their hearts, filling them with vain and wandering thoughts, blinding their minds that they cannot understand the plainest words that we are able to speak to them, and filling them with a proud rebellion against the Direction of their Teachers, and an obstinate refusal to be ruled by them, be the matter never so necessary to their own salvation? How *familiar* are these evil Spirits in their houses, filling them with ignorance, worldliness, and ungodliness, and turning out Gods service, so that they do not pray together once in a day, or perhaps at all? How *familiarly* doth Satan use their tongues, in cursing, swearing, lying, ribaldry, backbiting, or slandering? and is it not just with God to make these fiends their familiars in Torment, with whom they entertained such *familiarity* in sin? As Christ with all the Blessed Angels and Saints will make but one Kingdom or family, and shall live altogether in perpetual Delights; so the Devil and all his Hellish Angels and wicked men

men shall make but one house-held; and shall live altogether in perpetual misery. O poor sinners I you are not troubled now at his presence and power in your hearts; but will you not then be troubled at his pretence and tormenting power? As long as you do not see him, let him do what he will with you, it grieves you little or nothing at all; but what will you say when you must see him, and abide with him for ever? Oh Sirs, his name is *easily* heard, but his company will be terrible to the douted heart alive. He sheweth you a smiling face when he tempteth you, but he hath a grimmer face to shew you, when temptations have conquered you, and torments must succeed! As those that write of Witches, say, he appeareth at first to them in some comely tempting shape, till he have them fast tyed to him; and then he beats them, and affrights them, and seldom appears to them but in some ugly hew. Believe it, poor sinners, you do not hear or see the word of him, when you are merry about your sinful Pleasures, and Rejoycing in your Hopes of the Commodities or Preferments of the world: he hath another kind of Voice which you must hear, and another face to shew you, that will make you know a little better, whom you had to do with! You would be afraid now to meet him in the dark:

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what will you be to live with him in everlasting darkness? Then you will know who it was that you entertained and obeyed, and plaid with in your sins.

3. And as the Text tells us, that it is *a fire prepared for the Devil and his Angels*: So it telleth us, that it is *An everlasting fire*. It had a beginning, but it shall have no end. If these wretches would have chosen the service of God, they would have met with no difficulty or trouble, but what would have had a speedy end. Poverty and Injuries would have had an end: scorns and abuses would have had an end: fasting, humiliation, sorrow for sin, watching, and fighting against our spiritual enemies, would all have had an end. But to avoid these, they chose that ease, that pleasure, which hath brought them to that torment which *never* will have end. I have said so much of these things already in my Book called the Saints Rest, that I will now say but this much. It is one of the wonders of the world, how men that do believe, or think they do believe this word of Christ to be true, that *the wicked shall go into Everlasting fire*, can yet venture on sin so boldly, and live in it so fearlessly, or sleep quietly till they are out of this unspeakable Danger! Only the Commonness of it, and the known wickedness of mans heart, doth make this less wonderful  
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And were there nothing else to convince us that sinners are Mad and Dead as to spiritual things, this were enough; That ever the greatest pleasures or profits of the world, or the most enticing baits that the Devil can offer them, should once prevail with them to forget these endless things, and draw them to reject an Everlasting Glory, and cast themselves desperately into *Everlasting fire*; Yea and all this under daily warnings and instructions; and when its told them before hand by the God of Truth himself! For the Lords sake. Sirs, and for your souls sakes, if you care not what Ministers say, or what such as I say, yet will you soberly read now and then this 25. Chapter of Matthew, and Regard what is told you by him that must be your Judge! and now and then bethink your selves soberly, whether these are matters for wise men to make light of? and what it is to be *Everlastingly in Heaven or in Hell fire*.

2. We have seen what is the Penalty contained in the sentence against the ungodly; The next thing that the Text directs us to, is the Cause or Reason of the Sentence, vers. 42. *For I was hungry, and ye gave me no meat, &c.* The Reason is not given expresly either for their sin against the Law of works, that is Because they were sinners, and not perfectly *Innocent*; Nor yet from  
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from their unbelief which is the great sin against the Law of Grace: But it is given from their not expressing their Faith and Love to Christ in works of mercy and self-denial. And why is this so?

We must not suppose that these words of Christ do express the *whole* Judicial process in every point; but the chief parts. It is supposed that all men are convicted of being sinners against the perfect Law of the Creator, and that they are guilty of Death for that sin: and that there is no way but by Christ to obtain deliverance. But because all this must be acknowledged by the righteous themselves, as well as by the wicked, therefore Christ doth not mention this, but that only which is the turning point or cause in the Judgement. For it is not all sinners that shall be finally Condemned, but all Impenitent, Unbelieving sinners, who have Rebelled finally against their Redeemer.

2. And the reason why Faith it self is not expressed, is. 1. Because it is clearly implied, and so is love to Christ as Redeemer: in that they should have Relieved *Christ* himself in his members: that is, as its expressed, *Matth.* 10. 42. they should have received a Prophet in the name of a Prophet; and a Disciple in the name of a Disciple; All should be done for Christs sake; which could not be, unless they

they Believed in him, and Loved him. 2. Also because that the bare Act of Believing is not all that Christ requireth to a mans final Justification and Salvation; But holy self-denying Obedience must be added. And therefore this is given as the Reason of their Condemnation that they did not so obey.

We must observe also, that Christ here putteth the special for the general ; that is, one way of self-denying Obedience, and expression of Love, instead of such Obedience in general! For all men have not ability to relieve those in misery, being perhaps some of them poor themselves. But all have that Love and self-denial, which will some way express it self. And all have hearts and a Disposition to do thus, if they had ability; without such a Disposition, none can be saved.

It is the fond conceit of some, that if they have any love to the godly, or with them well, it is enough to prove them happy. But Christ here purposely lets us know that whoever doth not Love him at so high a rate, as that he can part with his substance or any thing in the world, to those uses which he shall require them, even to relieve his servants in want and sufferings for the masters sake that man is none of Christs Disciple, nor will be owned by him at the last.

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XI. **T**HE next point that we come to, is to shew you the Properties of, this Sentence at judgements.

When man had broken the Law of his Creator at the first, he was lyable to the Sentence of Death, and God presently sate in judgement on him, and sentenced him to some part of the Punishment which he had deserved; but upon the Interposition of the Son, he before the rest, resolved on a way that might tend to his Recovery; and Death is due yet to every sinner for every sin which he commits, till a pardon do acquit him. But this Sentence which will pass on sinners at the last judgement, doth much differ from that which was passed on the first sin, or which is Due according to the Law of works alone; for,

1. As to the Penalty, called the pain of Loss, the first judgement did deprive man of the favour of his Creator, but the second will deprive him of the favour both of the Creator and Redeemer; the first judgement deprived him of the Benefits of Innocency: the second deprives him of the Benefits of Redemption; the loss of his hopes and possibility of a pardon; of the Spirit, of Justification and Adoption, and of the bene-

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fits which Conditionally were promised and Offered him; these are the Punishments of the last Judgement, which the Law of works did never threaten to the first man, or to any, as it stood alone.

Also the loss of glory as recovered, is the proper penalty of the violated Law of Grace: which is more then the first loss. As if a man should lose his Purse the second time, when another hath once found it for him, or rather as if a Traytor Redeemed by another, and having his life and honours offered him, if he will thankfully accept it and come in, should by his refusal & obstinacy, lose this recovered life, which is offered him; w<sup>th</sup> is an addition to his former penalty. Besides that the Higher degree of Glory will be lost, which Christ would bestow on him, more than was lost at first. The very work of the Saints in heaven, will be to Praise and Glorifie him that Redeemed them; and the father in him; which would not have been the work of man, if he had been innocent.

2. As to the pain of sence, the last Judgement by the Redeemer will Sentence them to a far sorer punishment then would have befallen them, if no Saviour had been offered them, *Heb.* 10. 29. The conscience of *Adam* if he had not been Redeemed, would never have tormented him for Rejecting a Redeemer, nor for refusing  
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or abasing his gracious offers, and his mercies; nor for the forfeiting of a Recovered Happiness; nor for refusing the easie terms of the Gospel, which would have given him Christ and Salvation for the Accepting; nor for neglecting any means that tended to Recovery: no nor for refusing Repentance unto Life, nor for disobeying a Redeemer that bought him by his blood. As all these are the penalties of the Redeemers Law and judgement, so is it a sorer penalty then Conscience would have inflicted meerly for not being perfectly innocent: and they will be far soarer gripings and gnawings of the never-dying worm for the abuse of these Talents, than if we had been never trusted with any after our first forfeiture. Yea and God himself will accordingly proportion his punishments. So that you see that privatively and positively, or as to their Loss and their Feeling, the Redeemer will pass on them a heavier doom then the Creator did, or would have done according to the first Law to perfect man.

3. Another Property of the judgement of Christ, is, that *It will be Final, Peremptory, and Excluding all further hopes or possibilities of a Remedy*. So was not the first Judgement of the Creator upon faln man. Though the Law of pure Nature knew no Remedy, nor give man any hope, of a Redeemer: yet did it not exclude

*exclude* a Remedy, nor put in any bar against one; but God was free to Recover his Creature if he pleased. But in the Law of Grace he hath resolved, that there shall be no more sacrifice for sin, but a fearful looking for of Judgment and fire which shall devour the adversarie, *Heb.* 10. 26. 27. and that the fire shall be Everlasting, the worm shall not dye, and the fire shall not be quenched. *Mat.* 25. *ult.* *Mat.* 13. 42, 50. *John* 5. 27. *Mat.* 5. 26. *Mat.* 3. 12. and *Luke* 3. 17. *Mark* 9. 43, 44, 45, 46, 48. He that now breaketh that pure Law that requireth perfect innocency (as we have all done) may fly to the Promise of Grace in Christ, and Appeal to the Law of Liberty, or deliverance, to be Judged by that. But he that falls under the penalty of that Law which should have saved him, as all final Unbelievers and Impenitent Ungodly persons do, hath no other to Appeal to. Christ would have been a Sanctuary and Refuge to thee from the Law of works, hadst thou but Come in to him: But who shall be a Refuge to thee from the wrath of Christ? The Gospel would have freed thee from the Curse of the Law of works, if thou hadst but believed and obeyed it: But what shall free thee from the Condemnation of the Gospel? Had there no Accusation lain against thee, but that thou wast in general a firmer, that is, that thou wast

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wast not perfectly Innocent, Christ would have answered that charge by his blood. But seeing thou art also guilty of those special sins which he never shed his blood for, who shall deliver thee from that Accusation? When Christ gave himself a ransom for sinners, it was with this resolution both in the Father and himself, that none should ever be Pardoned Justified or Saved by that ransom, that did not in the time of this life, sincerely return to God by Faith in the Redeemer, and live in sincere obedience to him, and persevering herein. So that he plainly *excepted* final Infidelity, Impenitency and Rebellion from pardon: He never dyed for the final non-performance of the conditions of the New covenant. So that his judgement for these will be peremptory and remediless. If you say. Why cannot God find out a remedy for this sin, as well as he did for the first? I say, God cannot lye. *Tit. 1. 2.* He must be True and Faithful, as necessarily as he must be God, because of the Absolute perfection of his nature; and he hath said and resolved, that there shall be no more remedy.

Many other Properties of Gods judgement general there are, as that Righteousness, Impartiality, Inflexibility, and the like, which because I would not make my Discourse too long, I will pass over, contenting my self with the

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mention of these which are Proper to the Judgment of the Redeemer according to his own Laws in special.

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XII. **T**HE twelfth and last thing which I promised to unfold, is, The Execution of this Judgment. Here I should shew you both the certainty of the Execution, and by whom it will be, and how: but having done all this already in the third Part of the foresaid *Book of Rest*, I shall now only give this brief touch of it.

No sooner is the dreadful Sentence past, *Go ye Cursed into Everlasting fire*, but away they must be gone: There is no delay: much less any Reprieve to be expelled; and yet much less is there any hope of an Escape. If the Judge once say, *Take him Jailor*; and if Christ say, *Take him Devils, you that Ruled and Deceived him, now Torment him*, all the world cannot rescue one such soul. It will be in vain to look about for help. Alas there is none but Christ can help you; and he will not, because you refused his help; Nay, we may say. *He cannot*; not for want of Power; but because he is True and Just, and therefore will make good that word which you believed not. It is in vain then to cry to hils to fail on you, and the mountains

tains to cover you from the presence of him that sitteth on the Throne. It will be in vain now to Repent, and wish you had not sleighted your salvation, nor sold it for a little pleasure to your flesh. It will be then in vain to cry *Lord, Lord, open to us; O spare us; O pity us; O do not cast us into these hideous flames! Do not turn us among Devils! do not Torment thy Redeemed ones in this fire!* All this will be then too late.

Poor sinner, whoever thou art that readest or hearest these lines, I beseech thee in compassion to thy soul, Consider, How fearful the case of that man will be, that is newly doomed to the *Everlasting fire*, and is haled to the Execution without Remedy! And what mad men are those that now do no more to prevent such a misery, when they might do it on such easie terms, and now have so fair an opportunity in their hands?

The time was when Repentance might have done thee good: but *Then* all thy Repentings be in vain. *Now* while the day of thy Visitation lasteth, hadst thou but a heart to pray and cry for mercy, in faith and fervency through Christ, thou mightest be heard. But then Praying and Crying will do no good, shouldst thou roar out in the extremity of thy horror and amazement, and beseech the Lord Jesus but to for-

give thee one sin, or to send thee on earth once more, and to try thee once again in the flesh, whether thou wouldst not love him, and lead an holy life, it would be all in vain. Shouldst thou beseech him by all the mercifulness of his nature, by all his sufferings and bloody death, by all the merciful promises of his Gospel, it would be all in vain. Nay, shouldst thou beg but one daies reprieval, or to stay one hour before thou were cast into those flames, it would not be heard; it would do thee no good. How earnestly did a deceased Gentleman, *Luke 16. 24.* beg of *Abraham* for one drop of water from the tip of *Lazarus's* finger to cool his tongue, because he was tormented in the flame? And what the better was he? He was sent to Remember that he had his Good things in this life; and that Remembrance would torment him more. And do not wonder or think much at this, that Christ will not then be intreated by the ungodly. You shall then have a *Remember* too from Christ or Conscience. He may soon stop thy mouth, and leave thee speechless, and say, *Remember, man, that I did one day send thee a Message of peace, and thou wouldst not hear it. I once did stoop to Beseech thee to return, and thou wouldst not hear. I besought thee by the tender mercies of God: I besought thee by all the Love that I had shewed these; by my holy Life; by my cur-*  
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*sed Death: by the Riches of my Grace: by the offers of my Glory: and I could not get thee to forsake the world, to deny the flesh, to leave one beloved sin for all this! I besought thee over and over again! I sent many a Minister to thee in my name: I waited on thee many a day, and year, and all would not do: thou wouldst not Consider, Return and Live: And now it is too late: my sentence is past, and cannot be recalled: Away from me thou worker of iniquity, Mat. 7. 22, 23.*

Ah Sirs, what a case then is the poor desperate sinner left in! How can I write this, or how can you that read or hear it, without trembling once think of the Condition that such forlorn wretches will be in! When they look above them, and see the God that hath forsaken them, because they forsook him first; when they look about them, and see the Saints on one hand whom they despised, now sentenced unto Glory: and the wicked on the other hand whom they accompanied and imitated, now Judged with them to everlasting misery: when they look below them, and see the flames that they must abide in, even for evermore: and when the Devils begin to hale them to the Execution: Oh poor souls! Now what would they give for a Christ, for a promise, for a time of Repentance, for a Sermon of mercy, which once they slept under, or made no account of! How is the case

case altered now with them! who would think that these are the same men, that made light of all these on earth, that so stoutly scorned the reproofs of the word, that would be worldly, and fleshly, and drunk, and proud, let Preachers say what they would; and perhaps hated those that did give them warning. Now they are of another minde; but all too late. Oh were there any place for Resistance, how would they draw back, and lay hold of any thing, before they would be dragged away into those flames! But there is no resisting; Satans Temptations might have been resisted, but his Executions cannot; Gods Judgements might have been Prevented by Faith and Prayer, Repentance and a holy life; but they cannot be resisted when they are not prevented. Glad would the miserable sinner be, if he might but turn to *nothing*, and cease to *be*; or that he might be anything rather than a reasonable creature: but these wishes are all in vain. *There is one Time, and one Way of a sinners Deliverance; If he fail in that one, he perisheth for ever:* all the world cannot help him after that. 2 Cor. 6. 2. *I have heard thee in a time accepted: and in the day of salvation have I succored thee: Behold now is the Accepted time: behold now is the day of salvation.* Now he saith, Rev. 3. 20. *Behold, I stand at the door and knock; If any man hear my voice*  
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and open the door, I will come to him, and will sup with him, and he with me. But for the time to come hereafter, hear what he saith, *Prov. 1. 24, 25, 26. Because I have called, and ye Refused, I have stretched out my hand, and no man regarded; But ye have set at naught all my counsels, and would none of my Reproof: I also will laugh at your Calamity; I will mock when your fear cometh: when your fear cometh as Desolation, and your destruction cometh a whirlwind: when distress and anguish cometh 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; They would none of my counsels: they despised all my Reproofs; therefore shall they eat of the fruit of their own way, and be filled with their own devices; for the Turning away of the simple shall slay them, and the prosperity of fools shall destroy them; But who so hearkeneth to me, shall dwell safely, and shall be quiet from fear of evil.* I have recited all these words that you may see and consider, whether I have spoke any other thing than God himself hath plainly told you of.

Having said this much of the Certainty of the Execution, I should next have spoke somewhat of the manner and the Instruments, and have shewed how God will be for ever the  
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Principal Cause, and Satan and their own Consciences the Instruments, in part: and in what manner Conscience will do its part, and how impossible it will be to quiet or resist it. But having spoke so much of all this already elsewhere, as is said before, I will forbear here to repeat it, leaving the Reader that desireth it, there to peruse it.

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*The Uses.*

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*Use. I.* **B**Eloved hearers, it was not to fill your fancies with news that God Sent me hither this day: nor to tell you of matters that nothing concern you: nor by some terrible words to bring you to an hours amazement and no more: But it is to tell you of things that your eyes shall see, and to foretell you of your danger while it may be prevented, that your precious souls may be saved at the last, and you may stand before God with comfort at that day: But because this will not be every mans case, no nor the case of most, I must in the name of Christ desire you to make this day an enquiry into your own souls, and as in the presence of God let your hearts make answer to these few Questions which I shall propound and debate with you.

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Qu. I. **D**o you soundly Believe this Doctrine which I have preached to you? What say you Sirs? do you verily Believe it as a most certain Truth, that you and I and all the world must stand at Gods barr and be Judged to everlasting Joy or Torment? I hope you do all *in some sort* Believe this: but blame me not if I be jealous whether you *soundly* believe it, while we see in the world so little of the effect of such a Belief. I confess I am forced to think that there is more infidelity then faith among us, when I see more ungodlyness then godlyness among us: And I can hardly believe that man that will say or swear that he believeth these things, and yet liveth as carelesly and carnally as an Infidel. I know that no man can love to be damned; yea I know that every man that hath a reasonable soul, hath naturally some love to himself, and a fear of a danger which he verily apprehendeth; he therefore that liveth without all fear, I must think liveth without all apprehension of his danger. Custom hath taught men to hold these things as the Opinion of the Country but if men soundly believed them, surely we should see stranger effects of such a faith, then in the  
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most we do see. Doth the sleepy soul that liveth in security, and followeth this world as eagerly as if he had no greater matters to mind; that never once trembled at the thoughts of this great day, nor once asked his own soul in good sadness, *My soul, How dost thou think then to escape?* I say, doth this man believe that he is going to this Judgement? Well, Sirs, whether you believe it or not, you will find it true; and believe it you must before you can be safe. For if you do not Believe it, you will never make ready. Let me therefore perswade you in the fear of God to consider, that it is a matter of undoubted Truth.

1. Consider that it is the express word of the God of Truth; revealed in Scripture as plainly as you can desire. So that you cannot be unbelieving without denying Gods Word, or giving him the lye, Mat. 13. 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 49, 50. *Mat. 25.* throughout, *Rom. 2. 5. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 16. and 1. 32. John. 5. 28, 29. The hour is coming in which all that are in the graves shall hear his voice, and shall come forth they that have done good, unto the resurrection of life, and they that have done evil unto the Resurrection of damnation, Heb. 9. 27. It is appointed to all men once to dye, and after this, the Judgement. Rom. 14. 9, 12. So then every one of us shall give Account of himself to God, Rev. 20. 12. And I*  
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*saw the dead, small and great stand before God: And the Books were opened: and another book was opened, which is the Book of life; and the dead were Judged out of those things which were written in the books according to their works. Mat. 12. 36. 37. But I say unto you that every idle word that men shall speak, they shall give account thereof at the day of Judgement: For by thy words thou shalt be Justified, and by thy words thou shalt be condemned.* Many more most express Texts of Scripture do put the Truth of this Judgement out of all question to all that believe the Scripture, and will understand it. There is no place left for a Controversie in the point: It is made as sure to us as the Word of the living God can make it: And he that will question that, what will he Believe? What say you Sirs! Dare you doubt of this which the God of Heaven hath so positively affirmed? I hope you dare not.

2. Consider, it is a master part of your faith, if you are Christians, and a fundamental Article of your Creed, that Christ shall come again to Judge the quick and the dead. So that you must Believe it, or renounce your Christianity, and then you renounce Christ and all the hopes of mercy that you have in him. Its impossible that you should soundly Believe in Christ, and not believe his Judgement and Life Everlasting: because as he came to bring  
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Life and immortality to light in the Gospel, 2 *Tim.* 1. 10. so it was the end of his Incarnation, Death and Resurrection, to bring you thither; and its part of his honour and office which he purchased with his blood, to be the Lord and Judge of all the world, *Rom.* 14. 9. *Joh.* 5. 22. If therefore you believe not heartily this Judgement, deal plainly and openly, and say you are Infidels, and cast away the hypocritical vizard of Christianity, and let us know you, and take you as you are.

3. Consider that it is a Truth that is known by the very light of nature, that there shall be a happiness for the Righteous, and a misery for the wicked after this life: which is evident,

1. In that we have undeniable natural reason for it. 1. God is the Righteous governor of the world, and therefore must make a difference among his Subjects, according to the nature of their waies: which we see is not done here, where the wicked prosper, and the good are afflicted; therefore it must be hereafter.

2. We see there is a necessity that God should make promises and threatnings of everlasting happiness or misery, for the right governing of the world; for we certainly perceive that no lower things will keep men from destroying all humane society, and living worse  
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then bruit beasts; and if there be a necessity of making such threats and promises, then there is certainly a necessity of fulfilling them. For God needeth no lye or means of deceiving, to rule the world.

2. And as we see it by Reason, so by certain experience, that this is discernable by the light of nature; for all the world, or almost all do believe it. Even those nations where the Gospel never came, and have nothing but what they have by nature, even the most barbarous Indians acknowledge some life after this, and a difference of men according as they are here: therefore you must believe thus much, or renounce your common reason and humanity, as well as your Christianity. Let me therefore perswade you all in the fear of God to confirm your souls in the belief of this, as if you had heard Christ or an Angel from Heaven say to you, *Oh man, thou art hasting to judgement.*

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Qu. 2. **M**Y next Question is, *Whether you do ever soberly consider of this great day?* Sirs, do you use when you are alone to think with your selves, how certain and how dreadful it will be? how fast it is coming on? and what you shall do? and what answer you mean to make at that day? are your minds

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taken up with these considerations? Tell me, is it so, or not?

Alas Sirs! Is this a matter to be forgotten? Is not that man even worse then mad, that is going to Gods judgement and never thinks of it? when if they were to be tryed for their lives at the next Assize, they would think of it, and think again, and cast 100 times which way to escape. Methinks you should rather forget to go to bed at night, or to eat your meat, or do your work, then forget so great a matter as this.

Truly, I have often in my serious thoughts been ready to wonder that men can think of almost any thing else, when they have so great a thing to think of. What, forget that which you must remember for ever! forget that which should force remembrance, yea and doth force it with some, whether they will or not! A poor despairing soul cannot forget it: He thinks which way ever he goes he is ready to be judged. Oh therefore Beloved, Fix these thoughts as deep in your hearts as thoughts can go. Oh be like that holy man, that thought which way ever he went, he heard the Trumpet sound, and the voice of the Angel calling to the world, *Arise ye dead, and come to Judgement*. You have warning of it from God and man, to cause you to remember it; do not then forget it. It will be a cold excuse  
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another day, *Lord, I forgate this day, or else I might have been ready*: you dare not sure trust to such excuses.

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Qu. 3. **M**Y next question to you, is, *How are you affected with the Consideration of this day?* Barely to think of it will not serve: to think of such a day as this with a dull and senseless heart, is a sign of fearful stupidity. Did the knees of King *Belshazzar* knock together with trembling, when he saw the hand-writing on the wall? *Dan. 5. 6.* How then should thy heart be affected that seeth the hand-writing of God as a summons to his bar?

When I began to preach of these things long ago, I confess the matters seemed to me so terrible, that I was afraid that people would have run out of their wits with fear; but a little experience shewed me, that many are like a dog that is bred up in a forge or furnace, that being used to it, can deep though the hammers are beating, and the fire and hot iron flaming about him, when another that had never seen it, would be amazed at the sight. When men have heard us 7 years together; yea 20 years, to talk of a day of Judgement, and they see it not, nor feel any hurt, they think it is but talk, and begin to make nothing of it. This is their thanks to

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God for his patience: Because his Sentence is not executed speedily, therefore their hearts are let in them to do evil, *Eccles.* 8. 11. As if God were slack of his promise, as some men account slackness, *2 Pet.* 3. 9. when one day with him is as a 1000. years, and a 1000. years as one day. What if we tell you 20 years together that you must dye, will you not believe us, because you have lived so long and seen no death comming?

Three or four things there be that should bring any matter to the heart. 1. If it be a matter of exceeding weight. 2. If it concern not others only, but our selves. 3. If it be certain. 4. If neer.

All these things are here to be found, and therefore how should your hearts be moved at the Consideration of this great day!

What mattter can be mentioned with the Tongue of man of greater moment? For the poor creature to stand before his Maker and Redeemer; to be judged to everlasting Joy or Torment? Alas! all the matters of this world are playes, and toyes, and dreams to this; Matters of profit or disprofit are nothing to it, Matters of credit or discredit are unworthy to be named with it; Matters of temporal life or death are nothing to it. We see the poor bruit beasts go every day to the slaughter, and  
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we make no great matter of it, though their life be as dear to them as ours to us. To be Judged to an *Everlasting* death or torment, this is the great danger that one would think should shake the stoutest heart to consider it, and awake the dullest sinner to prevent it.

2. Its a matter that concerneth every one of *your selves*, and every man or woman that ever lived upon the earth, or ever shall do; I am not speaking to you of the affairs of some far Country that are nothing to you but only to marvail at; which you never saw, nor ever shall do; no; It is thy own self manor woman that hearest me this day that shalt as surely appear before the Judgement-seat of Christ, as the Lord liveth, and as he is true and faithful; and that is as sure as thou lived on this earth, or as the heaven is over thee. That man that heareth all this with the most careless blockish heart shall be awakened and stand with the rest at that day; that man that never thought of it, but spent his time in worldly matters, shall leave all and there appear; that man that, will not believe these things to be true, but makes, jest of them, shall see and feel what he would not Believe, and *he* also shall be there; the *godly* that waited in hope for that day, as the day of their full Deliverance and Coronation, they shall be there: Those that have lain in the dust,

these 5000. years shall rise again, and all stand there. Hearer, whoever thou art, believe it, thou maist better think to live without meat, to see without light, to escape death, and abide for ever on earth, then to keep away from that Appearance. Willing or unwilling, thou *shalt* be there. And should not a matter then that so concerneth *thy self*, go neer to thy heart, and awake thee from thy security?

That it is a matter of unquestionable certainty, I have partly shewed you already, and more would do if I were preaching to known Infidels. If the careless world had any just reason to think it were uncertain, their carelessness were more excusable. Methinks a man should be affected with that which he is certain shall come to pass, in a manner as if it were now in doing, 1 *Thes.* 5. 2. *Ye perfectly know that the day of the Lord so cometh, &c.* saith the Apostle.

4. This day is not only certain, but it is *neer*; and therefore should affect you the more. I confess, if it were never so far off, yet seeing it will come at last, it should be carefully regarded: But when the Judge is at the door, *James* 5. 9. and we are almost at the bar, and it is so short a time to this Assize, what soul that is not dead will be secure?

Alas, Sirs! what is a little time when it is gone? how quickly shall you and I be all in  
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another world, and our souls receive their particular Judgement, and so wait till the body be railed and judged to the same Condition? It is not a 100. years in all likelihood, till every soul of us shall be in heaven or hell: and its like, not half or a quarter of that time, but it will be so with the greater part of us: and what is a year or two or a 100.? how speedily is it come? how many a soul that is now in heaven or hell, within a 100 years dwelt in the places that you now dwell in, and sate in the seats you now sit in? And now their time is past, what is it? Alas; how quickly will it be so with us? You know not when you go to bed, but you may be judged by the next morning: or when you rise, but you may be judged before night: but certainly you know that shortly it will be; and should not this then be laid to heart? Yea the General judgement will not be long: For certainly we live in the end of the world.

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Qu. 4. **M**Y next Question is, *Whether are you ready for this dreadful Judgement when it comes, or not?* Seeing it is *your selves* then must be tryed, I think it concerns you to see that you be prepared. How often hath Christ warned us in the Gospel, that we be *alwaies ready*, because we know not the day or hour of his coming? *Matth.* 24. 44. 42. and 25. 13. 1 *Thes.* 5. 6. and told us how sad a time it will be to those that are unready? *Mat.* 25. 11, 12. Did men but well know what a meeting and greeting there will be between Christ and an unready soul, it would sure startle them, and make them look about them. What say you Beloved Hearers, are you *ready* for judgement, or are you not? Methinks a man that knoweth he shall be judged, should ask himself the question every day of his life; Am I ready to give up my Account to God? Do not you use to ask this of your own hearts? unless you be careless whether you be saved or damned, me thinks you should, and ask it seriously.

Qu. *But who be they that are ready? how shall I know whether I be ready or not?*

*Answ.* There is a twofold readiness, 1. When you



you are in a *safe* case. 2. When you are in a *comfortable* case, in regard of that day. The latter is very desirable, but the first is of *absolute necessity*: this therefore is it that you must principally enquire after.

In General, all those, and only those are ready for Judgement, who shall be justified and saved, and not condemned when Judgement comes; They that have a good cause in a Gospel sense. It may be known before hand who these are; for Christ judgeth, as I told you, by his Law. And therefore find out whom it is that the Law of grace doth justifie or condemn, and you may certainly know whom the Judge will Justifie or condemn; for he Judgeth righteously.

If you further ask me who these are; remember that I told you before that every man that is Personally righteous by fulfilling the Conditions of Salvation in the Gospel, shall be saved; and he that is found unrighteous, as having not fulfilled them, shall perish at that day,

Qu. *Who are those?*

Answ. I will tell you them in a few words, lest you should forget, because it is a matter that your Salvation or Damnation dependeth upon.

1. The foul that unfeignedly repenteth of his former sinful course, and turneth from it in  
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heart and life, and loveth the way of godliness which he hated, and hateth the way of sin which he loved, and is become throughly a New Creature, being born again and sanctified by the Spirit of Christ, shall be Justified: but all others shall certainly be condemned.

Good news to repenting converted sinners: but sad to Impenitent, and him that knows not what this means.

2. That soul that feeling his misery under sin, and the power of Satan, and the wrath of God, doth believe what Christ hath done and suffered for mans restauration and Salvation, and thankfully accepteth him as his only Saviour and Lord, on the terms that he is offered in the Gospel, and to those ends, even to Justifie him, and sanctifie and guide him, and bring him at last to everlasting glory; that soul shall be Justified at Judgement: and he that doth not, shall be condemed.

Or in short, in Scripture phrase, *He that believeth shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be condemned, Mar. 16. 16.*

3. The soul that hath had so much knowledge of the goodness of God, and his love to man in Creation, Redemption, and the following mercies, and hath had so much conviction of the vanity of all creatures, as thereupon to Love God more then *all* things below, so that  
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*he* hath the chiefest room in the heart, and is preferred before all creatures ordinarily in a time of tryal: that soul shall be Justified at Judgement and all others shall be condemned.

That soul that is so apprehensive of the absolute Soveraignty of God as Creator and Redeemer, and of the Righteousness of his Law, and the Goodness of his holy way, as that he is firmly Resolved to obey him before all others, and doth accordingly give up himself to study his will, of purpose that he may obey it, and doth walk in these holy waies, and hath so far mortified the flesh, and subdued the world and the Devil, that the Authority and Word of God can do more with him, then any Other; and doth ordinarily prevail against all the perswasion and interest of the flesh, so that the main scope and bent of the heart and life is still for God; and when he sinneth, he riseth again by true Repentance; I say that soul, and that only, shall be Justified in Judgement, and be saved.

5. That soul that hath such Believing thoughts of the life to come, that he taketh the promised blessedness for his portion, and is resolved to venture all else upon it, and in hope of this glory, doth set light comparatively by all things in this world and waiteth for it as the end of this life, choosing any suffering that  
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God shall call him to, rather than to lose his hopes of that felicity, and thus persevereth to the end: I lay that soul, and none but that, shall be Justified in Judgement, and escape Damnation.

In these five marks I have told you truly and briefly, who shall be Justified and saved, and who shall be condemned at the day of Judgement. And if you would have them all in five words, they are but the Description of these five Graces, Repentance, Faith, Love, Obedience, Hope.

But though I have laid these close together for your use, yet lest you should think that in so weighty a case I am too short in the proof of what I so determine of, I will tell you in the express words of many Scripture Texts, who shall be Justified, and who shall be condemned.

[*John* 3. 3. Except a man be born again, he cannot enter into the Kingdom of God. *Heb.* 12. 14. Without holiness none shall see God. *Luk.* 13. 3, 5. Except ye repent, ye shall all like wise perish. *Acts* 26. 18. I send thee to open their eyes and turn them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God, that they may receive forgiveness of sins, and an Inheritance among the sanctified by Faith that is in me. *Joh.* 3. 15, 16,

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17, 18, 19. Whoever believeth in him shall not perish, but have everlasting life: he that believeth on him, is not condemned; he that believeth not, is condemned already, because he hath not Believed in the name of the only begotten Son of God; and this is the condemnation, that light is come into the world, and men loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil, *Joh.* 5. 28, 29. The hour is coming, in which all that are in the graves shall hear his voice, and shall come forth, they that have done good to the Resurrection of life, and they that have done evil to the Resurrection of damnation. *Mat.* 25. 30. Cast the unprofitable servant into outer darkness, there shall be weeping and gnashing of Teeth. *Luk.* 19. 27. But those mine enemies which would not that I should reign over them, bring hither and slay them before me, *Mat.* 22. 12, 13. Friend, how camest thou in hither, not having on a wedding garment? And he was speechless. Then said the King to the servants: Bind him hand and foot, and take him way, and cast him into outer darkness, &c. *Mat.* 5. 20. For I say unto you, that except your Righteousness exceed the Righteousness of the Scribes and Pharisees, ye shall in no wise enter into the Kingdom of heaven. *Mat.* 7. 21. Not every one that saith, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the Kingdom  
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dom of Heaven; but he that doth the will of my Father which is in Heaven. *Heb.* 5. 6. He is become the Author of eternal salvation to all them that obey him. *Rev.* 22. 14. Blessed are they that do his Commandments, that they may have right to the tree of life, and may enter in by the Gate into the City, *Rom.* 8. 1. 13. There is then no condemnation to them that are in Christ Jesus, that walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit. For if ye live after the flesh, ye shall dye: but if ye through the Spirit do mortifie the deeds of the body, ye shall live, *Rom.* 8. 9. If any man have not the Spirit of Christ, he is none of his. *Gal.* 5. 18. But if ye be Led of the Spirit, ye are not under the Law. *Gal.* 6. 7, 8. Be not deceived: God a not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap: for he that soweth to the flesh, shall of the flesh reap Corruption; but he that soweth to the Spirit, shall of the Spirit reap life Everlasting. *Matth.* 6. 21. For where your Treasure is, there will your heart be also,] Read *Psal.* 1. and many other Texts to this purpose, of which some are cited in my Directions for Peace of Conscience; Dir. 11. p. 115, 116.

And thus I have told you from Gods Word, how you may know whether you are ready for Judgement; which is the  
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fourth thing that I would advise you to enquire after.

O Sirs, what shift do you make to keep your souls from Continual Terreurs, as long as you remain unready for Judgement? How do you keep the Thoughts of it out of your mind, that they do not break your sleep, and meet you in your business, and haunt you every way you go, while Judgement is so neer, and you are so unready ? But I shall proceed to my next Question.

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Qu. 5. **A**ND in the last place, to those of you that are not yet Ready, nor in a Condition wherein you may be safe at that day; my Question is, *How are you resolved to prepare for Judgement for the time to come?* Will you do no more than you have done hitherto? Or will you now see your selves with all your might, to make preparation for so great a day? me thinks you should be now past all demurs, delays, or further doubtings about such a business; and by the consideration of what I have said already, you should be fully Resolved to lose no more time, but presently to awake, and set upon the work. Me thinks you should all say, We will do any thing that the Lord shall Direct us to do,

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father then we will be unready for this final doom! O that there were but such hearts in you, that you were truly *willing* to follow the gracious Guidance of the Lord, and to use but those sweet and reasonable means which he hath prescribed you in his Word, that you may be ready for that day! Alas, it is no hard matter for me to tell you, or my self, what it is that we must do, if we will be happy; and it is no very hard matter to *Do* it so far as we are truly *willing*; but the difficulty is to be *truly* and *thoroughly willing* to this work. If I shall tell you what you must do for preparation, shall I not lose my labour? Will you resolve and promise in the strength of Grace, that you will faithfully and speedily endeavour to practise it, whoever shall gainsay it? Upon hope of this, I will set you down some brief Directions, which you must follow, if ever you will with comfort look, the Lord Jesus in the face at the hour of Death, or in the Day of Judgement.

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THE first Direction is this. *See that your souls be sincerely established in the Belief of this judgement and everlasting life:* For if you do not soundly believe it, you will not seriously prepare for it. If you have the Judgement and belief of an Infidel, you cannot have the Heart or the Life of a Christian. Unbelief shuts out the most of the world from heaven: see that it do not so by you. If you say, You cannot Believe what you would: I answer, Feed not your unbelief by wilfulness, or unreasonableness; use Gods means to overcome it, and shut not your eyes against the light, and then try the issue, *Heb. 3. 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.*

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THE second Direction. *Labour diligently to have a sound understanding of the nature of the Laws and Judgement of God.* On what terms it is that he dealeth with mankinde: and on what terms he will Judge them to Life or Death: and what the Reward and Punishment is. For if you know not the Law by which you trust be Judged, you cannot know how to prepare for the Judgement. Study the Scripture

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therefore, and mark who they be that God promiseth to save, and who they be that he threatneth to Condemn. For according to that Word will the Judgement pass.

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**T**HE third Direction. *See that you take it at the very business of your Lives, to make ready for that day.* Understand that you have no other business in this world, but what doth necessarily depend on this. What else have you to do, but to provide for everlasting? and to use means to sustain your own bodies and others, of purpose for this work, till it be happily done? Live therefore as men that make this the main scope and care of their lives; and let all things else come in but on the by. Remember every morning when you awake, that you must spend that day in preparation for your Account, and that God doth give it you for that end. When you go to bed, examine your hearts, what you have done that day in preparation for your last Day: And take that time as lost which doth nothing to this end.

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THE fourth Direction. *Use frequently to think of the Certainty, nearness and dreadfulness of that day, to keep Life in your Affections and Endeavours; lest by Inconsiderateness your souls grow stupid and negligent.* Otherwise, because it is out of sight, the heart will be apt to grow hardened and secure. And do not think of it sleightly, as a common thing, but purposely set your selves to think of it, that it may rouze you up to such Affections and Endeavours as in some measure are answerable to the nature of the thing.

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THE fifth Direction. *Labour to have a lively feeling on thy heart, of the evil and weight of that sin which thou art guilty of, and of the misery into which it hath brought thee, and would further bring thee if thou be not delivered, and so to feel the need of a Deliverer.* This must prepare thee to partake of Christ now; and if thou partake not of him now, thou canst not be saved by him Then. It is these souls that now make light

of their sin and misery, that must then feel them so *heavy*, as to be pressed by them into the infernal flames. And those that *now* feel little need of a Saviour, they shall *then* have none to save them, when they feel their need.

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**T**HE sixth Direction. *Understand and Believe the sufficiency of that Ransom and Satisfaction to Justice, which Christ hath made for thy sins and for the worlds and how freely and universally it is offered in the Gospel.* Thy sin is not incurable or unpardonable, nor thy misery remediless; God hath provided a remedy in his Son Christ, and brought it so near thy hands, that nothing but thy neglecting, or wilful refusing it, can deprive thee of the Benefit. Settle thy soul in this belief.

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THE seventh Direction. *Understand and Believe, that for all Christs satisfaction, there is an Absolute Necessity of sound Faith and Repentance to be in thy own self, before thou canst be a member of him, or be Pardoned, Adopted, or Justified by his blood.* He dyed not for final Infidelity and Impenitency, as predominant in any soul. As the Law of his Father which occasioned his Suffering, required perfect Obedience, or suffering: So his own Law, which he hath made for the conveyance of his Benefits, doth require yet true Faith and Repentance of men themselves, before they shall be pardoned by him; and sincere Obedience and Perseverance, before they shall be glorified

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THE eighth Direction. *Rest not therefore in an unrenewed, unsanctified state; that is, till this Faith and Repentance be wrought on thy own soul, and thou be truly broken off from thy former sinful course, and from all things in this world; and art Dedicated, Devoted and Resigned unto God.* Seeing this change *must* be made, and these graces *must* be had, or thou must certainly perish: in the fear of God, see that thou give no ease to thy minde till thou art thus changed. Be content with nothing till this be done. Delay not another day. How canst thou live merrily, or sleep quietly in such a Condition, as if thou shouldst dye in it, thou shouldst perish for ever? Especially when thou art every hour uncertain whether thou shalt see another hour, and not be presently snatcht away by death? Methinks while thou art in so sad a case, which way ever thou art going, or what ever thou art doing, it should still come into thy thoughts. *Oh what if I should dye before I be Regenerate, and have part in Christ!*

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THE ninth Direction. *Let it be the daily care of thy soul, to mortifie thy fleshly desires, and overcome this world; and live as in a continual Conflict with Satan, which will not be ended till thy life do end.* If any thing destroy thee by drawing away thy heart from God, it will be thy carnal self, thy fleshly desires, and the allurements of this world, which is the matter that they feed upon. This therefore must be the earnest work of thy life, to subdue this flesh, and set light by this world, and resist the Devil, that by these would destroy thee. It is the common case of miserable hypocrites, that at first they lift themselves under Christ as for a fight, but they presently forget their state and work; and when they are once in their own conceit Regenerate, they think themselves so safe, that there is no further danger; and thereupon they do lay down their Arms, and take that which they miscall their Christian Liberty, and indulge and please that flesh which they promised to mortifie, and close with the world which they promised to contemn, and so give up themselves to the Devil, whom they promised

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to fight against. If once you apprehend that all your Religion lieth in meer Believing, that all shall go well with you, and that the bitterness of death is past, and in a forbearance of some disgraceful sins, and being much in the Exercise of your Gifts, and in external waies of Duty, and giving God a Cheap and Plausible obedience in those things only which the Flesh can spare; you are then fain into that deceitful hypocrisie, which will as surely condemn you, as open prophaneness, if you get not out of it. You must live as in a fight, or you cannot overcome. You *must* live loose from all things in *this world*, if you will be ready for *another*. You *must* not live after the flesh, but mortifie it by the Spirit, if you would not dye, but live for ever, *Rom. 8. 13*. These things are not indifferent, but of flat necessity.

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THE tenth Direction. *Do all your works as men that must be judged for them*. It is not enough (at least in point of Duty and Comfort) that you Judge this preparation in General to be the main business of your lives, but you should also order  
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your *particular Actions* by these Thoughts, and measure them by their *Respects* to this approaching Day. Before you venture on them, enquire whether they will bear weight in Judgement, and be Sweet or bitter when they are brought to tryal? Both for matter and manner, this must be observed, Oh that you would Remember this when Temptations are upon you, When you are Tempted to give up your minds to the world, and drown your selves in earthly cares, will you bethink you soberly whether you would hear of this at Judgement? and whether the world will be then as sweet as now? and whether this be the best preparation for your Tryal: When you are Tempted to be Drunk, or to spend your precious time in Alehouses, or vain unprofitable company, or at Cards or Dice, or any sinful or needless sports; bethink you then. Whether this will be comfortable at the Reckoning? and whether time be no more worth to one that is so neer eternity, and must make so strict an account of his Hours? and whether there be not many better works before you, in which you might spend your time to your greater advantage, and to your greater comfort when it comes to a Review? When you  
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are tempted to wantonness, fornication, or any other fleshly intemperance, bethink you soberly, with what face these Actions will appear at Judgement, and whether they will be *then* pleasant or displeasing to you? So when you are tempted to neglect the daily worshipping of God in your families, and the Catechising and Teaching of your children or servants, especially on the Lords Day, bethink your selves then. What account you will give of this to Christ, when he that entrusted you with the care of your children and servants, shall call you to a reckoning for the performance of that trust?

The like must be Remembered in the very manner of our Duties. How diligently should a Minister study? how earnestly should he perswade? how unweariedly should he bear all oppositions and ungrateful returns? and how carefully should he watch over each particular soul of his charge (as far as is possible) when he Remembers that he must shortly be Accountable for all in Judgement? And how importunate should we all be with sinners for their Conversion, when we consider that we our selves also must shortly be Judged? Can a man be cold and dead in prayer, that hath any  
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true apprehension of that Judgement upon his mind, where he must be accountable for all his prayers and performances? O Remember, and seriously Remember, when you stand before the Minister to hear the word, and when you are on your knees to God in prayer, in what a manner that same person, even your selves must shortly stand at the Barr of the dreadful God! Did these thoughts get throughly to mens hearts, they would waken them out of their sleepy Devotions, and acquaint them that it is a serious business to be a Christian. How careful should we be of our thoughts and words, if we believingly remembred that we must be accountable for them all! How carefully should we consider what we do with our Riches, and with all that God giveth us, and how I much more largely should we expend it for his service in works of Piety and Charity, if we believingly remembred that we must be Judged according to what we have done, and give account of every Talent that we receive? Certainly the believing consideration of Judgement, might make us ail better Christians then we are, and keep our lives in a more innocent and profitable frame.

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THE eleventh Direction. *As you will certainly renew your failings in this life, so be sure that you daily renew your Repentance, and fly daily to Christ for a renewed pardon, that no sin may leave its sting in your souls.* It is not your *first* pardon that will serve the turn for your *latter* sins. Not that you must *Purpose* to *sin*, and *Purpose* to *repent* when you have done, as a Remedy: for that is an hypocritical and wicked *purpose* of repenting, which is made a means to maintain us in our sins; But sin must be avoided as far as we can; and Repentance and Faith in the blood of Christ must remedy that which we could not avoid. The Righteousness of pardon in Christs blood is useful to us only so far as we are sinners; and cometh in where our Imperfect Inherent Righteousness doth come short; but must not be purposely chosen before innocency: I mean, we must rather choose, as far as we can, to obey and be innocent, than to sin and be pardoned, if we were sure of pardon.

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THE twelfth Direction. In this vigilant, obedient, penitent course, with confidence upon God as a Father, Rest upon the Promise of Acceptance and Remission, through the Merits and Intercession of him that Redeemed you; Look up in hope to the Glory that is before you, and believe that God will make good his Word, and the patient expectation of the righteous shall not be in vain. Cheerfully hold on in the work, that you have begun: and as you serve a better master than you did before your change, so serve him with more willingness, gladness and delight. Do not entertain hard Thoughts of him, or of his service, but rejoyce in your unspeakable happiness of being admitted into his family and favour through Christ. Do not serve him in drooping dejection and discouragement, but with Love, and Joy, and filial Fear. Keep in the Communion of his Saints, where he is cheerfully and faithfully praised and honoured, and where is the greatest visible similitude of heaven upon earth; especially in the celebration of the Sacrament of Christs Supper, where he seals

seals up a Renewed pardon in his blood, and where unanimously we keep the Remembrance of his Death until he come. Do not cast your selves out of the Communion of the Saints, from whom to be call out by just Censure and Exclusion, is a dreadful emblem and fore-runner of the Judgement to come, where the ungodly shall be cast out of the presence of Christ and his Saints for ever.

I have now finished the Directions, which I tender to you for your preparation for the Day of the Lord; and withall my whole Discourse on this weighty point. What effect all this shall have upon your hearts, the Lord knows; it is not in my power to determine. If you are so far blinded and hardened by sin and Satan, as to make light of all this, or coldly to commend the Doctrine, while you go on to the end in your carnal worldly condition as before; I can say no more, but tell thee again, that Judgement is neer, when thou wilt bitterly bewail all this too late. And among all the rest of the Evidence that comes in against thee, this book will be one, which shall testifie to thy face before Angels, and men, that thou wast told of that Day, and intreated to prepare.

But if the Lord shall shew thee so much mercy as to open thy eyes, and break in  
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upon thy heart, and by sober Consideration turn it to himself, and cause thee faithfully to take the warning that hath here been given thee, and to obey these Directions, I dare assure thee from the word of the Lord, that this Judgement which will be so dreadful to the ungodly, and the beginning of their endless terror and misery, will be as joyful to thee, and the beginning of thy glory. The Saviour that thou hast believed in, and sincerely obeyed will not condemn thee. *Psal.* 1. 5, 6. *Rom.* 8. 1. *Iohn* 3. 16. It is part of his business to Justifie thee before the world, and to glorifie his merits, his Kingly power, his holyness, and his rewarding Justice in thy Absolution and Salvation. He will account it a righteous thing to recompence Tribulation to thy Troublers, and Rest to thy self; when everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord Jesus shall be revealed from heaven with his mighty Angels, in flaming fire, taking vengeance on them that know not God, and that obey not the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ; who shall be punished with the Lord, and from the glory of his power: Even then shall he come to be glorified in his Saints, and to be admired in all them that believe, in that day; Even because his servants Testimony, and his Spirits among them was  
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believed, 2 *Thes.* 1. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. That day will be the great marriage of the Lamb, and the Reception of thee, and all the Saints into the glory of thy beloved, to which they had a Right at their first Consent and Contract upon earth: And when the Bridegroom comes, thou who are Ready shalt go into the Marriage, when the door shall be shut against the sleepy negligent world; and though they *Cry, Lord, Lord, open to us*, they shall be repulsed with a *Verily I know you not*, *Mat.* 25. 10, 11, 12, 13. For this day which others fear, mayst thou long, and hope, and pray, and wait, and comfort thy self in all troubles with the remembrance of it, 1 *Cor.* 15. 55, 56, 57, 58. 1 *Thes.* 4. 17, 18. If thou were ready to be offered to death for Christ, or when the time of thy departing is at hand, thou maist look back on the good fight which thou hast fought, and on the course which thou hast finished, and on the faith which thou hast kept, and mayst confidently conclude, that henceforth there is laid up for thee *a Crown of Righteousness*, which *The Lord the Righteous Judge shall give thee* at that day: and not to thee only, but unto all them also that Love his Appearing, 2 *Tim.* 4. 6, 7, 8. *Even so, Come Lord Jesus*, *Rev.* 22. 20.

FINIS.