The DIGNITY and IMPORTANCE

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GOSPEL MINISTRY,

DISPLAYED IN A

SERMON,

PREACHED BY

The Revd. HUGH KNOX, A.M.

ONTHE

Day of his ORDINATION,

BEFORE THE

Prefbytery of N'E W-YORK.

NEW-YORK:

Printed and Sold by Hugh GAINE, at the Printing-Office, between the FLY and MEAL-MARKETS, 1755.

To the Dutch Protestant Reformed Church, on the Island of SABA.

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The Prefbytery of New-York, fend, Greeting:

WHEN your Request for an English Protestant Minister, was made known to us, we gladly embraced the Opportunity of allisting so distant a Part of the Lord's Vineyard. And divine Providence seasonably pointed out the ingenious Author of the following Discourse, whom we can chearfully recommend, as a Person we judge well qualified to supply your destitute Church, and to promote the Interest of the Redeemer's Kingdom among you.

IT was our unanimous Request, that this Discourse, which be preached before us, on his Trials to so good Acceptance, might be published, not only as 'tis a suitable Address to all of the sacred Order, but as it may serve to acquaint you what Sense he has of the great Work he is called to engage in among you, and' so naturally suggest the Marker in which you ought to receive and entertain him. He comes to you on the most important Errand, to serve you and your most valuable Interest; receive him therefore as an Embassador of Christ, who is sent to beseech

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you,

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you, in bis Stead, to be reconciled to God. Honor bim bigbly for bis Works Sake, and bold bim in Reputation. You fee. Brethren, to what a difficult Station, to what an arduous Work ke is called; labour therefore to ftrengthen his Hands, and encourage bis Heart, by your kind and affectionate Conduct towards him; by your fervent and constant Prayers to the Throne of Grace for him. Regard the facred Instructions you bear from bis Mouth, with ferious and diligent Attention. Submit to bis whollome Exhortations, and Admonitions in the Lord, with all Meekness and Humility. We trust you will have Reason, with us, to bless God, that has inclined his Heart, to accept your Call; to for fake the Society of his dear Friends, and risk the Danger of the Sea, that he might carry the glad Tiding of Salvation, to the distant Isles ;--- That be may come to you in the Fullness of the Bleffings of the Gospel of Peace, and become the bappy Instrument, in the Hands of the great Head of the Church, of building you up in Faith, Peace and Holinefs, is, and will be the Prayer of,

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Your BRETHREN and Servants in the Gospel of CHRIST.

Signed by Order,

TIMOTHY ALLEN, Prefby. Cl.

SERMON, &c.

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2 Cor. ii. 16.

Who is sufficient for these Things?

HE Apoftle Paul, in the fifth Chapter of the former Epiftle, had, by his apoftolical Authority, commanded the Corinthians to excommunicate or expel from Church-Membership, an incestuous

Perfon; and to deliver him unio Satan, for the Destruction of the Flesh, that the Spirit might be faved in the Day of the Lord Jesus.--- That is, by a folemn and public Process, to declare him subject to the Power and Kingdom of Satan, and so, no longer to be a Member of the Kingdom of Christ; that, by being deeply affected with so awful a Sentence, commanded by the inspired Apostle, and ratified in Heaven; he might be brought to a fincere and hearty Repentance, and thereupon received again into the Church's Charity.

THE Reformation of the Delinquent, being one principal End of Excommunication; and this defirable End having been obtained with the inceftuous Perfon under Cenfure, as appears by what the Apoftle fays about him, in this Chapter : He enjoins them, by the *fame Authority*, and at the fame Time, in the most affectionate Manner, to forgive and comfort bim, and confirm their Love towards bim; least, fays he, fuch a Person should be swallowed up with over-much Sorrow; and Satan should get an Advantage over us (either by driving the Person under Cenfure, into Despair, or by tempting our Enemies to represent our Conduct tyrannical and severe, inconfistent with the Laws of Christianity, which admit the most flagitious Persons into Charity and Church Communion, upon fincere Repentance

tance) and might thereby caufe the Name and Ordinances of . Chrift to be blafphemed.

THE Apostle, further to express his Affection for the Corinthians, lets them know at the 10th Verse, that altho' a Door was opened to him at Troas, to preach Chrift's Gofpel, yet he had no Reft in his Spirit, because he had not seen his Brother *Titus* there, to inform him of their State; so that he took his Leave of that Place, and went into Macedonia, in Queft of Titus, where it feems he meet with him, and was informed of the happy Success of his former Epistle. Upon mentioning of this, the Apostle takes Occasion to express his hearty Thankfullnefs to God, who had hitherto fo gracioufly profpered him in his Ministry, and had given him, and his Fellow-Apostles such a Victory and Conquest in every Place where they preached the Word, by the Con-version of Sinners; and made them the happy Instruments of fpreading the fweet Odour of his Gofpel up and down in the World. Then he comes in the 15th Verfe, to fhew the various Effects of their preaching, with Refpect to Perfons of different Characters, and its important Confequences. For, fays the Apitle, we (as faithful Ministers) are unto God, a fweet Savour of Christ, in them that are faved, and in them that perify ;-- to the one (that is, the Impenitent and Unbelieving) we are the Savour of Death unto Death, and to the other, the Savour of Life unto Life.

THE faithful Labours of Gofpel Ministers, are a sweet Savour to God (they, as it were, fmell sweet in his Nostrils, in Allusion to the Sacrifices and Infence of old) let their Success with Sinners, be as it will.--- But, Oh! tremendous Confideration! What various, what important and interesting Effects, has the Gospel upon Sinners, when faithfully difpensed? It is not like those innocent Medicines; which, altho they may be of little Service to the Patient, yet can do him no hurt ;---far otherwise: It either certainly kills, or effectually cures; becomes either a glorious Life, or an aggravated Deatb to Sinners.

WHAT Reason then have Gospel Ministers to tremble under the awful Importance of their Office, when they consider, that by every public Administration, they are either scaling up their

their Hearers under an aggravated Condemnation, or leading them into the Paths of immortal Life, and endlefs Felicity? And what Care ought Sinners to take, how they hear and entertain this glorious Gospel, which in the final lifue of Things, and according to their Improvement, or Misimprovement of it, will prove either a Savour of Life unto Life, or elfe a Savour of Death unto Death, to every Soul that hears it.

AND while the Apostle was yet labouring under this weighty and affecting View, of the mighty Difficulty, and important Confequences of the Gospel Ministry, he bursts out into the emphatical Exclamation in the Text, And who is sufficient for these Things! who is equal for Dignity, Ability, Dexterity, or Faithfulness, to the Discharge of such arduous and important Duty?

INDEED this Queffion, from the Mouth of an infpired Apoftle, would, at first View, feem a little puzzling, did he not himfelf, in other Places, and especially in the fifth and fixth Verses of the following Chapter, help us to the true Solution of it. Not, fays the Apostle, that we are jufficient of our felves to think any Thing as of our felves: But our Sufficiencey is of God, who also hath made us able Ministers of the New-Testament, not of the Letter, but of the Spirit.

WE know that Chrift hath appointed a Ministry in his Church, to ferve as his Inftruments, for accomplifying the great Defigns of this Grace;---We know that this Ministry is, and always has been, committed to weak, frail Men, of like Paffions and Infirmities with our felves. He gave fome Apoftles; fome Prophets, and fome Evangelist, &c. And has promised to be with them, in order to fucceed their Miffion, always, even to the End of the World. We also know, that it is an infeperable Property of divine Wifdom, always to adapt the Means to the End which it is defigned to accomplifh. Why then fhould an infpired Apostle, who had more than ordinary Measures of Light, Strength, and divine Affiftance, utter fuch strange Language as this, Who is fufficient for these Things? The Question implies the strongest Negation: None, no Man, no Angel, is sufficient for the faithful and fruitful Discharge of the Gospel Ministry.) Might not this then be objected, as a Reflection on the Wifdom

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of God, chufing fuch weak and unworthy Inftruments, to accomplifh Defigns fo arduous and important.--No, fays the Apoftle, for tho' we are worthlefs infignificant Creatures of our felves, unable to convey one Ray of Light into a dark Underftanding; to melt down one flubborn Heart, or, by all the natural Force of Perfuafion, or Power of human Eloquence, we are Mafters of, to convert one Sinner to God; yet our Sufficiency is of God, who has furnished us with Materials fit to work upon the Hearts of Sinners; inspired us with Zeal and Dexterity in the Difcharge of our Ministry, and (which crowns all) who fecures our Success by co-operating with us in our great Work, by fealing the Truths we preach upon the Hearts and Confciences of Men; and by the powerful Influences of hisholy Spirit, makes them effectual to their eternal Salvation.

How naturally then does this Reflection lead Gofpel Ministers to God, from whom all their Sufficiency is derived .---'Tis true, natural Powers, and acquired Accomplifhments, are indifpenfably requisite; but even this Sufficiency is of God, who is the Source of natural, as well as fupernatural Excellency. And even where these Things obtain, how vain and fruitlefs are they, unlefs directed and over-ruled by infinite Wifdom and Power, to accomplish the defirable End of the Gofpel Ministry, the Conversion of Sinners .--- An inspired Paul, may plant, and an eloquent Apollos, water; but God alone can give this Increase. How earnest then ought Minifters to be with the great Head of divine Influences, that they may have Grace, Wifdom and Strength, to fullfil their Ministry; that they may obtain Favour of the Lord, to be faithful, fruitful, and fucceisful; and may be made wife to . win Souls to Chrift.

From a View of the whole Context, thus opened and explained, I'm ready to conclude, that the DIGNITY, IMPOR-TANCE and DIFFICULTY, of the ministerial Function, are ftrongly implied in the Words of the Apostle's Exclamation, *Who is fufficient for these Things*! I shall therefore defeend to a brief and general Survey of these Particulars, in their Order.

Ift. THEN, I am to fpeak fomething of the Dignity of the facred Office; and this will appear, *firft*, From the Reafon and Nature of Things: And, *Secondly*, From the Characters

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of Dignity which attend the Scripture Representations of this Employment.

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A Minister of God's Word, is, by his very Office, supposed to be separated from the secular Affairs of Life ; and devoted to the immediate Service of God, and the Promotion of his Kingdom and Interest among Men .--- He is, in a peculiar -Manner, the High-Prieft of the whole Creation, appointed to other up the Tribute of Praife and Thanksgiving, due for all the Gounties of Nature and Grace, difpenfed with a liberal Hand, over the whole Universe. He is, on the other Hand, fent by God, on Negotiations of the greatest Importance; and employed as his Messenger, to deliver Messages of the highest Concernment to the guilty Sons of Men. In a Word, (if the Metaphor may be allowed) he is the Mouth of Nature to God; and the Mouth of God to Men. From this Relation, it is natural to suppose, that a more immediate Intercourse should fubfist between him and the Deity, and a more intimate Correspondence be cultivated, than in other Cases, and of Confequence, a *bigher* Degree of Friendship.

Now Scripture Representations amply support these dignified Notions of the ministerial Function. In the Ante-mofaical Times, the Patriarchs, or Heads of Families, venerable for Age and Authority, were the Perfons employed in this facred Office. Under the Molaic Economy, Aaron was immediately called by God himfelf, to the Office of High-Prieft, and all his Succeffors in that exalted Station, as well as all the inferior Priefts defcending from him, were bonourably provided for by God, and had in the highest Efteem by the Jewish Church, in all Ages of it; except when, by their unworthy Behaviour, they difhonoured their facred Proteffion, and rendered themfelves vile and contemptible in the Eyes of the People. Also the Prophets, the extraordinary Ministers of the Church, in that Period, were called by Way of Eminence, MEN OF GOD; and even the pious Princes themfelves paid them an awful Veneration, on Account of the extraordinary Marks of the divine Prefence and Commission, which visibly appeared in all their public Administrations.

In the New-Testament, Gospel Ministers are diffinguished by the *bighest* Marks of Honour; almost all their Appellation bespeak their Dignity. THEY THEY are called *Pre/byters* or *Elders*, which either fignifies a Seniority of Age or Christianity, in Opposition to a *Neophite* or new Convert to the Faith; and this being a Character of *Re/pett*, denotes the *Dignity* of the Perfons to whom it belongs.

THEY are also called Bishops, or Overfeers, which implies a Power of Infpection, or Jurifdiction over the Church, which imports great Honour, as well as Labour and Circumfped upp --- Another Appellation of Gofpel Ministers, is Palton of Shepherd; and this, however it may be degraded now, was nevertheleis in former Ages, a very bonourable Employment. The greatest Men of Antiquity, thought it no Disparagement, to tend their own Folks, and be called Shepherds; and when they intrusted this Care with others, it was a fignal Mark of that Confidence they repoied in them, as may be feen in the Cafe of Jacob and Laban ;--- and under this Character, we find the bleffed God, and his only Son, frequently represented, Ifa. xl. 11. He expresses his Care of his People, by feeding them as a Shepherd, carrying the Lambs in his Bosom, and gently leading them that are with Young. Christ also calls himfelf, the good Shepherd, that knew kis Sheep, and laid down bis Life for them, John x. 11.

AGAIN, they are called Stewards, 1 Cor. iv. 5. Let a Man Account of us as the Ministers of Christ, and Stewards of the Misteries of God.---Now, Stewards are the most honourable Domesticks in a Houshold, who appoint to every one his due Portion of Labour and Provision, and have the Care and Inspection over all the other Servants. Hence it may be inferred, of how much Dignity this Post is, in the Family of Christ, and Houshold of God. Again,

THEY are termed Ambassadors: Now then, fays the Apostle, we are Embassadors for Christ; and this, every Body knows, is a Station of the highest Honour and Dignity. An Embassador represents the Person of his Prince, and is accordingly treated at foreign Courts, with almost the same Respect as the Prince his Master. So the blessed Jesus, when he sent out his Apostles, to whom he had committed the Ministry of Reconciliation, expressly lowns them as his Representatives, and shews how far he is interested in their Cause and Honour,

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Mat. x. 40. He that receivet you, receivet me, and he that receivet me, receivet him that font me. He that receivet ha Prophet in the Name of a Prophet, shall have a Prophet's Reward

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IF therefore the Office of an Embassiador, among earthly Monarchs, be attended with fo much Dignity, how much more ftill must await those who represent the King of Kings, and Lord of Lords ;---who dwell in his Courts, and carry his Messages of Peace and Reconciliation, to guilty, but immortal Souls ;---who are employ'd to befeech Men, in Christ's Stead, to be reconciled to God.---- Who are Fellow-Labourers, or, as it is emphatically expressed, 1 Cor. iii. 9. Labourers together with God, in effectuating the grand Design of reconciling Sinners to the offended Majesty of Heaven.---Surely, such a Work; a Work so noble and important, reflects a relative Dignity upon the Order of Men employed in it.

ANOTHER Title which greatly aggrandizes the ministerial Character, and bespeaks its Dignity, is that of Angel.----Ministers are called, Angels of the Churches,---and Stars in God's right Hand.----In Allusion to these pure and sublime Intelligences, who always behold the Face of our heavenly Father, and who are themselves ministring Spirits, sent forth to minister to those, who are appointed to be Heirs of Salvation; and in Allusion to those resplendent Luminaries of Heaven, which move with Dignity and Regularity in their respective Orbits, and impart Light and Direction to the Inhabitants of this lower World. And in another Place, they are not only called the Ministers and Angels of the Churches, but also the Glory of Christ.

But, another Circumstance which greatly magnifies the facred Office, is, That Chrift himself, the great Shepherd and Bishop of Souls, did not distain to suftain it in the Days of his Flesh: For this End he left the joyous Realms of Light, that he might preach good Tidings to the Meek; that be might bind up the broken-bearted, proclaim Liberty to the Captives, and the opening of the Prison to them that are bound, and that he might preach the acceptable Year of the Lord, Isa. lxi. '1.--For this Cause did God give him the Tongue of the Learned, "That be might know how to speak a Word in Season to weary Souls." And

And Christ is expressly declared to be a Minister of the Circumcision, Rom. xv. 8. And what can be a higher Honour, than to ferve God in the same Office with his own Son ?

IT was no Doubt from fuch Confiderations as thefe, that Solomon, that great and illustrious Prince, triumph'd in no Character, fo much as in that of being a Preacher ;--of finding out acceptableWords, and teaching the World Knowledge. Hence Paul also glories in it, that Christ had counted him faithful, putting him into the Ministry, I Tim. i. 12. And because Grace or Favour was given him, that he should preach among the Gentiles, the unsearchable Riches of Christ, Eph. iii. 8. He calls it, the glorious Gospel of the blessed God, and commands, that the faithful Dispensers of it, be counted worthy of double Honour; and that they should be esteemed very bighly in Love, for their Work's Sake.

AND altho' they may, in this Life, be perfecuted and evily intreated for the Caufe of Chrift; altho' they may be vilified and condemned, by the Sons of Belial; traduced in their Characters, and abused in their Persons, and meet with such Treatment, even in maintaining the Testimony of a good Confcience, as is very difficult for human Nature to fupport : Yet they are the peculiar Care of a good Providence, which fupports them under all their Difficulties, according to the Apostle's Testimony, We are troubled on every Side, yet not distressed; we are perplexed, but not in dispair; persecuted, but not for faken; caft down, but not destroyed. He suffereth no Man to do them wrong; yea, he reproveth Kings, for their Sakes, faying, Touch not mine anointed, and do my Prophets no Harm, I Chron. xvi. 22. And be their outward Circumstances here below ever to diffreffing, which may be permitted for wife Ends; yet, when they have fought the good Fight of Faith, and finished their Course, in a Series of Duty and fruitful Obedience; and when the chief Shepherd shall appear, they shall receive a Crown of Glory that fadeth not away; and as a Reward for turning many to Righteousness, shall shine as the Stars, for ever and ever. Yea, altho' Ifrael should not be gathered, by their assiduous and faithful Endeavours, yet shall they be glorious in the Eyes of the Lord, and receive the Reward of his faithful Servants,

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THUS we fee, from the Nature and Defign of the Gofpel Ministry ;---from the Value fet upon it in the Scriptures of Truth ;---from the great Patern and Precedent of it, exhibited in the Lord Jefus Christ; from the Opinion of the greatest and best of Men about it ;--- and from the Rewards which attend a faithful Discharge of it, both in the present and future Worlds :---From all these Considerations, we plainly see, how bigb an Honour it is to bear the Vessels of the Lord, and be Stewards of the manifold Grace of God.----Who then is fufficient for these Things? What Man, what Angel, fit to suftain this Character, or worthy to be promoted to this Dignity? I come now,

IIdly, To fpeak of the IMPORTANCE of the Golpel Miniftry.

ALL the natural Descendents of Adam, are become Enemies to God, by wicked Works; they have altogether gone aftray, and walked after Vanity. This general Revolt and Apoftacy, having been foreseen by God, from the Ages of Eternity, his Bowels yearn'd with Pity, upon the View of a Cataftrophe fo destructive in its Confequences, to the whole human Race. Hence the Motives of Mercy from within himfelf, gave Occafion to the Covenant of Redemption between the facred three, for opening a Way of Recovery. No fooner had Man been erected and fallen, as divine Omnifcience forefaw he would, but (in Confequence of his eternal Council of Peace) a Treaty of Reconciliation' was fet on Foot, between the offended Majefty of Heaven, and his guilty Creature, Man; and for many wife Reafons, feveral of which, were it neceffary, might be mentioned, he has thought fit in all Periods of the Church, to carry on this Treaty by Men of like Paffions and Infirmities with their guilty Brethren. The Patriarchs, Priefts and Prophets, were invefted with this facred Office in Times of old; and when the Fullness of Time was come, and the promifed Meffiah, the great Prophet, Prieft and King of his Church, appeared in our Nature, and made the last and fullest Revelation of the Divine Will; when he had made his Soul an Offering for Sin, and brought in an everlasting Righteou/ness;---and when he had a/cended up on high, and led Captivity captive; then, as a Reward of his Merit, he received Gifts

Gifts for the Rebellious, and dispensed them unto Men. He gave Some, Apostles; and some, Evangelists; and some, Prophets; and some, Pastors; and Teachers, for the perfecting of the Saints; for the Work of the Ministry, for the Edifying of the Body of Christ, Eph. iv. 11.

HENCE therefore appears the grand Importance of the Gofpel Ministry; in as much as it is the Ministry, or Word of Reconciliation, between God and Man. Ministers are Embassadors for Christ, as the' God did befeech Sinners by them, they are to pray, and persuade them, in Christ's Stead, to be reconciled to God. An Office then, of what awful and tremendous Importance, is this, upon the proper Execution of which, the Efficacy of the Father's Love, the Son's Merit, and the Spirit's Application, may be faid in fome Measure to depend? And in the Exercife of which, Ministers become either a Savour of Life unto Life, or a Savour of Death unto Death, both to themselves, and those that bear them. This facred Office is concerned about the most momentous Affairs in the Universe. God promised to give his Son a Seed to ferve bim, which should be counted unto him for a Generation, Pf. xxii. 20. It is promifed him as a Reward of his Sufferings, that he shall see bis Seed, and that the Pleasure of the Lord shall prosper in his Hand :--- That he shall fee the Travil of his Soul, and be fatistied, because he hath poured out his Soul unto Death .--- He is promifed the Heathen for his Inheritance, and the uttermost Parts of the Earth for bis Poffeffion. The Church is faid to be built upon a Rock. and it is predicted, that the Gates of Hell shall never prevail against it.--- It is the Father's Will, that of all which be hath given to bis Son, be (hould lofe nothing, but raise it up in immortal Youth and Beauty, at the last Day; and it is the Son's Will, that these which the Father hath given him, may be with him where he is to behold his Glory to all Eternity. That he may present the whole Elect to bimself, a glorious Church not baving Spot or Wrinkle, or any fuch Thing; and to be able to fay (upon giving an Account of his mediatorial Kingdom) Bebold! I, and the Children which God hath given me: Thefe are GRAND and IMPORTANT EVENTS, which the Truth and Fidelity of the ever bleffed Trinity, are nearly concerned in : And Gospel Ministers are, at least, instrumental in carrying on this great Work. LESUS Digitized by Google

JESUS (after having declar'd, that all Power was given to kim in Heaven and on Earth, gives this general Commission to his Apoftles, and in them, to all fucceeding Ministers. Go ye therefore, and teach all Nations, Laptizing them in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghoft .---Teaching them to observe all Things, whatsoever I have commanded you, and lo I am with you always, even unto the End of the World, Mat. xxviii. 19, 20. Or as it is in another Gospel, "Go ye into all the World, and preach the Gospel unto every Creature; he that believeth, and is baptized, shall be faved; but he that believeth not, shall be damned." Now, as the Apostle justly argues, how shall Sinners believe in him, of whom they have not heard; and how shall they bear without a Preacher :---Hence it is evident, that the Gospel Ministry, is a necessary Means of accomplishing the gracious Defigns of God, to a guilty World.

MINISTERS are faid, to be Workers together with him; they represent him, and transact with Sinners in his Name and Authority (as Embassiadors for their Princes at foreign Courts.) Of what vast Importance, therefore is it, that they be faithful in their Negotiations, when the Glory of God, and the Interest of Christ, is at Stake, and liable to fuffer by the smallest Neglect?

IT was the divine Commission to St. Paul, and in him, to every Gospel Minister:--- That he should labour, to open the Eyes of the Jews and Gentiles, to turn them from Darkness to Light, and from the Power of Satan unto God, that they might receive Pardon of Sin, and an Inheritance among those that are fantified, Acts xxvi. 17, 18. It is also given as a Character of the Servant of the Lord,--- that he must not strive, but be gentle unto all Men, apt to teach, patient in Meekness, instructing those that oppose themselves, that they may recover themselves out of the Snare of the Devil, who are taken captive by him at his Will, 2 Tim. ii. 26.

What therefore, can be of greater Importance, than that Office, upon the due Exercise of which, not only the Honour and Veracity of God; but also the Salvation of Souls, (a set of Beings more precious than the whole material Universe) depends? An Officer design'd to extricate these immortal Beings from the gloomy Mazes of Ignorance and Error; and C 2 place

place them under the refreshing Beams of marvelous Light and divine Love ;--- to refcue them from the tyrannical Bondage of Satan, and the ignominious Slavery of their own Lufts, and reftore them to the glorious Liberty of the Sons of God; for he who converteth a Sinner from the Error of his Way, laveth a Soul from Death .--- For this Caufe, the Gofpel (which is the Arm of the Lord, and the Power of God unto Salvation) is committed to Ministers as a facred Treasure, or Depositum, of which they are made Stewards or Dispensers. for the Work of the Ministry, for the perfecting of the Saints. and for edifying the Body of Christ .--- Hence they are to preach among the Gentiles, the unfearchable Riches of Christ :--- That as Friends of the Bridegroom, they may betroth Souls to the great Head and Hufband of the Church; and that they may the more effectually maintain their Authority, and keep the Church pure, as far as human Precaution can Effect it. The Keys of Church Discipline, are put into their Hands, with folemn Promife, that their upright Decifions shall be ratified in Heaven, Mat. xvi. 10.

WHO then is sufficient for these Thing? Things, upon the Success of which, the Accomplishment of the many great, and precious Promiles of God depends :--- Things, by the Success of which, the Purchase of the Redeemer's Blood, the Travail of his Soul, the Fruits of his Agony and bloody Sweat, and a great Part of the Glary of his mediatorial Exaltation, are alone fecured .--- Things, upon the Success of which, the greatest Revenues of Glory, and Ascriptions of Gratitude, and Praise must eternally redound to the facered Three. --- Things, by the proper Management of which, with the Concurrence of divine Influences, Millions of God's rational Creatures, are refcued from the Tyrannical Usurpation of Sarah, and the Torments of an eternal Hell; reinstated into the Favour of God; and qualified for the endless Fruition of the greatest Good .---Truely, the vast Importance of the ministrial Office, is fufficient, upon due Confideration, to damp the Spirit of an Angel of Light, and oblige him to Cry out, with the great Apoftle, Who is sufficient for these Things? I now proceed to the

III d. THING proposed, which was, to fay a few Things of the DIFFICULTIES, which attend the faithful Discharge of this Office.

THE miniferial Function, is not only very *bonourable* and *important*, but also very *difficult*.--This is a Subject to copious, that it will be neceffary at present, to pass over a great many Topicks, which might ferve to set it in a very *clear* Light, and touch only on a few Particulars, in a very general Manner.

THE Difficulty of the ministerial Office, may be argued from "the Scripture, Titles of the Officers.--- The Defign "of the Office,--- Its various Branches,--- and the Opinion, "which the beft and ableft Men, have always entertain'd " about it."

THE Scripture Titles of Ministers, imply, great Labour and Difficulty .--- They are called, Watchmen, E.z. iii. 17. Menplaced upon high Towers, to give the Alarm upon the Appearance of Dangers from the Approach of an Enemy .-- Thefe are obliged, to keep their Station Day and Night, and ftrictly observe all the Motions of the Enemies Camp :-- So Ministers are fet as Watchmen, upon the Walls of the Golpel Sion : They are to bear the Word at God's Mouth, and give Sinners warning from him :--- They are to found the Silver Trumpct of the Gospel, --- to cry aloud, and not spare, to lift up their Voices like Trumpets, and there his People their Transgreffions .----To be instant in Season, and out of Season ;--- to reprove, rebuke, exhort with all Long-fuffering and Doctrine :--- To watch and counteract all the Schemes and Stratagems of the Churches Enemies ;--- and to Act in every Respect, as good Soldiers of Jejus Chrift, who are refolutely determin'd, under his Aufpicious Banner, to fack the ftrong Holds of the Powers of Darknefs, and eftablish Christ's Kingdom, on the Ruins of Satan's. These Things they are to do, with Faithfulness and Diligence, as they hope to fave their own Souls, and the Souls of those that hear them; and, (tremendous Thought!) if the Souls committed to their Charge, should perish through their Negligence, and Remission God has declared, that he will require the Blood of fuch at their Hands, Ezek. xxxiii. 8.

AGAIN, The Title of Embassador, as it implies great Dignity and Importance, fo also it imports great Labour and Difficulty.

EMBASSADORS, in order to negociate with Advantage, must be well acquainted with the Will of their Master, and

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the Interests of his Kingdom; they must be thoroughly versed in the Laws, Constitution and Connections of the State for which they transact, as also with the political Views and Designs of the Court where they reside and officiate. They must be likewise well qualified to represent their Prince's Affairs in the most advantageous Manner,--- affiduous to maintain a good Harmony between the two Courts in Time of Peace, and watchful, that their Masters Honour or Interest do not fuffer in Time of War, by their Negligence or unworthy Behaviour.

How *laborious*, how *difficult*, therefore muft be the Tafk of the Embaffadors of Jelus Chrift, who reprefent the great God, and are carrying on fuch a momentous Treaty of Peace with the moft obstinate Rebels ?--- In what Danger is their great Master's Name, of fuffering by the *prophane* and *indecent* Behaviour of those who represent his Person?

How is the Name of God blasshemed among the Heathen, and reprobate Part of Mankind, by the immoral Lives of Gospel Ministers? And how does his Interest fuffer, in the World, by the Ignorance, Negligence, and Unwatchfulness of his pretended Embassfadors? But,

adly, THIS will further appear from the Defign of the Office; and this, (as has been obferved under a former Head) is to convert Sinners to God; to open their Eyes, and turn them from Darknefs to Light; yea to raife them from the Death of Sin, and help them to walk in Newnefs of Life, until at Length they arrive at the Stature of perfect Men and Women in Chrift Jefus, and a compleat Meetnefs for the Inheritance of the Saints in Light; and I prefume there need be little faid, to prove that this is a difficult Tafk.

HAD Minifters only to do with the external Manners and Deportment of Men; had they only to perfuade the Drunkard, to become temperate; the Debauchee, fober and chafte; the extravagant, moderate and frugal; or, the Rude and Boiltoreous, calm and fedate; in which Cafes, they would have the powerful Motives of Self-Love, and prefent Advantage, on their Side. Yet, fuch is the Head ftrong Irregularity of the inferior Appetites, and fuch the Inveteracy, of vicious Habits, in the prefent degenerate State of human Nature, that they would

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be apt to find their most vigorus Attempts mocked and baffled with Disappointment.

But,---to change the Heart ;---to deftroy its inbred Enmity against God ;--- to conquer its inveterate Prejudices against a Life of Self-Denial and Mortification; to bring the human Will into a habitual and complacential Subjection, and a fubmiffive Refignation to the Divine, -- To regulate the Affections, and fet them on Things above; and, in a Word, to renew the whole Man, into the Image of God, and a Fitnefs for his Enjoyment, is a Work fo properly divine and supernatural, that the Apostle might well Cry out, Who is sufficient for these Things !--- And altho' Ministers are but Inftruments in effectuating this Work, and their Sufficiency for accomplishing it, is only of God; yet, they ought to be unwearied in their Endeavours, till Chrift is found in the Heart of their Hearers, and they be made the Subjects of their thorough Change. This Diligence, and nothing fhort of it, can discharge a Minister's Conscience in the Performance of his Duty. Again,

3dly, THE Difficulty of the ministerial Function, may be further argued, from the feveral Branches, or Duties of it.---And here I must but just mention Things. And,

1ft, MINISTERS are to be Enfamples to the Flock, I Peter v. 3. Or as it is elfe where; Examples of the Believers in Word, in Conversation, in Charity, in Spirit, in Faith, in Purity, I Tim. iv. II. The Expression is, Typoi Piston, Copies which the Flock should imitate and follow.--- So the Apostle admonishes the Corinthians, Be ye Followers of me, even as I also am of Christ, I Cor. xi. I. And he appeals to Timothy in another Place, Thou hast fully known my Manner of Life, Purpose, Faith, Long-fuffering, Charity, Patience, &c.

MINISTERS are the Light of the World, who are to enlighten it, not only by their Doctrines, but also by their Lives:--- And it is of vast Importance to Religion, that they let their Light so shine before Men, that others seeing their good Works, may glorify their beavenly Father.--- They are as a City set on a Hill; the Eyes of the World are upon them. Every Punctilio of their Behaviour, is critically observed; by some, with a Jealous; by others, with an invidious, and by others, with an ignorant Eye.--- How difficult a Thingmust it therefore be, to walk unblameable and irreprovable, before such a mixed, and centorious Cloud of Witnesse, so as to give no plausable Ground of Offence, even to Envy or Malevolence itself. The Profane, frequently graft Abuses upon the most innocent Recreations, indulged to by Ministers; for the Generality of People are of Opinion, that they are fase enough, altho' they do not come quite up to the Strictness, and Circumspection of their spiritual Guides, who, they think, are under Obligations to much greater Degrees of Holiness, than they.----How much then, does it behove Ministers to take Heed, left by any Means, their Liberty should become a stumbling-Block to them that are weak; or prone to abuse it unto Licentious.

2dly, Ministers are Stewards of the Mysteries of God; appointed to feed the Church of God, which he hath purchased with his own Blood; and to give every one his Portion; Terror, to whom Terror, and Comfort to whom Comfort is due.---To pronounce the Terrors of Sinai, in feven fold Thunder, against the obstinate Sinner; and revive the humble doubting Christian, by the Gospel Cordial; thus to separte between the Precious, and the Vile, and commend themselves to the Confciences of all in the Sight of God.----And need I fay any Thing to magnify the Difficulties attending this Part of a Minister's Duty.

What a previous Courfe of hard Study does it require, to make the Man of God perfect, thro'ly furnished unto this good Work, that he may be able, out of his Treasure of useful Knowledge, to bring forth Things both new and old .--- And when he has fought for Wisdom, as for Silver, and digged for her, as for bidden Treasure, what Prudence, and Skill is requisite, rightly to divide the Word of Truth, and commuicate with Clearnefs, and Advantage to others, the Things he has treasured up in his own Mind ?---- What an Infight into human Nature, and Dexterity of Address, -- to touch the fecret Movements of the Soul, aroufe the fleepy Confcience, and purfue the old Man, in all his artful Daubings, and thro' all the winding Mazes of a deceitful Heart .---- To stand in the Presence of God, and deliver his Meffages to his People, with that Plainefs, and Perspicuity, that Gravity and Solemnity, that Zeal and Fervour, which

which Matters of fuch infinite Importance require, --- to alarm the Carele's and Unconcerned, in fuch a Manner, as not to caft the Mourners of Zion into Defpondency, and fo to comfort the Weary, and Heavy-laden, the difconfolate and diftreffed Soul, as not to cherish the false Peace and Security of Self-deceiving Hypocrites. It were endless to enumerate all the Difficulties which attend the faithful Ministry of the Word, and Adminifiration of the Sacraments.

But this is not all; the greater Half of a Minister's Labour, and the most important Part of his Office, consists in Teaching from House to House, and feeding the Lambs of his Flock.

In order that his publick Performances may become univerfally beneficial to his Hearers, it is necessary he be particularly acquainted with every Perfon under his Care; that he study their Tempers and Dispositions, and know their principal Weakneffefs and Dangers. He fhould be acquainted with the Government of Families; fee that the publick Ordinances, and the Duties of the Family and Clofet, are confcientioully attended upon ;---- take Care, that Children, who are the Hope of the next Generation, be brought up in the Nurture and Admonition of the Lord: He is to warn, exhort, and reprove, in private and in fecret, as the Cafes of Families and Individuals require. Without fome fuch Courfe as this, it feems morally impossible for Ministers to calculate their public Discourses, for the best Edification of their Flocks, or apply divine Truths with Advantage, to their Confciences. And who does not fee, what Patience, what Meekness, what divine Skill, and more than human Prudence, is neceffary, in discharging this Part of the ministerial Function ?

3dly. DISCIPLINE is another very difficult Branch of the facred Office. In the Exercise of this, is required all the Wisdom of the Serpent, and all the Innocence of the Dove. Government is the most difficult Art, and especially when exercifed upon so various and manifold a Creature as Man, and that too, without the Affistance of a coercive Penalty. Censure has a natural Tendency to raise angry Resentments in the Subjects of it, and exasperate their Spirits; and, if not judiciously and prudently laid on, may be attended by the worst Consequences: By too much Lenity, and for want of proper

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Authority,

Authority, the guilty Perfons may be tempted to defpise the Ordinance, and repeat his Crime : Whereas by an Excess of Rigour, and Severity, he is in Danger, either of being driven into absolute Despair, or else so incurably irritated and inflamed, as to burst the Bands of Government, and become a desperate Out-Law. But a

4tb PART of the ministerial Function, and which, would Time permit, deferves to be particularly infifted on, "is an Ability by found Doctrine, to convince the Gain/ayers."

HAD Ministers no more to do, than lay down the plain Truths of Christianity before their Hearers, as they occur in the facred Scriptures, their Work would be delightful, and comparatively eafy :--- But as there were many vain Talkers, and Deceivers, in the Days of the Apostles, Turning the Grace of God into Wantonness, and denying the Lord that bought them. fo in these Dregs of Time, their Numbers, instead of being diminished, are greatly increased .--- What Swarms of Errors, and dangerous Herefies, at prefent infeft the Chriftian Church? How many under the Mask of Christianity, preach up a more refined Pagan Morality, and draw a Veil of Obscurity over the peculiar and distinguishing Glories of the blessed Gospel; while others deny the Necessity of Holiness; without which no Man can fee the Lord, and open a Door for all Manner of Licentiouinefs, under a Pretence "that Grace may abound." And, alas! how many in the most literal Sense, DENY THE LORD THAT BOUGHT THEM, and fay, not only in their Hearts, but also in their Mouths, THAT THERE IS NO GOD !! WHAT a Compass, therefore, of reading, what Solidity of Judgment, and Acuteneis of Parts, does it require, to fearch out Truth, from all that Mift of Error, with which, it is beclouded, and defend it against all the falacious Sophisms, fubtile Attacks, and artful Evalions, of the Adverfary? What Diligence and Watchfulnels is necessary, ito preferve the Ignorant and Unwary from falling into Error; by the Slight of Men, and that cunning Craftlnefs Whiteby they lie in White to deceive? Infomuch, that Golpel Ministers have Need to use that Precaution of the Builders, who wrought under Net bemiab, upon the Walls of Jerufalens, who, with one of their Hands, wrought in the Work, while with he others will also others they beld a Weapon. AND Digitized by Google

AND, who is fufficient for thefe Things? The holy Men of old, laboured under fuch an overwhelming Senfe of the DIGNITY, IMPORTANCE, and DIFFICULTY, of this Office, that they fhrunk under the very Apprehenfions of undertaking it. Moles engages to carry the divine Meffage to Pharoah, with the greatest Reluctancy. He multiplies Objections and Excuses, and would have fondly declin'd the arduous Employment. Jeremiab, altho' fet apart from the Womb, and appointed a Prophet to the Nations, yet complains, " Ab! Lord, behold I cannot speak for I am a Child."

EZEKIEL, notwithstanding he was appointed by God, and strengthened for the Discharge of his Office, yet went unwillingly; yea, in the Bitterness and Heat of his Spirit; Words expressive of a great Reluctance, from a Sensibility of his own Unstances, and the Greatness of the Work upon which he was sent.....And the Apostle Paul, notwithstanding his natural Magnanimity, and the large Degrees of Divine Aid, which he constantly derived from the glorious Head of Influences; yet, declares to the Carinthians, if that he was with them in Weakness, and in Fear, and in much Trembling."----- Again,

Ir we confult the Writings of the Fathers for the three or four first Centuries, we shall frequently find these Holy Men of God, expressing the fame Faintings and Discouragements, under an affecting Senfe of their great Unworthinefs to fuftain this facred and laborious Employment. Gregory Nazianzene was ordain'd a Presbyter by his Father, much against his own Inclination, and was afterwards to oppress'd with a Sense of the Importance and Difficulty of the Office, that he retir'd to the Wildernets, in order to obtain a greater Nearnefs to God, and greater Degrees of Purity, and there wrote his excellent Opologetic Oration, wherein he beautifully defcribes the great Weight and Difficulty of the Ministerial Function. Chrisoftom and Basil also, suffered a holy Violence, before they would undertake that important Charge. St. Ambrole is faid to have fled thrice from Milan, to avoid Ordination. St. Auftin was taken by Force, and ordain'd by the Bishop Valerius, in the Church of Hippo; altho' he pled to be excused, in the most importunate Manner, even with Tears

Tears in his Eyes. Hence we fee what awful Apprehenfions, the greatest and best of Men, have entertain'd concerning this tremendous Charge.

THUS (my very reverend and much boneured Fathers) I have laid down before you, in as plain and unornamented a Manner as possible, what I conceive to be the Sense of the Text.

THE Difcourse lays a Foundation for a great many important Inferences, but as it has been drawn out already to fuch a tedious Length, I must confine mylelf to a very few brief Reflections on what has been faid. And,

1/t, Is the Ministry so honourable an Employment?-----Hence we may learn, in the first Place, that Ministers have need to watch against being proud or inflated, under a Sense of the Dignity of their Office. The Apostle warns *Timothy* against promoting a Novice to the Ministry, less, fays he, being listed up with Pride, be fall into the Condemnation of the Devil.-----And the Apostle himself seems to have had a natural Propension to that Kind of Vanity, to suppress which, he tells us, that a Messenger of Satan was fent to buffet bim, less becomes the Disciples, and more especially the Ministers of a meek and lowly Jesus, than to be proud, haughty, felf-will'd, impatient of afront, and lording it over God's Heritage ?

2dly, How watchful ought Gospel Ministers to be, that they do not *stain* and *fully* the Dignity of their Office, by unworthy Lives, and Unfaithfulnels in the Discharge of their Duty. There is an easy Transition from Persons to Things; and it is almost impossible that an Office should continue long in Reputation, when its Officers are universally corrupt and degenerate. It's too evident to be denied, that the Profitution of the facred Office to Men of corrupt Principles and debauch'd Morals, has done more prejudice to the Religion of Jesus, and the true Dignity of the Church, than all the Atheism and Infidelity in Christendom is nay, it has been evidently the most fertile Source of that awful Deluge of Deism and Immerality, which, at prefent, threatens to bear down all Virtue and ferious Piety before it. And how juffly have

have a great Part of the Christian Clergy, deferv'd to meet with that contemptuous Treatment from the People, which the Jewish Priests met with in the Times of general Detection? Malachi ii. 8. Ye have caused many to stumble at the Law; Ye have corrupted the Covenant of Levi, faith the Lord of Hofts; Therefore have I allo made you contemptible and base before all the People, according as ye have not kept my Ways, but have been Partial in the Law. On the other Hand, Ministers ought to use their utmost Endeavours, by a meek and kumble Walk, by boly and edifying Conversations, and by Diligence and Fidelity in the Discharge of their Duty, to maintain the Dignity of their Calling, glorify God, and magnify their Office. This, and this alone, can ftop the Mouths of Gainfayers, and refcue the holy Function from that Infamy and Calumny, it labours under, by the Scoffs and Reproaches of Infidels; this too would have a wonderful Tendency to reform the Age, and rettify uni-verial and national Diforders. Even an abandoned Herod feared JOHN, because be knew be was a just Man, and an Holy; and he observed bim; and when he bear'd bim, he did many Things, and heard him gladly. But,

3dly, Is the Office of the Ministry fo honourable and dignified an Employment?--- This ferves as an Instruction to People, to receive their Ministers in the Lord, with all Gladness, and hold fuch in Reputation; fo to account of them, as of the Ministers of Christ, and Stewards of the Misteries of God; to Account the Feet of those beautiful, who preach the Gospel of Peace, and bring glad Tydings of good Things, and to efteem them very bigbly for their Works Sake .-- How opposite to this is the Conduct of fome who attend publick Worship, for no other apparent Reason, than to censure the Preacher; and if they can find no particular Objection against his Doctrine or Manner, yet feem pleased to bespatter him with general Reflections, and fully his Character, by the carroding Breath of Slander : Such are fo far from attending upon Ordinances with a fuitable Temper, or paying that Deference to the facred Order, which their Office, undoubtedly claims, that they make a Merit of striving with the Priests, and a Crime pretty feverely stigmatiz'd, Hofea iv. But I must pass on to a

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4th REFLECTION. Is the Work of the Ministry fo important? Does the Honour of God; the Interest of Christ, and the Salvation of Souls; yea, of Ministers own Souls, fo much depend upon the faithful Discharge of it? How much therefore does it concern, the Candidate for this holy Office, to labour after suitable Qualifications for such important Work, and always to retain such a due Sense of its Importance, upon their Spirits, as may engage them to a diligent Application to the Throne of Grace, that God might make them able Ministers of the New Testament, not of the latter only, but also of the Spirit; that he would make them polished Shafts in his Quiver, Sons of Thunder! to secure Sinners, and Sons of Consolation to the wounded in Spirit.

AGAIN, what has been faid under this Head, may infer the Obligation, which those, who are initiated into the facred Office, lie under, to take keed to the Ministry, which they have received in the Lord, that they fulfill it; that they give Attendance to Reading, to Exhortation, to Destrine; fir up the Gift that is in them; meditate upon divine Things, and give themselves wholly to them, that their profiting may appear unto all; and that they may be made happily instrumental, both in faving themfelves, and those that hear them; --- well considering the awful Condemnation, which awaits such as corrupt the Word of God, or handle it deceitfully.

BUT I haften to another Remark, --- and that is, If the Work of the Ministry is fo difficult, --- an Enterance upon fo arducus, to laborious a Tafk, ought certainly to be the Refult of mature Confideration, and fervent Prayer .--- Candidates for the Gofpel Ministry, ought to fee well to it, that their Aims and Motives, be fincere and upright .--- That the Glory of God, and Salvation of Souls, be their leading Views in this folemn Undertaking .-- That the Love of God, of Christ, and of immortal Souls, reign supremely in their Hearts, and actuate and influence all their Defigns in a Work fo important; this alone can give them Support and Stability under all the (otherwise infurmountable) Difficulties that attend it;--can bring them to fincere Refolutions, to spend, and be spent, in promoting fo gloricus a Caufe, as the Redeemer's Intereft among Men 3 --- to take up their Crofs, and follow the bleffed Jesus,

Jefus, through good and had Report; Exercife a humble dependance upon him, for Strength, Support, and Direction, in every Time of need;--- and look to him for a Blefling upon all their Undertakings. Again, this Confideration ought to prevail with People to fhare the Burthen of Government, and Difcipline with their Ministers, and thereby render their Lives and Administrations as comfortable and easy as possible.-- Government is an *invidious* as well as difficult Task, and when the angry Reflections of unreasonable Persons terminate on the Minister alone, they have a manifest Tendency to riffle and discompose his Spirits, and of Confequence, to weaken his Hands, and obstruct his Usefulness.--- Hence appears the great Expediency of a Council of ruling Elders, to assist the Minister in confulting the Affairs of the Church, and to bear a part with him in penal Decisions.

FROM the difficult Nature of the Gofpel Ministry, People fhould be further admonifhed to put the most candid Conftruction on all their Minister's Deportment, knowing with what a Multiplicity of Concerns they are embarrafs'd ;--- and to caft a Veil of Charity, over their natural Frailties and Infirmities, confidering that they are Men of like Paffions, and expos'd to the fame Temptations with themfelves, and that they have the Go/pel Treasure in Earthen Vessels, that the Excellency of the Power, may appear to be of God, and not of Man. Christian Charity, plainly points out fuch a Conduct as this, and inconfiderate Men little think, what Damage they do to . Religion, by tearing to Pieces the Characters of Gofpel Minifters, and as much as in them lies, destroying their Ufefulnes, upon the flenderest Surmife, or most groundless Prejudice .---This is to act like Solomon's Madman, who cafteth Firebrands, Arrows and Death, and faith, am I not in Sport? But it is undoubtedly, the Sport of Fools to do Mischief.

To conclude, is the Work of the Ministry, fo important, laborious, and difficult.--- It is evidently, both the Duty and Interest of People, to keep their Ministers as much disengaged from the fecular Affairs of Life, as possible, by rendering their Temporalities a sufficient Support, that they may give them selves wholly to Prayer, and to the Ministry of the Word; and may not, by fecular Incumbrances, be deverted from the Care

Care of immortal Souls, which is the grand Defign of their Office. In the Profecution of this great End, the People should give them all possible Encouragement, by a diligent and ferious Attendance on their Ministry, hearkening to their Councils, fympathizing with them under their Difficulties; and especially, by supplicating the Throne of Grace on their Behalf, that they may obtain Favour of the Lord to be faithful and fuccessful; that they may open their Mouths boldy, to make known the Mysteries of the Gospel; and that all their Ministerations may be bless'd with divine Success.--- This is the repeated' Request of the inspir'd Apostle. Finally, Bretbren, pray for us, that the Word of the Lord may have free Course, and be glorified.

THAT Ministers therefore, and People, may so act in their various Relations, as to reflect an Honour on the Religion. of Jesus, and become Fellow-heirs of the same Inheritance, with the Saints in Light, May God, of his infinite Mercy, grant, through Jesus Christ, our only Lord. Amen.

The End.

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