AN HUMBLE ATTEMPT TO PROMOTE EXPLICIT AGREEMENT AND VISIBLE UNION OF GOD’S PEOPLE

*by Rev. Jonathan Edwards.*

AN HUMBLE ATTEMPT TO PROMOTE EXPLICIT AGREEMENT AND VISIBLE UNION OF GOD’S PEOPLE,

IN EXTRAORDINARY PRAYER, FOR THE REVIVAL OF RELIGION AND THE ADVANCEMENT OF CHRIST’S KINGDOM ON EARTH.

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**ADVERTISEMENT**.

The following is the original title more at large; which the editors are disposed to preserve, as it contains a more particular exhibition of the nature and design of the work. How suitable the work itself is, in reference to the present state of things, we leave to the reader’s own reflection.

“*An* Humble Attempt *to promote an explicit* agreement *and visible* union *of God’s people through the world,* in extraordinary prayer, *for the* revival, *of* religion, *and the advancement of* Christ’s kingdom *on earth, pursuant to scripture promises and prophecies concerning the* last time,

**OCCASIONED**

By a late memorial published by a number of ministers in *Scotland,* and sent over to *America*; giving an account of a certain concert *for prayer,* which has already been come into by many ministers and others in *Great Britain* and some other parts, and in which they desire the *general concurrence* of their Christian brethren every where.

**CONTAINING**

A copy of the said *memorial* with a more particular view of the *affair* it relates to; a variety of *arguments* and *persuasives* to comply with the motion therein made, for *united* and *extraordinary prayer*; and answers to some *objections.*

**TOGETHER WITH**

Seasonable considerations on the *aspects* of *providence* in many late wonderful dispensations, and the present state of things in the church and moral world; pointing out the *fulfilling* of the *Scriptures,* and the *voice of God* to his people, in these events.”

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PREFACE BY A FORMER ENGLISH EDITOR.

If any inquire why the ensuing work is re-published, I would beg leave to lay before them the following intelligence.

At an association of the ministers and messengers of the Baptist Churches in the counties of Northampton, Leicester, &c. held at Nottingham, in the year 1784, a resolution was termed to establish through the association, *a meeting of prayer for the* general *revival and spread of religion.* This was to be observed the first Monday evening in every calendar month, by all the churches. It still continues. — In 1786, another Baptist association commonly called the *Midland,* held that year at Aulcester, in the county of Warwick, entered into the same resolution. Many other churches, particularly in Yorkshire, have adopted, and now follow, the above practice. We have the pleasure also to find, that several *Pædobaptist* churches statedly meet on those evenings for the same purpose. The re-publication of the following work is with the avowed design of promoting the above agreement and practice. Those concerned in its first institution, never intended it should be confined to any peculiar connexion, or particular denomination. Rather they ardently wished it might become general among the real friends of truth and holiness. The advocates of error are indefatigable in their endeavours to overthrow the distinguishing and interesting doctrine of Christianity; those doctrine which are the grounds of our hope, and sources of our joy. Surely it becomes the followers of Christ, to use every effort, in order to strengthen the things which remain.

By re-publishing the following work, I do not consider myself as becoming answerable for every sentiment it contains. An *author* and an *editor* are very distinct characters. Should any entertain different views respecting some of *the prophecies* in the inspired page, from those that are here advanced, yet such may, and I hope will, approve of the general design.

In the present imperfect state, we may reasonably expect a diversity of sentiments upon religious matters. Each ought to think for himself; and every one has a right, on proper occasions, to show his opinion. Yet all should remember, that there are but two parties in the world, each engaged in opposite causes; the cause of God and of Satan; of holiness and sin; of

heaven and hell. The advancement of the one, and the downfall of the other, must appear exceedingly desirable to every real friend of God and man. If such in some respects entertain different sentiments, and practice distinguishing modes of worship, surely they may unite in the above business. O for thousands upon thousands, divided into small bands in their

respective cities, towns, villages, and neighbourhood, all met at the same time, and in pursuit of one end, offering up their united prayers, like so many ascending clouds of incense before the Most High!— May he shower down blessings on all the scattered tribes of Zion! Grace, great grace be with all them that love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity! Amen!

*Olney, May 4th,* 1789.

***JOHNSUTCLIFF.***

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PREFACE BY THE AMERICAN EDITORS.

The ruin of Satan’s miserable kingdom, and the advancement of the universal and happy reign of Christ on the earth, were included, and hinted at, in the *sentence* denounced on the *serpent,* that *the seed of the woman should bruise his head.* What was a *terrible threatening to Satan,* in the surprised ears of *our first guilty parents,* implied a *joyful prophecy,* to keep them from despair, and enliven their hopes, for themselves and their descendants, of obtaining by *this seed of her* an eternal triumph over him who had so sadly foiled them. And it is likely, that their hope and faith immediately arose, laid hold on the reviving prophecy, earnestly desired its happy accomplishment, and transmitted it to their posterity.

But though this prophecy was at first only delivered in the form of a *threatening to Satan,* it was afterwards directly given in the form of a *promise to Abraham,* though still in general terms, that *in his seed should all the nations of the earth be blessed.* Yet this general promise was more clearly by degrees explained in the following ages, to mean a divine King, no other than the Son of God assuming *human nature* of the seed of Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and David; that should be born of a virgin in Bethlehem of Judah; and at first despised, abused, rejected, and put to death; but should rise to immortal life, ascend to heaven, and thence extend his blessed kingdom over all nations; not by outward force, but inward overcoming influence, by his *word* and *Spirit* making them *his willing people in the day of his power*; and reigning in glorious light and holiness, love and peace, for ever: and the advancement of this universal and happy reign has been the earnest *desire* and *prayer* of the *saints* in all ages to the present day.

But how great the honour, and how lively the encouragement, given in Scripture to those *their prayers,* by representing them as offered by Christ himself with the fragrant *incense* of his own merits and intercession, on the *golden altar before the throne,* and ascending together in one grateful perfume to God! And how cheering to every saint is that promise, *from the rising of the sun, even to the going down of the same, my name shall be great among the Gentiles, and in every place incense shall be offered unto my name, and a pure offering*! How pleasing to God and all the *heavenly hosts* to see, as the sun goes round the globe, this grateful incense rising from every part on high! and the more extensive and incessant are these prayers, ascending from the circle of the earth, the more does this blessed promise go into its desired fulfilment, and the holy God is more pleased and glorified. To promote the *increase* and constancy of these acceptable *prayers,* is the great intention both of the pious *memorial* of our reverend and dear *brethren,* in Scotland, and of the worthy *author* of this exciting *essay.* And this design we cannot but recommend to all who desire the coming of this blissful *kingdom* in its promised extent and glory, in this wretched world.

As to the author’s ingenious observation on the *prophecies,* we entirely leave them to the reader’s judgment; with only observing, though it is the apprehension of many learned men, that there is to be a very *general slaughter of the witnesses of* Christ, when about finishing their testimony to the pure worship and truths of the gospel, about three or four years before the *seventh angel* sounds his trumpet for the ruin of *antichrist;* — yet we cannot see that this is any just objection against our joint and earnest *prayers* for the glorious age succeeding, or for the hastening of it. For if such a terrible time is coming in Europe, which we in depending America are likely to share in; the more need we have of joining in earnest and constant prayers for extraordinary suffering graces for ourselves and others. And that such a time is coming on the *members* of Christ, is no more an objection against their *prayers* for the hastening of the following glory, than it was before the incarnation of him their head, that his most bitter sufferings were to precede the spreading of this joyous kingdom among nations. And the nearer the day approaches, the more need we have to be awakened to continual *watchfulness and prayer.*

May God pour out on all his people abundantly the *Spirit of grace and supplications,* and prepare them for the amazing changes hastening on the earth, both for previous trials and for following glories.[f1](#ft1) *Boston, New England, January* 12*th,* 1748.

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AN HUMBLE ATTEMPT TO PROMOTE EXPLICIT AGREEMENT AND VISIBLE UNION OF GOD’S PEOPLE

*by Rev. Jonathan Edwards.*

**ZECHARIAH 8:20, 21, 22 —** *Thus saith the* Lord *of hosts, It shall yet come to pass, that there shall come people, and the inhabitants of many cities*: *and the inhabitants of one city shall go to another, saying, Let us go speedily to pray before, the* Lord, *and to seek the* Lord *of hosts*: *I will go also. Yea, many people and strong nations shall come to seek the* Lord *of hosts in Jerusalem, and to pray before the* Lord.

PART 1. **—** THE TEXT OPENED, AND AN ACCOUNT GIVEN OF THE AFFAIR PROPOSED IN THE MEMORIAL FROM SCOTLAND.

SECTION 1.**—** EXPLANATORY INTRODUCTION.

In this chapter we have a prophecy of a future glorious advancement of the church of God; wherein it is evident, that something further is intended than ever was fulfilled to the *Jewish* nation under the Old Testament. For here are plain prophecies of such things as never were fulfilled before the coming of the *Messiah*; particularly, what is said in the two last verses in the chapter, of *many people and strong nations worshipping and seeking the true God*; and of so great an accession *of Gentile* nations to the church of God, that by far the greater part of the visible worshippers should consist of this new accession, so that they should be to the other as *ten to one. —* A certain number for an uncertain. There never happened any thing, from the time of the prophet *Zechariah* to the coming of Christ, to answer this prophecy: and it can have no fulfilment, but either, in the calling of the *Gentiles,* in and after the days of the *apostles*; or, in the future glorious enlargement of the church of God in the *latter ages* of the world, so often foretold by the prophets of the Old Testament, and by the prophet *Zechariah* in particular, in the latter part of his prophecy. It is most probable, that what the Spirit of God has chiefly respect to, is that *last* and greatest enlargement and most glorious advancement of the church of God on earth; in the benefits of which especially the *Jewish* nation were to have a share, a very eminent and distinguished share.

There is a great agreement between what is here said, and other prophecies that *must* manifestly have respect to the church’s latter-day glory: As Isa. 60: 2-4. “The Lord shall arise upon thee, and his glory shall be seen upon thee: and the Gentiles shall come to thy light, and kings to the brightness of thy rising. Lift up thine eyes round about, and see; all they gather themselves together, they come to thee.”

That whole chapter, beyond all dispute, has respect to the most glorious state of the church of God on earth. So chap. 66:8. “Shall the earth be made to bring forth in one day? Shall a nation be born at once?” ver. 10. “Rejoice ye with *Jerusalem,* and be glad with her, all ye that love her.” ver. 12. “I will extend peace to her like a river, and the glory of the Gentiles like a flowing stream.” — Mic. 4: 1, &c.

“But in the last day it shall come to pass, that the mountain of the house of the Lord shall be established in the top of the mountains, and it shall be exalted above the hills, and people shall flow unto it; and many nations shall come, and say, Come, and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, and to the house of the God of *Jacob.* — And he shall judge among many people, and rebuke strong nations afar off; and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.”

See also Isaiah 2. at the beginning. — There has been nothing yet brought to pass, in any measure, to answer these prophecies. And as the prophecy in my text, and the following verse, agrees with them, so there is reason to think it has a respect to the same times. And indeed there is a remarkable agreement in the description given throughout the chapter, with the representations made of those times elsewhere in the prophets.[f2](#ft2)

So that however the prophet, in some parts of this chapter, may have respect to future smiles of heaven on the *Jewish* nation, lately returned from the *Babylonish* captivity, and resettled in the land of *Canaan,* in a great increase of their numbers and wealth, and the return of more captives from *Chaldea* and other countries, &c. yet the Spirit of God has doubtless respect to things far *greater* than these, and of which these were but faint resemblances. We find it common in the prophecies of the Old Testament, that when the prophets are speaking of divine favours and blessings on the *Jews,* attending or following their return from the *Babylonish* captivity, the Spirit of God takes occasion from thence to speak of the incomparably greater blessings on the church, that shall attend and follow her deliverance from the spiritual or mystical *Babylon,* of which those were a type; and then speaks almost wholly of these latter and vastly greater things, so as to seem to forget the former.

And whereas the prophet, in this chapter, speaks of God *bringing his people again from the east and west to* Jerusalem, (ver. 7, 8.) *and multitudes of all nations taking hold of the skirts of the* Jews; so far as this means literally that nation of the posterity of Jacob, it cannot chiefly respect any return of the Jews from Babylon and other countries, in those ancient times before Christ; for no such things attended any such return. It must therefore have respect to the great calling and gathering of the Jews into the fold of *Christ,* and their being received to the blessings of his kingdom, after the fall of *antichrist,* or the destruction of mystical Babylon.

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SECTION 2**—**OBSERVATIONS ON THE TEXT.

In the text we have an account *how* this future glorious advancement of the church of God should be introduced; *viz.* By great multitudes in different towns and countries taking up a *joint resolution,* and coming into an express and *visible agreement,* that they will, by united and extraordinary *prayer,* seek to God, that he would come and manifest himself, and grant the tokens and fruits of his gracious presence. — Particularly we may observe,

**1.** The *duty,* with the attendance on which the glorious event foretold shall be brought on; *viz.* The duty of *prayer.* — Prayer, some suppose, is here to be taken *synechdochically* for the whole of divine *worship*; prayer being a *principal part* of worship in the days of the gospel, when sacrifices are abolished. If so, this is to be understood only as a prophecy of a great *revival* of religion, and of the true worship of God among his visible people, the *accession* of others to the church, and turning of multitudes from idolatry to the worship of the true God. But it appears to me reasonable to suppose, that something more *special* is intended, with regard to the duty of prayer; considering that prayer is here expressly and repeatedly mentioned; and also considering how parallel this place is with many other prophecies, that speak of an *extraordinary* spirit of prayer, as preceding and introducing that glorious day of religious revival, and advancement of the church’s peace and prosperity, so often foretold. Add to this, the agreeableness of what is here said, with what is said afterwards by the same prophet, of the *pouring out of a spirit of grace and supplication,* as that with which this great revival of religion shall begin. (Chap. 12:10.)

**2.** The *good,* that shall be sought by prayer; which is God himself. It is said once and again, “They shall go to pray before the Lord, and to seek the Lord of hosts.” Ze. 8:21 This is the *good* they ask for, and seek by prayer, *The Lord of hosts* himself. To *seek God,* as the expression may perhaps be sometimes used in Scripture, may signify no more than seeking the *favour* or *mercy* of God. And if it be taken so here, *praying before the Lord,* and *seeking the Lord of hosts,* must be synonymous expressions. And it must be confessed to be a common thing in Scripture, to signify the same thing repeatedly, by various expressions of the same import, for the greater emphasis.

But certainly that expression of *seeking the Lord,* is very commonly used to signify something more; it implies that *God himself* is the great *good* desired and sought after; that the blessings pursued are God’s gracious presence, the blessed manifestations of him, union and intercourse with him; or, in short, God’s *manifestations* and *communications* of himself by his Holy Spirit. Thus the psalmist *desired God, thirsted after him,* and *sought him.* (Psa. 13: 1, 2, 8.) “O God, thou art my God; early will I *seek thee.* My flesh longeth for *thee,* in a dry and thirsty land, where no water is; to see thy power and thy glory, so as I have seen thee in the sanctuary. My soul followeth hard after thee.”

(Psa. 73:25.) “Whom have I in heaven but thee? And there is none upon earth that I desire besides thee.” The psalmist earnestly pursued after GOD, *his soul thirsted after him, he stretched forth his hands unto him, &c.* (Psa. 143: 6.) And therefore it is in Scripture the peculiar character of the saints, that they are *those who seek* GOD. (Psa. 24: 6.) “This is the generation of them that seek him.” (Psa. 69:32.) “Your heart shall live that seek *God.*” If the expression in the text be understood agreeably to this sense, then by *seeking the Lord of hosts,* we must understand a seeking, that God who had withdrawn, or as it were hid himself for a long time, would return to his church, and grant the tokens and fruits of his gracious presence, and those blessed communications of his Spirit to his people, and to mankind on earth, which he had often promised, and which his church had long waited for.

And it seems reasonable to understand the phrase, *seeking the Lord of hosts,* in this sense here; and not as *merely* signifying the same thing with *praying* to God: not only because the expression is repeatedly *added* to *praying before the Lord,* in the text; but also because the phrase, taken in this sense, is exactly agreeable to other parallel prophetic representations. Thus God’s people seeking, by earnest prayer, the promised restoration of the church of God, after the *Babylonish* captivity, and the great apostacy that occasioned it, is’ called their seeking God, and searching *for him*; and God’s granting this promised revival and restoration is called his being found *of them.* Jer. 29:10, 14. “For thus saith the Lord, that after seventy years be accomplished at *Babylon,* I will visit you, and perform my good word towards you, in causing you to return to this place. For I know the thoughts that I think towards you, saith the Lord, thoughts of peace, and not of evil, to give you an expected end. Then shall ye go and call upon me, and I wilt hearken unto you; and ye shall *seek me* and *find me,* when ye shall *search for me* with all your heart; and I will be *found* of you, saith the Lord, and I will turn away your captivity.”

And the prophets, from time to time, represent God, in a low and afflicted state of his church, as being *withdrawn,* and *hiding himself.* Isa. 45:15. “Verily thou art a God that hidest thyself, O God of Israel, the Saviour.” (Isa. 57:17.) “I hid me, and was wroth.” And they represent God’s people, while his church is in such a state, before God delivers and restores the same, as *seeking him, looking for him, searching* and *waiting for him, and calling after him.* (Hos. 5:15.) “I will go and return unto my place, till they acknowledge their offence, and seek my face from the house of *Jacob,* and I will look for him.”

And when God, in answer to their prayers and succeeding their endeavours, delivers, restores, and advances his church, according to his promise, then he is said to *answer,* and *come,* and *say*, *Here am I,* and to *show himself*; and they are said to *find him*, and *see him plainly.* (Isa. 58: 9.) “Then shall thou *cry,* and he shall say, *Here I am*” (Isa. 45:19.) “I said not unto the seed of Jacob, *Seek ye me* in vain.” (Isa. 25: 8, 9.) “The Lord will wipe away the tears from off all faces, and the rebuke of his people shall he take away from off the earth. And it shall be said in that day, Lo, this is our God, we have *waited for him,* and he will save us: This is the Lord, we have *waited* for *him*; we will be glad, and rejoice in his salvation.”

“Together with the next chap.” ver. 8, 9. we have waited for thee; “the desire of our soul is to thy name, and to the remembrance of thee. With my soul have I desired thee in the night; yea, with my spirit within me will I *seek thee* early. For when thy judgments are in the earth, the inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness.” Isa. 52: 6-8. “Therefore my people shall know my name; therefore they shall know in that day, that I am he that doth speak: *behold, it is I.* How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace, that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation, that saith unto Zion, Thy God reigneth! Thy watchmen shall lift up the voice, together shall they sing; for they shall see eye to eye, when the Lord shall bring again Zion.”

**3.** We may observe *who* they are, that shall be *united* in thus seeking the Lord of hosts: *the inhabitants of many cities,* and of many countries, *yea, many people, and strong nations,* great multitudes in different parts of the world shall conspire in this business. From the representation made in the prophecy, it appears rational to suppose, that it will be fulfilled something after this manner: There shall be given much of a spirit of prayer to God’s people, in many places, disposing them to come into an express *agreement,* unitedly to pray to God in an extraordinary manner, that he would appear for the help of his church, and in mercy to mankind, and *pour out his Spirit, revive his work,* and advance his spiritual *kingdom* in the world, as he has promised. This disposition to prayer, and union in it, will gradually spread more and more, and increase to greater degrees; with which at length will gradually be introduced a *revival of religion,* and a disposition to greater engagedness in the worship and service of God, amongst his professing people. This being observed, will be the means of awakening others, making them sensible of the wants of their souls, and exciting in them a great concern for their spiritual and everlasting good, and putting them upon earnestly crying to God for spiritual mercies, and disposing them to join in that extraordinary seeking and serving of God.

In this manner *religion* shall be *propagated,* till the awakening reaches those that are in the *highest stations, and* till *whole nations* be awakened, and there be at length an accession of many of the chief nations of the world to the church of God. Thus after the inhabitants of many cities of Israel, or of God’s professing people, have taken up and pursued a joint resolution, to go and pray before the Lord, and seek the Lord of hosts, others shall be drawn to worship and serve him with them; till at length *many people and strong nations* shall join themselves to them; and there shall, in process of time, be a vast accession to the church, so that it shall be *ten* times as large as it was before; yea, at length, all nations shall be converted unto God. Thus (Ze. 8:23.) “ten men shall take hold, out of all languages of the nations, of the skirt of him that is a Jew,” (in the sense of the apostle, Rom. 2:28, 29.) “saying, We will go with you; for we have heard, that God is with you. “ And thus shall be fulfilled, Psa. 65: 2. “O thou that hearest prayer, *unto thee shall all flesh come*.”

**4.** We may observe, the *mode* of their *union* in this duty. It is a *visible* union, an union by *explicit agreement,* a joint resolution declared by one to another, being first proposed by some, and readily and expressly followed by others. The inhabitants of *one city* shall apply themselves to the inhabitants of *another,* saying, *Let us go,* &c. Those to whom the motion is made, shall *comply* with it, the proposal shall take with many, it shall be a *prevailing, spreading* thing; one shall follow another’s example, one and another *shall say, I will go also.* Some suppose, that those words, *I will go also,* are to be taken as the words of him that makes the proposal; as much as to say, I do not propose *that* to you, which I am not willing to do myself. I desire *you* to go, and am ready to go *with you.* But this is to suppose no more to be expressed in these latter words, than was expressed before in the proposal itself; for these words, *let us go,* signify as much. It seems to me much more natural, to understand these latter words as importing the *consent* of those to whom the proposal is made, or the *reply* of one and another that falls in with it. This is much more agreeable to the plain design of the text, which is to represent the *concurrence* of great numbers in this affair; and more agreeable to the representation made in the next verse, of one following another, many *taking hold of the skirt of him that is a Jew.*

And though, if the words be thus understood, we must suppose an *ellipsis* in the text, something understood that is not expressed, as if it had been said, *those of other cities shall say,* I will go also; yet, this is not difficult to be supposed, for such *ellipses* are very common in Scripture. We have one exactly parallel with it in Jer. 3:22. “Return, ye backsliding children, and I will heal your backsliding. Behold, we come unto thee; for thou art the Lord our God,” i.e. the backsliding children shall say, “Behold, we come unto thee,” &c. And in Son. 4:16. and 5:1. “Let my beloved come into his garden, and eat his pleasant fruits. I am come into my garden, my sister, my spouse,” i.e. her beloved shall say, “I am come into my garden.” We have the like throughout that song. So Psa. 50: 6, 7. “The heavens shall declare his righteousness; for God is judge himself. Hear, O my people, and I will speak,” i.e. the Judge shall say, “Hear, O my people,” &c. So Psa. 82: 1, 2. The psalms and prophets abound with such figures of speech.

**5.** We may observe the *manner of prayer* agreed on, or the manner in which they agree, to *engage in and perform the duty. Let us go* SPEEDILY *to pray*; or as it is in the margin, Let us go *continually.* The words literally translated are, *Let us go in going.* Such an ingemination, or doubling of words, is very common in the Hebrew language, when it is intended that a thing shall be very *strongly* expressed. It generally implies the s*uperlative degree* of a thing; as the *holy of holies* signifies the most holy. But it commonly denotes, not only the utmost *degree* of a thing, but also the utmost *certainty*; as when God said to Abraham, “In multiplying, I will multiply thy seed,” (Gen. 22:17.) it implies both that God would *certainly* multiply his seed, and also multiply it *exceedingly.* So when God said to Adam, “In the day that thou eatest thereof, in dying thou shall die,” (as the words are in the original,) it implies, both that he should *surely die,* and also that he should die most *terribly,* should utterly perish, and be destroyed to the utmost degree.

In short, as the ingemination of words in the Hebrew, generally denotes the strength of expression, so it is used to signify almost all those things that are wont to be signified by the various forms of strong speech in other languages. It signifies not only the utmost *degree* of a thing, and its great *certainty*; but also the *peremptoriness* and *terribleness* of a threatening, the *greatness* and *positiveness* of a promise, the *strictness* of a command, and the *earnestness* of a request. When God says to Adam, “ Dying thou shall die,” it is equivalent to such strong expressions in English, as, *Thou shalt die surely, or indeed*; or, *Thou shalt die with a witness.* So when it is said in the text, “Let us go in going, and pray before the Lord,” the strength of the expression represents the *earnestness* of those that make the proposal, their great *engagedness* in the affair. And with respect to the *duly* proposed, it may be understood to signify that they should be *speedy, fervent,* and *constant* in it; or, in one word, that it should be *thoroughly* performed.

**6.** We may learn from the tenor of this prophecy, together with the context, that this union in such prayer is foretold as a *becoming* and *happy* thing, what would be acceptable to God, and attended with glorious success. From the whole we may infer, that it is a very *suitable* thing, and *well pleasing to God,* for many people, in different parts of the world, by express *agreement,* to come into a *visible union* in extraordinary, speedy, fervent, and constant *prayer,* for those great effusions of the *Holy Spirit,* which shall bring on that *advancement* of Christ’s church and kingdom, that God has so often promised shall be in the *latter ages* of the world. And so from hence I would infer the *duty* of God’s people, with regard to the *Memorial* lately sent over into *America* from *Scotland,* by a number of ministers there, proposing a *method* for such an *union* as has been spoken of, in extraordinary prayer, for this great mercy.

And it being the special design of this discourse, to persuade such as are friends to the interests of Christ’s kingdom, to a *compliance* with the proposal and request made in that *Memorial,* I shall, First, give a short *historical* account of *the affair* to which it relates, from letters, papers, and pamphlets, that have come over from Scotland. Secondly, I shall annex the *Memorial* itself. And then, I shall offer *some arguments* and *motives,* tending to induce the friends of religion to fall in with what is proposed; and lastly, make answer to some *objections* that may possibly be made against it.

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SECTION 3.**—**AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERT TO WHICH THE MEMORIAL RELATES.

In October, A. D. 1744, a number of ministers in Scotland, taking into consideration the state of God’s church, and of the world of mankind, judged that the providence of God, at such a day, did loudly call upon such as were concerned for the welfare of Zion, to *united extraordinary* applications to the God of all grace, suitably acknowledging him as the fountain of all the spiritual benefits and blessings of his church, and earnestly praying to him, that he would *appear in His glory,* and favour Zion, and manifest his compassion to the world of mankind, by an abundant effusion of his *Holy Spirit* on all the churches, and the whole habitable earth, to revive true religion in all parts of *Christendom,* and to deliver *all nations* from their great and manifold spiritual calamities and miseries, and bless them with the unspeakable benefits of the kingdom of our glorious Redeemer, and *fill the whole earth, with his glory.* Consulting one another on the subject, they looked upon *themselves,* for their own part, obliged to engage in this duty; and, as far as in them lay, to persuade *others* to the same: and to endeavour to find out and fix on some *method,* that should most effectually tend to promote and uphold such extraordinary application to heaven among God’s people.

After seeking to God by prayer for direction, they determined on the following method, as what they would conform to in their own practice, and propose to be practised by others, for the *two years* next following, *viz.* To set apart some time on *Saturday evening,* and *sabbath morning,* every week, for the purpose aforesaid, as other duties would allow to every one respectively; and more solemnly, the first Tuesday of each quarter, (beginning with the first Tuesday of November, then next ensuing,) either the whole day, or part of the day, as persons find themselves disposed, or think their circumstances will allow: the time to be spent either in *private* praying societies, or in *public* meetings, or alone in *secret,* as shall be found most practicable, or judged most convenient, by such as are willing, in some way or other, to join in this affair. Not that any should make promises, or be looked upon as under strict bonds in any respect, constantly and without fail to observe every one of these days, whatever their circumstances should be, or however other duties and necessary affairs might interfere; or that persons should look upon themselves bound with regard to these days in any wise as though the time were holy, or the setting of them apart for religious purposes were established by sacred authority. But yet, as a proper guard against negligence and unsteadiness, and a prudent preservative from yielding to a disposition to which persons might be liable, through the prevalence of indolence and listlessness to excuse themselves on trivial occasions, it was proposed, that those who united in this affair should resolve with themselves, that if, by urgent business, or otherwise, they were hindered from joining with others on the very day agreed on, yet they would not wholly neglect bearing their part in the duty proposed, but would take the first convenient day following for that purpose.

The reason why *Saturday evening* and *Lord’s-day morning* were indeed most convenient for the *weekly* seasons, was, that these times being so near the time of dispensing *gospel ordinances* through the Christian world, which are the great means, in the use of which God is wont to grant his *Spirit* to mankind, and the principal means that the Spirit of God makes use of to carry on his *work of grace,* it may be well supposed that the minds of Christians in general will at these seasons be especially disengaged from secular affairs, and disposed to pious meditations and the duties of devotion, and more naturally led to seek the communications of the Holy Spirit, and success of the means of grace. And as to the *quarterly* times, it was thought helpful to memory, that they should be on one or other of the *first* days of each quarter: Tuesday was preferred to Monday, because in some places people might have public prayers and a sermon on the stated day, which might not be so convenient on Monday, as on some day at a greater distance from the sabbath.

It was reckoned a *chief use* of such an agreement and method as this, that it would be a good expedient for maintaining and keeping up, amongst the people of God, the great Christian duty of *prayerfulness for the coming of Christ’s kingdom.* Those things to which we are too little inclined, through sloth, carnality, or a fulness of our own worldly and private concerns and which are to be attended to at some seasons or other, but have no special seasons stated for them are apt to be *forgotten,* or put *off* from time to time, and as it were adjourned *without a day.* But when we fix on certain seasons, which we resolve, unless extraordinarily hindered, to devote to the duty, it tends to prevent forgetfulness, and a settled negligence of it. The certain returns of the season will naturally refresh the memory; will tend to put us in mind of the precept of Christ, and the obligations that lie on all his followers, to abound in such a *duty,* and renewedly engage us to the consideration of the importance, necessity, and unspeakable value of the *mercy* sought; and so, by frequent renovation, to keep alive the consideration and sense of these things at *all times.*

Thus the first promoters of this *agreement* judged, that it would be subservient to more abundant *prayerfulness* for effusions of the Holy Spirit *at all times* through the *year,* both in secret and social worship; particularly as to this last, in congregations, families, and other praying societies. And they also judged, that such an *agreed union* would tend to *animate* and *encourage* God’s people in the duty proposed; and that particular persons and societies, knowing that great multitudes of their fellow-Christians, in so many distant places, were at the *same time* (as a token of the union of their hearts with them in this affair) by agreement engaged in the *same holy exercise,* would naturally be *enlivened* in the duty by such a consideration.

It was not thought best to propose, at first, a longer time for the continuance of *this* precise method, than *two years*: it being considered, that it is not possible, before any trial, so well to judge of the *expedience* of a particular *method,* and certain *circumstances* of managing such an affair, as after some time of experience. And it was not known, but that after long consideration, and some trial, it might be thought best to *alter* some circumstances; or whether others, that had not yet been consulted, might not propose a *better* method. The time *first* agreed on, though but short, was thought sufficient to give opportunity for judgment and experience, and for such as were disposed to unite in an affair of such a nature, in distant places, mutually to communicate their sentiments on the subject.

The *way* which those who first projected, and came into this agreement, thought best for giving *notice* of it, and proposing it to *others,* was not by the *press,* but by *personal conversation* with such as they could conveniently have immediate access to, and by *private correspondence* with others at a distance. At first it was intended, that some *formal paper,* proposing the matter, should be sent about for proper amendments and improvements, and then concurrence: but on more mature deliberation, it was considered how this might give a handle to *objections*; (which they thought it best, to the utmost, to avoid in the *infancy* of the affair;) and how practicable it was, without any such formality, to spread the substance of the proposal by private *letters,* together with a request to their correspondents mutually to communicate their thoughts. Therefore this was fixed on, as the preferable method at the beginning. Accordingly, they proposed, and endeavoured to promote the affair, in this way; and with such success, that great numbers in *Scotland* and *England* fell in with the proposal, and some in *North America.* As to *Scotland,* it was complied with by numbers in, the four chief towns, *Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Dundee,* and many country towns and congregations in various parts of the land. One of the ministers who was primarily concerned in this affair, in a letter to one of his correspondents, speaks of an explicit declaration of the concurrence of the praying societies in *Edinburgh,* which they had made in a letter. The number of the praying societies in that city is very considerable. Mr. *Kobe,* of *Kilsyth,* (in a letter to Mr. *Prince,* of *Boston,* dated *Nov.* 3, 1743,) says, there were then above *thirty* societies of *young* people there newly erected, some of which consisted of upwards *of thirty* members. As to *Glasgow,* this union was unanimously agreed to by about *forty-five* praying societies there; as an eminent minister in that city informs in a letter.

The *two years* first agreed on ended last *November.* A little before this time expired, a number of ministers in *Scotland* agreed on a *Memorial* to be printed, and sent abroad to their brethren in various parts, proposing to them, and requesting of them, to join in the continuance of this method of united prayer, and endeavouring to promote it. Copies of which Memorial have lately been sent over to *New England,* (to the number of near 500,) directed to be distributed in almost every country in this province of the *Massachusetts Bay,* and also in several parts of *Connecticut, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Carolina,* and *Georgia.* Most of these, I suppose, were sent to one of the congregational ministers in *Boston,* with a letter subscribed by twelve ministers in *Scotland,* about the affair: many of them to another of the said ministers of *Boston*; and some to a minister in *Connecticut.* It being short, I shall here insert a copy of it at length.

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SECTION 4. **—**A MEMORIAL FROM SEVERAL MINISTERS IN SCOTLAND,

*To their brethren in different places, for continuing a Concert for Prayer, first entered into in the year 1744.*

**I.** Whereas it was the chief scope of this *concert* to promote more abundant application to a duty that is perpetually binding, *prayer that our Lord’s kingdom may come,* joined with *praises*: and it contained some circumstantial expedients, apprehended to be very subservient to that design, relating to stated times for such exercises, so far as this would not interfere with other duties; particularly a part of *Saturday evening* and *sabbath morning, every* week; and more solemnly of some one of the *first days* of each of the four great divisions of the year, that is, of each *quarter*; as the first *Tuesday,* or first convenient day after;[f3](#ft3) and the concert, as to this circumstance, was extended only to *two years*; it being intended, that before these expired, persons engaged in the *concert* should reciprocally communicate their sentiments and inclinations, as to the *prolonging* of the time, with or without alteration, as to the circumstance mentioned: and it was intended by the first promoters, that others at a distance should propose such circumstantial *amendments* or *improvements,* as they should find proper: it is hereby earnestly entreated, that such would communicate their sentiments accordingly, now that the time first proposed is near expiring.

**II.** To induce those already engaged to adhere, and others to accede to this concert; it seems of importance to observe, that *declarations of concurrence,* the communicating and spreading of which are so evidently useful, are to be understood in such a *latitude,* as to keep at the greatest distance from *entangling* men’s minds: not as binding men to set apart any stated days from secular affairs, or even to fix on any part of such and such precise days, whether it be *convenient* or not: not as *absolute* promises in any respect; but as *friendly, harmonious resolutions,* with liberty to alter circumstances as shall be found expedient. On account of all which latitude, and that the circumstantial part extends only to a few years, it is apprehended, the *concert* cannot be liable to the objections against *periodical* religious times of human appointment.

**III.** It is also humbly offered to the consideration of ministers, and others furnished with gifts for the most public instructions, whether it might not be of great use, by the blessing of God, if short and nervous scriptural *persuasives* and *directions to the duty in view, were composed and published,* (either by particular authors, or several joining together; which last way might sometimes have peculiar advantages,) *and that from time to time,* without top great intervals; the better to keep alive on men’s minds a just sense of the obligations to a duty so important in itself, and in which many may be in danger to faint and turn remiss, without such repeated incitements: and *whether it would not also be of great use, if ministers would be pleased to preach frequently on the importance and necessity of prayer for the coming of our Lord’s kingdom*; particularly near the quarterly days, or on these days themselves, where there is public worship at that time.

**IV.** They who have found it incumbent on them to publish this *Memorial* at this time, having peculiar advantages for spreading it, do entreat that the desire of *concurrence* and *assistance* contained in it, may by no means be understood as restricted to any particular *denomination* or *party,* or to those who are of such or such opinions about any former instances of remarkable religious concern; but to be extended to *all,* who shall vouchsafe any attention to this paper, and have at heart the interest of *vital Christianity,* and the *power of godliness*; and who, however differing about other things, are convinced of the importance of fervent *prayer,* to promote that common interest, and of scripture persuasives to promote such prayer.

**V.** As the first printed account of this *concert* was not *a proposal* of it, as a thing then to begin, but a narration of it, as a design *already* set on foot, which had been brought about with much harmony, by means of private *letters*; so the farther continuance, and, it is hoped, the farther spreading of it, seems in a promising way of being promoted by the same means; as importunate desires of *renewing the concert* have been transmitted already from a very distant corner abroad, where the regard to it has of late increased: but notwithstanding what may be done by private letters, it is humbly expected, that a *memorial* spread in this manner, may, by God’s blessing, further promote the good ends in view; as it may be usefully referred to in letters, and may reach where they will not.

**VI.** Whereas in a valuable letter, from the corner just now mentioned, as a place where a regard to the *concert* has lately increased, it is proposed, that it should be continued for *seven years,* or at least for a much longer time than what was specified in the first agreement; those concerned in this *Memorial,* who would wish rather to receive and spread *directions* and *proposals* on this head, than to be the first authors of any, apprehend no inconvenience, for their part, in agreeing to the *seven years,* with the *latitude* above described, which reserves liberty to make such circumstantial alterations, as may be hereafter found expedient: on the contrary it seems of importance, that the labour of spreading a *concert,* which has already extended to so distant parts, and may, it is hoped, extend further, may not need to be *renewed* sooner, at least much sooner; as it is uncertain but *that* may endanger the *dropping* of it; and it seems probable, there will be less zeal in spreading it, if the time proposed for its continuance be too inconsiderable. Meantime, declarations of concurrence for a *less* number of years may greatly promote the good ends in view; though it seems very expedient, that it should exceed what was first agreed on; seeing it is found on trial, that that time, instead of being too long, was much too short.

**VII.** If any person who formerly agreed to this *concert,* should now *discontinue* it; would it not look too like that *fainting in prayer,* against which we are so expressly warned in Scripture? And would not this be the more unsuitable at *this time,* in any within the British dominions, when they have the united calls of such *public chastisements* and *deliverances*,[f4](#ft4) to more concern than ever about *public reformation,* and consequently about that which is the *source* of all thorough reformation, the *regenerating* and *sanctifying* influence of the Almighty *Spirit* of God: *August* 26, 1746. N. B.

The minister in Boston afore-mentioned to whom most of the copies of this *Memorial* were sent, who, I suppose, has had later and more full intelligence than I have had concerning the proposal, in a letter, *The motions seem to come from above, and to be wonderfully spreading in Scotland, England, Wales, Ireland, and in North America.*

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PART 2.**—** MOTIVES TO A COMPLIANCE WITH WHAT IS PROPOSED IN THE MEMORIAL.

I now proceed to the second thing intended in this Discourse, *viz.* to offer to consideration some things, which may tend to induce the people of God to comply with the proposal and request, made to them in the *Memorial.*

SECTION 1. **—**THE LATTER-DAY GLORY NOT YET ACCOMPLISHED.

It is evident from the Scripture, that there is *yet remaining* a great *advancement* of the interest of *religion* and the *kingdom of Christ* in this world, by an *abundant outpouring of the Spirit of God,* far greater and more extensive than ever yet has been. It is certain, that many things, which are spoken concerning a *glorious* time of the church’s *enlargement* and *prosperity* in the *latter days,* have never yet been fulfilled. There has never yet been any propagation and prevalence of religion, in any wise, of that *extent* and *universality* which the prophecies represent. It is often foretold and signified, in a great variety of strong expressions, that there should a time come, when *all nations,* throughout the whole habitable world, should embrace the true religion, and be brought into the church of God. It was often promised to the patriarchs, that “in their seed all the nations, or (as it is sometimes expressed) all the families of the earth shall be blessed.”[f5](#ft5)

Agreeably to this, it is said of the Messiah, Psa. 72:11. “That all nations shall serve him;” and in ver. 17. “Men shall be blessed in him, and all nations shall call him blessed.” And in Isa. 2: 2. it is said, that “all nations shall flow unto the mountain of the house of the Lord.” And Jer. 3:17. “That all nations shall be gathered unto the name of the Lord to Jerusalem, and shall walk no more after the imagination of their evil heart.” “That all flesh shall come and worship before the Lord.” “And that all flesh should see the glory of God together,” Isa. 40: 5. “And that all flesh should come to him that hears prayer,” Psa. 65: 2. Christ compares the *kingdom of heaven* in this world “to leaven, which a woman took and hid in three measures of meal, till the whole was leavened;” Mat. 13:33.

It is natural and reasonable to suppose, that the whole world should finally be given to Christ, as one whose right it is to reign, as the proper heir of him who is originally the King of all nations, and the possessor of heaven and earth. And the Scripture teaches us, that God the Father hath constituted his Son, as God-man, in his kingdom of grace, or mediatorial kingdom, to be the *heir of the world,* that he might in this kingdom have “the heathen for his inheritance, and the utmost ends of the earth for his possession.” Heb. 1: 2. and 2:8. Psa. 2: 6, 7, 8. Thus Abraham is said to be *the heir of the world,* not in himself, but in *his seed,* which is Christ, Rom. 4:13. And how was this to be fulfilled to Abraham, but by God’s fulfilling that great promise, that “in his seed all the nations of the earth should be blessed?” For that promise is what the apostle is speaking of: which shows, that God has appointed Christ to be the heir of the world in his kingdom of grace, and to possess and reign over all nations, through the propagation of his gospel, and the power of his Spirit communicating the blessings of it. God hath appointed him to this universal dominion by a most solemn oath; Isa. 45:23. “I have sworn by myself, the word is gone out of my mouth in righteousness, and shall not return, That unto me every knee shall bow, and every tongue shall swear.” (Compared with Php. 2:10, 11.) Though the solemn oath of God the Father is to be understood in so comprehensive a sense, as to extend to what shall be accomplished at the day of judgment, yet it is evident by the foregoing and following verses, that the thing most directly intended, is what shall be fulfilled by spreading the gospel of his salvation, and the power of the Spirit of grace, bringing “all the ends of the earth to look to him that they may be saved,” and come to him for “righteousness and strength, that in him they might be justified, and might glory.”

God has suffered many earthly princes to extend their conquests over a great part of the face of the earth, and to possess a dominion of vast extent, and one monarchy to conquer and succeed another, the latter being still the greater; it is reasonable to suppose, that a much greater glory in this respect should be reserved for Christ, God’s own Son and rightful heir, who has purchased the dominion by so great and hard a service: it is reasonable to suppose, that his dominion should be far the largest, and his conquests vastly the greatest and most extensive. And thus the Scriptures represent the matter, in Nebuchadnezzar’s vision, and the prophet’s interpretation, Daniel 2. There are four great monarchies of the earth, one succeeding another, are represented by the great image of gold, silver, brass, iron, and clay; but at last a stone, cut out of the mountain without hands, smites the image upon his feet, which breaks the iron, clay, brass, silver and gold in pieces, that all become as the chaff of the summer threshing floors, and the wind carries them away, that no place is found for them; but the stone waxes great, becomes a great mountain, *and fills the whole earth*: signifying the kingdom which the Lord God of heaven should set up in the world, last of all, which should break in pieces and consume all other kingdoms. Surely this representation leads us to suppose, that this last kingdom shall be of much greater extent man any of the preceding.

The like representation is made in the 7th chapter of Daniel;. there the four monarchies are represented by four great beasts that arose successively, one conquering and subduing another; the fourth and last of these is said to be dreadful and terrible, and strong exceedingly, and to have great iron teeth, and to devour and break in pieces, and stamp the residue with his feet; yea, it is said, ver. 23. that the kingdom represented by this beast shall devour the whole earth: but last of all, one like the Son of man appears, coming to the Ancient of days, and being brought near before him, and receiving of him a dominion, and glory, and a kingdom, *that all people, nations, and languages* should serve him. This last circumstance, of the vast extent and universality of his dominion, is manifestly spoken of as one thing greatly distinguishing this holy kingdom from all the preceding monarchies. Although of one of the former it was said, that it should *devour the whole earth,* yet we are naturally led, both by the much greater emphasis and strength of the expressions, as well as by the whole connexion and tenor of the prophecy, to understand the universality here expressed in a much more extensive and absolute sense. And the terms used in the interpretation of this vision are such, that scarcely any can be devised more strong, to signify an absolute universality of dominion over the inhabitants of the face of the earth; ver. 27. “And the kingdom and dominion, and the greatness of the kingdom under the whole heaven, shall be given to the people of the most high God.” Agreeably to this, the gospel is represented as “preached unto them that dwell on the earth, and to every nation, and tongue, and kindred, and people,” Rev. 14: 6.

The universal prevalence of true religion in the latter days, is sometimes expressed by its reaching to the “utmost ends of the earth,” (Psa. 2: 8.) “To all the ends of the earth, and of the world,” (Psa. 22:27. Psa. 67: 7. Psa. 98: 3. Isa. 45:22.) All the ends of the earth, with those that are far off upon the sea,” (Psa. 65: 5.) “From the rising of the sun to the going down of the same,” (Psa. 113: 3. Mal. 1:11.) “The outgoing of the morning and of the evening,” (Psa. 65: 8.) It seems that all the most strong expressions, that were in use among the *Jews* to signify the habitable world in its utmost extent, are used to signify the extent of the church of God in the latter days. And in many places, a *variety* of these expressions is used, and there is an accumulation of them, expressed with great force.

It would be unreasonable to say, these are only bold *figures,* used after the manner of the *eastern* nations, to express the great extent of the Christian church, at and after the days of *Constantine.* To say so, would be in effect to say, that it would have been impossible for God, if he had desired it, plainly to have foretold any thing that should absolutely have extended to all nations of the earth. I question whether it be possible to find out a more strong expression, to signify an absolute universality of the knowledge of the true religion through the habitable world, than that in Isa. 11: 9. “The earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, *as the waters cover the sea*.” Which is as much as to say, as there is no place in the vast ocean where there is not water, so there shall be no part of the world of mankind where there is not the knowledge of the Lord; as there is no part of the wide bed or cavity possessed by the sea, but what is covered with water, so there shall be no part of the habitable world that shall not be covered by the light of the gospel, and possessed by the true religion. *Waters* are often in prophecy put for nations and multitudes of people. So the waters of the main ocean seem sometimes to be put for the inhabitants of the earth in general; as in Ezekiel’s vision of the waters of the sanctuary, (Ezekiel 47.) which flowed from the sanctuary, and ran east, till they came to the ocean, and were at first a small stream, but continually increased till they became a great river; and when they came to the sea, the water even of the vast ocean was *healed,* (ver. 8.) representing the conversion of the world to the true religion in the latter days.

It seems evident, that the time will come, when there will not be one nation remaining in the world, which shall not embrace the true religion, in that God has expressly revealed, that no one such nation shall be left standing on the earth; Isa. 60:12. “the nation and kingdom that will not serve thee shall perish; yea, those nations shall be utterly wasted.” God has declared that heathen idolatry and all the worship of false gods shall be wholly abolished, in the most universal manner, so that it shall be continued in no place under the heavens, or upon the face of the earth; Jer. 10:11. “The gods that have not made the heavens and the earth, even they shall perish from the earth, and from under these heavens.” Ver. 15. “They are vanity, and the work of errors, in the time of their visitation they shall perish.” This must be understood as what shall be brought to pass while *this earth* and these *heaven* remain, i.e. before the end of the world. Agreeable to this is Isa. 54: 1, 2. “Sing, O barren, thou that didst not bear; for more are the children of the desolate than the children of the married wife, saith the Lord. Enlarge the place of thy tent, and let them stretch forth the curtains of thy habitation: spare not, lengthen thy cords, strengthen thy stakes.” Ver. 5. “For thy Maker is thy husband; the Lord of Hosts is his name; and thy Redeemer the Holy One of Israel; *The God of the whole earth shall he be called*.”

The prophecies of the *New Testament* do no less evidently show, that a time will come when the gospel shall universally prevail, and the kingdom of Christ be extended over the whole habitable earth, in the most proper sense. Christ says, (Joh. 12:32.) “I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me.” It is fit, that when the Son of God becomes man, he should have dominion over all mankind. It is fit, that since he became an inhabitant of the earth, and shed his blood on the earth, he should possess the whole earth. It is fit, seeing here he became a servant, and was subject to men, and was arraigned before them, and judged, condemned, and executed by them, and suffered ignominy and death in a most public manner, before *Jews* and *Gentiles* being *lifted up* to view on the cross upon a hill, near that populous city *Jerusalem,* at a most public time, when there were many hundred thousand spectators, from all parts that should be rewarded with an universal dominion over mankind; and it is here declared he shall be.

The apostle, in the 11th of Romans, teaches us to look on that great outpouring of the Spirit, and ingathering of souls into Christ’s kingdom, in those days, first of the *Jews* and then of the *Gentiles,* to be but as the *first fruits* of the intended harvest, both with regard to *Jews* and *Gentiles,* as a sign that all should in due time be gathered in; ver. 16. “For if the *first-fruit* be holy, *the lump* is also holy; and if the root be holy, so are the branches.” And in that context, the apostle speaks of the fulness of both *Jews* and *Gentiles,* as what shall hereafter be brought in, distinctly from the ingathering from among both, in those primitive ages of Christianity. In ver. 12. we read of the *fulness of the Jews,* and in the 25th, of *the fulness of the Gentiles.* And in ver. 30-32. the apostle teaches us to look upon that infidelity and darkness, which first prevailed over all Gentile nations, before Christ came, and *afterwards* over the *Jews,* as what was wisely permitted for the manifestation of the glory of God’s mercy, in due time, on the whole world, constituted of *Jews* and *Gentiles*. “God hath concluded them all in unbelief, that he might have mercy upon all.” These things plainly show, that the time is coming when the *whole world* of mankind shall be brought into the church of Christ; the *fulness* of both, *the whole lump,* all the nation of the *Jews,* and all the world of *Gentiles.*

In the last great conflict between the church of Christ and her enemies, before the commencement of the glorious time of the church’s peace and rest, *the kings of the earth, and the* WHOLE WORLD, are represented as *gathered together*, Rev. 16:14. And then *the seventh angel pours out his vial into the air,* which limits the kingdom of Satan, as god of this world; and that kingdom is represented as utterly overthrown, ver. 17,. &c. In another description of that great battle, (chap. 19.) Christ is represented as riding forth, having on his head *many crowns,* and on his vesture and on his thigh a name written, King of kings and Lord of lords. Which we may well suppose signifies, that he is now going to that conquest, whereby he shall set up a kingdom, in which he shall be *King of kings,* in a far more extensive manner than either *Babylonish, Persian, Grecian,* or *Roman* monarchs were. And in ver. 17., and following, *an angel* appears *standing in the sun,* that overlooks the whole world, calling on Rev. 19:17, 18. “all the fowls that fly in the midst of heaven, to come and eat the flesh of kings,” &c. And in consequence of the great victory Christ gains at that time, “an angel comes down from heaven, having the key of the bottomless pit, and a great chain in his hand, and lays hold on the devil, and binds him, and casts him into the bottomless pit, and shuts him up, and sets a seal upon him, that he should deceive the nations no more.” Satan being dispossessed of that highest monarchy on earth, the *Roman empire,* and cast out in the time of *Constantine* is represented (chap. 12.) by his being *cast down from heaven to the. earth,* but now there is something far beyond that; he is cast *out of the earth,* and is shut up in *hell,* and confined to that alone, so that he has no place left him in this world of mankind, high or low.

Now will any be so unreasonable as to say, that all these things do not signify more than that one *third* part of the world should be brought into the church of Christ; beyond which it cannot be pretended that the Christian religion has ever yet reached, in its greatest extent? Those countries which belonged to the *Roman* empire, that were brought to the profession of Christianity after the reign of *Constantine,* are but a small part of what the habitable world now is. As to extent of ground, they altogether bear, I suppose, no greater proportion to it, than the land of *Canaan* did to the *Roman* empire. And our Redeemer in his kingdom of grace has hitherto possessed but a little part of the world, in its most flourishing state, since arts are arisen to their greatest height; and a very great part of the world is but lately discovered, and much remains undiscovered to this day. These things make it very evident, that the *main fulfilment* of those prophecies, that speak of the glorious advancement of Christ’s kingdom on *earth,* is still to come.

And as there has been nothing as yet, with regard to the flourishing of religion, and the advancement of Christ’s kingdom, of such *extent* as to answer the prophecies, so neither has there been any thing of that *duration* that is foretold. The prophecies speak of *Jerusalem* being made *the joy of the whole earth,* and also the Joy *of many generations.* (Psa. 48: 2. Isa. 60:15). That “God’s people should long enjoy the work of their hands,” (Isa. 65:22.) That they should “reign with Christ a thousand years,” (Revelation 20.) by which we must at least understand a very long time. But it would be endless to mention all the places, which signify that the time of the church’s great peace and prosperity should be of long continuance. Almost all the prophecies, that speak of her latter-day glory, imply it; and it is implied in very many of them, that when once this day of the church’s advancement and peace is begun, it shall never end till the world ends; or, at least, that there shall be no more a return of her troubles and adversity for any considerable continuance. Then “the days of her mourning shall be ended;” her tribulations “be as the waters of *Noah,* unto God, that as he has sworn that the waters of *Noah* should no more pass over the earth, so he will swear that he will no more be wroth with his people, or rebuke them.” It is implied that “God’s people should no more walk after the imagination of their evil hearts; *that* God would hide himself no more from the house of *Israel*; because he has poured out his Spirit upon them; *that* their sun should no more go down, nor the moon withdraw itself; *that* the light should not be clear and dark,” (*i. e.* there should be no more an interchange of light and darkness, as used to be,) but that it *should be* all *one* continued *day*; *not day and night* (for so the words are in the original in Ze. 14: 7.) alternately, “but it shall come to pass, that at evening time (*i. e.* at the time that night and darkness used to be) it shall be light; *and that* the nations should beat their swords into plow-shares, and their spears into pruning-hooks, and that nation should not lift up sword against nation, nor learn war any more; *but that there* should be abundance of peace so long as the moon endureth.”

But the church of Christ has never yet enjoyed a state of peace and prosperity for any *long* time; on the contrary, the time for her rest, and of the flourishing state of religion, have ever been very *short.* Hitherto the church may say, (as in Isa. 63:17, 18.) “Return, for thy servants’ sake, the tribes of thine inheritance; the people of thy holiness have possessed it but a little while.” The quietness that the church of God enjoyed after the beginning of *Constantine’s* reign, was very short. The peace the empire enjoyed, in freedom from war, was not more than twenty years; no longer nor greater than it had enjoyed under some of the heathen emperors. After this the empire was rent in pieces by intestine wars, and wasted almost every where by the invasions and incursions of barbarous nations; and the Christian world, soon after, was all in contention and confusion, by heresies and divisions in matters of religion. And the church of Christ has never as yet been, for any long time, free from persecution; especially when truth has prevailed, and true religion flourished. It is manifest, that hitherto the people of God have been kept under, and *Zion* has been in a low afflicted state, and her enemies have had the chief sway.

Another thing which makes it exceedingly manifest, that the day of the church’s greatest advancement on earth, which is foretold in Scripture, has never yet come, is, that it is so plainly and expressly revealed, this day shall succeed the *last* of the four monarchies, even the *Roman,* in its *last* state, wherein it is divided into *ten kingdoms,* and after the destruction of *antichrist,* signified by the *little horn,* whose reign is contemporary with the reign of the ten kings. These things are very plain in the 2d and 7th chapters of *Daniel*,. and also in the *Revelation of St. John.* And it is also plain by the 9th chapter of *Romans*. that it shall be after the national conversion of the *Jews, which shall be as life from the dead to the Gentiles,* and *the fulness of both Jews and Gentiles shall be come in,* all the nation of the *Jews,* and all other nations, shall *obtain mercy,* and there shall be that general ingathering of the *harvest* of the whole earth, of which all that had been converted before, either of *Jews* or *Gentiles,* were but the *first fruits.* Thus it is meet, that the *last kingdom* which shall take place on *earth,* should be the kingdom of God’s own *Son* and *heir,* whose right it is to rule and reign; and that whatever revolutions and confusions there may be in the world, for a long time, the cause of truth, the righteous cause, shall finally prevail, and God’s holy people should at last *inherit the earth,* and *reign on earth*; and that the world should continue in tumults and great revolutions, following one another, from age to age, the world being as it were in *travail,* till truth and holiness are brought forth. It is meet, that all things should be *shaken,* till that comes which is true and right, and agreeable to the mind of God, which *cannot be shaken*; and that the wisdom of the Ruler of the world should be manifested in bringing all things ultimately to so good an issue. The world is made for the Son of God; his kingdom is the end of all changes, that come to pass in the state of the world. All are only to prepare the way for this; it is fit, therefore, that the last kingdom on earth should be his. It is wisely and mercifully ordered of God, that it should be so, on this account, as well as many others, *viz.* That the church of God, under all preceding changes, should have this consideration to encourage her, and maintain her hope, and animate her faith and prayers, from generation to generation, that God has promised, her cause should finally be maintained and prevail in the world.

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SECTION 2. — THE LATTER-DAY GLORY UNSPEAKABLY GREAT

The future promised advancement of the kingdom of Christ is an event unspeakably happy and glorious. The Scriptures speak of it as a time wherein God and his Son Jesus Christ will be most eminently glorified on earth; a time, wherein God, who till then had *dwelt between the cherubims* and concealed himself in the holy of holies, in the secret of his tabernacle, behind the *veil,* in the thick darkness should openly *shine forth, and all flesh should see his glory,* and God’s people in *general* have as great a privilege as the *High Priest* alone had once a year, or as Moses had in the mount. A time this, wherein the “temple of God in heaven should be opened, and there should be seen the ark of his testament;” (Rev. 11:19.) a time, wherein both God will be greatly glorified, and his saints made unspeakably happy in the view of his glory; a time, wherein God’s people should not only *once* see the light of God’s glory, as Moses, or see it *once a year* with the high priest, but should *dwell and walk continually* in it, and it should be their constant daily light, instead of the light of the sun; (Isa. 2: 5. Psa. 89:15. Isa. 60:19.) which light should be so much more glorious than the light of the sun or moon, that “the moon shall be confounded, and the sun ashamed, when the Lord of hosts should reign in mount Zion, and in Jerusalem, before his ancients gloriously;” (Isa. 24:23.)

It is represented as a time of vast increase of *knowledge* and *understanding,* especially in divine things; a time wherein God would “destroy the face of the covering cast over all people, and the veil spread over all nations;” (Isa. 25: 7.) wherein “the light of the moon shall be as the light of the sun, and the light of the sun seven-fold,” (Isa. 30:26.) “And the eyes of them that see shall not be dim, and the heart of the rash shall understand knowledge,” (Isa. 32: 3, 4.) “And they shall no more teach every man his neighbour, and every man his brother, saying, Know the Lord, because they shall all know him from the least to the greatest,” (Jer. 31:34.) It is declared to be a time of general *holiness,* (Isa. 60: 30.) Isa. 60:21 “Thy people shall be all righteous.” A time of prevailing *eminent* holiness, when little *children* shall, in spiritual attainments, be as though they were *a hundred years old,* (Isa. 65:20.) wherein “he that is feeble among God’s people shall be as David,” (Ze. 12: 8.) A time wherein holiness should be as it were *inscribed on every thing,* on all men’s common business and employments, and the common utensils of life, all shall be dedicated to God, and improved to holy purposes. (Isaiah 23. 18.) “Her merchandise and hire shall be holiness to the Lord.” (Ze. 14:20, 21.) “In that day shall there be upon the bells of the horses, *holiness unto the Lord*; and the pots in the Lord’s house shall be like the bowls before the altar; yea, every pot in Jerusalem and in Judah shall be holiness unto the Lord of hosts.”

A time shall come wherein religion and true Christianity shall in every respect be *uppermost* in the world; wherein God will cause his church to “arise and shake herself from the dust, and put on her beautiful garments, and sit down on a throne; and the poor shall be raised from the dust, and the beggar from the dunghill, and shall be set among princes, and made to inherit the throne of God’s glory;” a time wherein vital piety shall take possession of thrones and palaces, and those that are in most exalted stations shall be eminent in holiness, (Isa. 49:23.) “And kings shall be thy nursing fathers, and their queens thy nursing mothers.”(Isa. 60:16.) “Thou shalt suck the breasts of kings.” (Isa. 14:12.) “The daughter of Tyre shall lie there with a gift, the rich among the people shall entreat thy favour.”

A time of wonderful *union,* and the most universal peace, love, and sweet harmony; wherein the nations shall “beat their swords into plow-shares,” &c. and God will “cause wars to cease to the ends of the earth, and break the bow, and cut the spear in sunder, and burn the chariot in the fire; and the mountains shall bring forth peace to God’s people, and the little hills by righteousness; wherein the wolf shall dwell with the lamb, &c. and wherein God’s people shall dwell in a peaceable habitation, and in sure dwellings, and quiet resting places;” (Isa. 32:17, 18. and Isa. 33:20, 21.)

A time shall come wherein all *heresies* and false doctrine shall be exploded, and the church of God shall not be rent with a variety of jarring opinions, (Ze. 14: 9.) “The Lord shall be king over all the earth: in that day there shall be one Lord, and his name one.” All superstitious ways of worship shall be abolished, and all agree in worshipping God in his own appointed way, and agreeably to the purity of his institutions; (Jer. 32:39.) “I will give them one heart and one way, that they may fear me for ever, for the good of them and their children after them.” A time wherein the whole earth shall be united as one holy city, one heavenly family, men of all nations shall as it were dwell together, and sweetly correspond one with another, as brethren and children of the same father; as the prophecies often speak of God’s people at that time as the children of God, and brethren one to another, all “appointing over them one head,” gathered to one “house of God, to worship the King, the Lord of hosts.”

A time approaches wherein this whole great society shall appear in glorious beauty, in genuine amiable Christianity and excellent order, as “a city compact together, the perfection of beauty, an eternal excellency,” shining with a reflection of the glory of Jehovah risen upon it, which shall be attractive and ravishing to all kings and nations, and it shall appear “as a bride adorned for her husband.” A time of great temporal prosperity; of great health; (Isa. 33:24.) “The inhabitant shall not say, I am sick” of long life; (Isa. 55: 22.) “As the days of a tree, are the days of my people.” A time wherein the earth shall be abundantly fruitful; (Psalm 67. Isa. 6: 23, 24. Amo. 9: 16. and many other places.) A time wherein the world shall be delivered from that multitude of sore calamities which before had prevailed, (Eze. 47:20.) and there shall be an universal blessing of God upon mankind, in soul and body, and in all their concerns, and all manner of tokens of God’s presence and favour, and “God shall rejoice over them, as the bridegroom rejoiceth over his bride, and the mountains shall as it were drop down new wine, and the hills shall flow with milk;” (Joe. 3:18.)

A time of great and universal joy, we are taught to expect, will take place through all the earth, when “from the utmost ends of the earth shall be heard songs, even glory to the righteous,” and God’s people “shall with joy draw water out of the wells of salvation.” God shall “prepare in his holy mountain a feast of fat things, a feast of wines on the lees, of fat things full of marrow, of wines on the lees well refined,” which feast is represented, Revelation 19. as *the marriage supper of the Lamb.* Yea, the Scriptures represent it not only as a time of universal joy on earth, but extraordinary joy in heaven, among the angels and saints, the holy apostles and prophets there; (Rev. 18:20. and Rev. 19: 1-9.) Yea, the Scriptures represent it as a time of extraordinary rejoicing with Christ himself, the glorious head, in whom all things in heaven and earth shall then be gathered together in one; (Ze. 3: 17.) “The Lord thy God in the midst of thee is mighty; he will save; he will rejoice over thee with joy; he will rest in his love; he will joy over thee with singing.” And the very fields, trees, and mountains shall then as it were rejoice, and break forth into singing; (Isa. 55:12.) “Ye shall go out with joy, and be led forth with peace; the mountains and the hills shall break forth before you into singing, and all the trees of the field shall clap their hands.” (Isa. 44:23.) “Sing, O heavens, for the Lord hath done it; shout, ye lower parts of the earth; break forth into singing, ye mountains; O forest, and every tree therein: for the Lord hath redeemed Jacob, and glorified himself in Israel.”

Such being the state of things in this future promised glorious day of the church’s prosperity, surely it is worth *praying* for. Nor is there any one thing whatsoever, if we viewed things aright, for which a regard to the glory of God, a concern for the kingdom and honour of our Redeemer, a love to his people, pity to perishing sinners love to our fellow-creatures in general, compassion to mankind under their various and sore calamities and miseries, a desire of their temporal and spiritual prosperity, love to our country, our neighbours, and friends, yea, and to our own souls would dispose us to be so much in prayer, as for the dawning of this happy day, and the accomplishment of this glorious event.

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SECTION 3. **—**HOW MUCH CHRIST PRAYED AND LABOURED AND SUFFERED, IN ORDER TO THE GLORY AND HAPPINESS OF THAT DAY.

The sum of the blessings Christ sought, by what he did and suffered in the work of redemption, was the *Holy Spirit.* Thus is the affair of our redemption constituted; *the Father* provides and gives the Redeemer, and the price of redemption is offered to him, and he grants the benefit purchased; *the Son* is the Redeemer who gives the price, and also is the price offered; and the *Holy Spirit* is the grand blessing obtained by the price offered, and bestowed on the redeemed. The Holy Spirit, in his indwelling presence, his influences and fruits, is the sum of all grace, holiness, comfort, and joy; or, in one word, of all the spiritual good Christ *purchased* for men in this world: and is also the sum of all perfection, glory, and eternal joy, that he purchased for them in another world. The Holy Spirit is the subject matter of the promises, both of the eternal covenant of redemption, and also of the covenant of grace. This is the grand subject of the *promises* of the Old Testament, so often recorded in the *prophecies of* Messiah’s kingdom; and the chief subject of the promises of the New Testament; and particularly of the covenant of grace delivered by Jesus Christ to his disciples, as his last will and testament, in the 14th, 15th, and 16th chapters of John; the grand legacy that he bequeathed to them, in his last and dying discourse with them. Therefore the Holy Spirit is so often called the *Spirit of promise,* and emphatically, *the promise, the promise of the Father,* &c.[f6](#ft6)

This being the great blessing Christ purchased by his labours and sufferings on earth, it was that which he *received of the Father* when he ascended into heaven, and entered into the holy of holies with his own blood, that he might communicate it to those whom he had redeemed. Joh. 16: 7. “It is expedient for you, that I go away; for if I go not away, the Comforter will not come; but if I depart, I will send him unto you.” Act. 2:33. “Being by the right hand of God exalted, and having received of the Father the promise of the Holy Ghost, he hath shed forth this which ye now see and hear.” This is the sum of those *gifts,* which Christ *received for men, even for the rebellious,* at his ascension; and of the *benefits* Christ obtains for men by his *intercession*; Joh. 14:16, 17. “I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you for ever; even the Spirit of truth.”

Herein consists Christ’s communicative *fulness,* even in his being full of the Spirit; and so full of grace and truth, that we might of *this fulness receive, and grace for grace*. He is *anointed with the Holy Ghost,* and this is *the ointment that goes down from the head* to the members. “God gives the Spirit not by measure unto him, that every member might receive according to the measure of the gift of Christ.” This therefore was the great blessing he prayed for in that wonderful *prayer* which he uttered for his disciples and all his future church, the evening before he died, John 17. The blessing he prayed for to the Father, in behalf of his disciples, was the same he had insisted on in his preceding discourse with them; and this, doubtless, was the blessing he prayed for, when, as our High Priest, he *offered up strong crying and tears,* with his blood, Heb. 5: 6, 7. As for this he shed his blood, for this he also shed tears, and poured out prayers. But of all the time we have been speaking of, this is the *chief season* for the bestowment of this blessing; the *main season* of success to all that Christ did and suffered in the work of our redemption. Before this, the Spirit of God is given but very sparingly, and but few are saved; but *then* it will be far otherwise; wickedness shall be rare then, as virtue and piety had been before: and undoubtedly, by far the greatest number of them that ever receive the benefits of Christ’s redemption, from the beginning of the world to the end of it, will receive it in that time.[f7](#ft7)

This time is represented in Scripture, as the *proper appointed* season of Christ’s *salvation*; eminently the elect season, *the accepted time,* and *day of salvation*. [f8](#ft8) “The year of Christ’s redeemed,”. Isa. 63: 4. This period is spoken of as the proper time of the Redeemer’s *dominion,* and the reign of his redeeming love, in the 2d and 7th chapters of *Daniel*., and many other places; the proper time of his *harvest,* or ingathering of his fruits from this fallen world; the appointed day of his triumph over *Satan,* the great destroyer; and the appointed day of his *marriage* with his elect spouse, (Rev. 19: 7.) The time given to the *Sun of righteousness* to rule, as the day is the time God has appointed for the natural sun to bear rule. Therefore the bringing on of this time is called “Christ’s coming in his kingdom;” wherein “he will rend the heavens and come down, and the Sun of righteousness shall arise,” (Mal. 4: 2. and Isa. 60: 1.

The comparatively *little* saving good there is in the world, as the fruit of Christ’s redemption, before that time, is as it were granted by way of *anticipation*; as we anticipate something of the sun s light by reflection before the proper time of the sun’s rule; and as the first-fruits are gathered before the *harvest. Then* more especially will be the fulfilment of those great promises, made by God the Father to the Son, for his pouring out his soul unto death; (Isa. 53:10-12.) then “shall he see his seed, and the pleasure of the Lord shall prosper in his hand;” then “shall he see of the travail of his soul, and be satisfied, and shall justify many by his knowledge;” then “will God divide him a portion with the great, and he shall divide the spoil with the strong;” then shall Christ in an eminent manner obtain his chosen spouse, that “he loved and died for, that he might sanctify and cleanse her, with the washing of water, by the word, and present her to himself, a glorious church.” He will obtain “the joy that was set before him, for which he endured the cross, and despised the shame,” chiefly in the events and consequences of that day: that day, as was observed before, which is often represented as eminently the time of the “rejoicing of the bridegroom.” The foreknowledge and consideration of it was what supported him, and that in which his soul exulted, at a time when it had been troubled at the view of his approaching sufferings; as may be seen in Joh. 12:23, 24, 27, 31, 32.

Now therefore, if this is what *Jesus Christ,* our great Redeemer and the head of the church, did so much desire, and set his heart upon, from all eternity, and for which he did and suffered so much, offering up *strong crying and team,* and *his precious blood,* to obtain it; surely his disciples and members should also earnestly seek it, and be much in prayer for it.

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SECTION 4. **—**THE WHOLE CREATION TRAVAILS IN PAIN.

The *whole, creation* is, as it were, *earnestly waiting* for that day, and constantly *groaning and travailing in pain* to bring forth the felicity and glory of it. For that day is above all other times, excepting the day of judgment, the day of *the manifestation of the sons of God,* and of their *glorious liberty*: and therefore, that elegant representation the apostle makes of the earnest expectation and travail of the creation, in Rom. 8:19- 22. is applicable to the glorious event of this day; “the earnest, expectation of the creature waiteth for the manifestation of the sons of God. For the creature was made subject to vanity, not willingly, but by reason of him who hath subjected the same in hope. Because the creature itself also shall be delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God. for we know that the whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now.”

The visible world has now for many ages been subject to *sin,* and made, as it were, a servant to it, through the abuse that man, who has the dominion over the creatures, puts the creatures to. Thus the sun is a sort of servant to all manner of wickedness, as its light, and other beneficial influences, are abused by men, and made subservient to their lusts and sinful purposes. So of the rain, the fruits of the earth, the brute animals, and all other parts of the visible creation; they all serve men’s corruption, and obey their sinful will. And God doth, in a sort, subject them to it; for he continues his influence and power to make them obedient, according to the same law of nature, whereby they yield to men’s command when used to good purposes.

It is by the immediate influence of God upon things according to those constant methods which we call the laws of nature, that they are ever obedient to man’s will, or that we can use them at all. This influence God continues in order to make them obedient to man’s will, though wicked. This is a sure sign, that the present state of things is not lasting: it is confusion; and God would not suffer it to be, but that he designs in a little time to put an end to it. Seeing it is to he but a little while, God chooses rather to subject the creature to man’s wickedness, than to disturb and interrupt the course of nature according to its stated laws: but it is, as it were, a force upon the creature; for the creature is abused in it, perverted to far meaner purposes, than those for which the author of its nature made and adapted it. The creature therefore is unwillingly subject; and but for a short time; and, as it were, hopes for an alteration. It is a bondage which the creature is subject to, from which it was partly delivered when Christ came, and when the gospel was promulgated in the world; and will be more fully delivered at the commencement of the glorious day we are speaking of, and perfectly at the day of judgment. This agrees with the context; for the apostle was speaking of the present suffering state of the church. The reason why the church in this world is in a suffering state, is, that the world is subject to the sin and corruption of mankind. By *vanity and corruption* in Scripture, is very commonly meant sin, or wickedness; as might be shown in very many places, would my intended brevity allow.

Though the creature is thus subject to vanity, yet does not it rest in this subjection, but is constantly acting and exerting itself, in order to that glorious liberty that God has appointed at the time we are speaking of, and, as it were, reaching forth towards it. All the changes brought to pass in the world, from age to age, are ordered by infinite wisdom, in one respect or other to prepare the way for that glorious issue of things, when truth and righteousness shall finally prevail, and he, whose right it is, shall take the kingdom. All the creatures, in all their operations and motions, continually tend to this. As in a clock, all the motions of the whole system of wheels and movements, tend to the striking of the hammer at the appointed time. All the revolutions and restless motions of the sun and other heavenly bodies, from day to day, from year to year, and from age to age, are continually tending thither; as all the many turnings of the winds of a chariot, in a journey, tend to the appointed journey’s end. The mighty struggles and conflicts of nations, those vast successive changes which are brought to pass in the kingdoms and empires of the world, from one age to another, are, as it were, travail-pangs of the creation, in order to bring forth this glorious event. And the Scriptures represent the last struggles and changes that shall immediately precede this event, as being the greatest of all; as the last pangs of a woman in travail are the most violent. The creature thus earnestly expecting this glorious manifestation and liberty of the children of God, and travailing in pain in order to it, the Scriptures, by a like figure, very often show, that when this shall be accomplished, the whole inanimate creation shall greatly rejoice: “That the heavens shall sing, the earth be glad, the mountains break forth into singing, the hills be joyful together, the trees clap their hands, the lower parts of the earth shout, the sea roar and the fulness thereof, and the floods clap their hands.”[f9](#ft9)

All the intelligent elect creation, all God’s holy creatures in heaven and earth, are truly and properly waiting for, and earnestly expecting, that event. It is abundantly represented in Scripture as the spirit and character of all true saints, that they set their hearts upon, love, long, wait, and pray for the promised glory of that day; they are spoken of as those that “prefer Jerusalem to their chief joy,” (Psa. 137: 6.) “That take pleasure in the stones of Zion, and favour the dust thereof,” (Psa. 102:13, 14.) “That wait for the consolation of Israel,” ( Lu. 2:25. and ver. 38.) It is the language of the church of God, and the breathing of every true saint, (Psa. 14: 7.) “O that the salvation of Israel were come out of Zion! When the Lord bringeth back the captivity of his people, Jacob shall rejoice, and Israel shall be glad.” And Son. 2:17. “Until the day break, and the shadows flee away, turn, my beloved, and be thou like a roe, or a young hart upon the mountains of Bethel.” And Son. 8:14. “Make haste, my beloved, and be thou like to a roe, or to a young hart upon the mountains of spices.” Agreeable to this was the spirit of old Jacob, which he expressed when he was dying, exercising faith in the great promise made to him, and Isaac, and Abraham, that “in their seed all the families of the earth should be blessed,” Gen. 49:18. “I have waited for thy salvation, O Lord.” The same is represented as the spirit of his true children, or the family of Jacob, Isa. 8:17. “I will wait upon the Lord, that hideth himself from the house of Jacob, and I will look for him.” “They that love Christ’s appearing,” is a name that the apostle gives to true Christians, 2Ti. 4: 8.

The glorious inhabitants of the heavenly world the saints and angels there, who rejoice when one sinner repents are earnestly waiting, in an assured and joyful dependence on God’s promises of that conversion of the world and marriage of the Lamb, which shall take place when that glorious day comes: and therefore they are represented as all with one accord rejoicing, and praising God with such mighty exultation and triumph, when it is accomplished, Revelation 19.

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SECTION 5. **—**PRECEPTS, ENCOURAGEMENTS, AND EXAMPLES.

The word of God is full of *precepts, encouragements,* and *examples,* tending to excite and induce the people of God to be much in *prayer* for this mercy. The Spirit of God is the *chief* of blessings, for it is the *sum* of all spiritual blessings; which we need infinitely more than others, and wherein our true and eternal happiness consists. That which is the sum of the blessings Christ purchased, is the sum of the blessings Christians have to pray for; but that, as was observed before, is the Holy Spirit. Therefore, when the disciples came to Christ, desiring him to teach them to pray, (Luke 11.) and he accordingly gave them particular directions for the performance of this duty; he adds, ver. 13. “If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him?”

From which words of Christ, we may also observe, that there is no blessing we have so great encouragement to pray for, as the Spirit of God. The words imply, that our heavenly Father is especially ready to bestow his Holy Spirit on them that ask him. The more excellent the nature of any benefit is, which we stand in need of, the more ready God is to bestow it, in answer to prayer. The infinite goodness of God’s nature is the more gratified, the grand design of our redemption is the better answered, Jesus Christ, the Redeemer, has the greater success in his undertaking and labours; and those desires which are expressed in prayer for the most excellent blessings, are the most excellent desires, and consequently such as God most approves of, and is most ready to gratify. The Scriptures do not only direct and encourage us, in general, to pray for the Holy Spirit above all things else; but it is the expressly revealed will of God, that his church should be *very much* in prayer for that glorious outpouring of the Spirit, which is to be in the latter days, and for what shall be accomplished by it. God, speaking of that blessed event, Ezekiel 36. under the figure of “cleansing the house of Israel from all their iniquities, planting and building their waste and ruined places, and making them to become like the garden of Eden, and filling them with men like a flock, like the holy flock, the flock of Jerusalem in her solemn feasts,”[f10](#ft10) he says, ver. 37. “Thus saith the Lord, I will yet for this be inquired of by the house of Israel, to do it for them.” Which doubtless implies it is the will of God, that extraordinary prayerfulness in his people for this mercy should precede the bestowment of it.

I know of no place in the Bible, where so strange an expression is made use of to signify *importunity in* prayer, as is used in Isa. 62: 6, 7. where the people of God are called upon to be importunate for this mercy: “Ye that make mention of the Lord, keep not silence, and give him no rest, till he establish and till he make Jerusalem a praise in the earth.” How strong is the phrase! And how loud is this call to the church of God, to be fervent and incessant in their cries to him for this great mercy! How wonderful the words used, concerning the manner in which such worms of the dust should address the high and lofty One that inhabits eternity! And what encouragement is here, to approach the mercy-seat with the greatest freedom, humble boldness, earnestness, constancy, and full assurance of faith, to seek of God this greatest favour that can be sought in Christian prayer!

It is a just observation of a certain eminent minister of the church of Scotland, in a discourse lately published on *social prayer,* in which, speaking of pleading for the success of the gospel, as required by the *Lord’s prayer,* he says, “That notwithstanding of its being so compendious, yet the one half of it, that is, three petitions in six, and these the first prescribed, do all relate to this great case: so that to put any one of these petitions apart, or all of them together, is upon the matter, to pray that the dispensation of the gospel may be blessed with divine power.” That glorious day is the proper and appointed time, above all others, for bringing to pass the things requested in each of these petitions. The prophecies every where represent *that* as the time, which God has especially appointed for glorifying his own great name in this world, causing “his glory to be revealed, that all flesh may see it together,” causing it “openly to be manifested in the sight of the heathen,” filling the whole world with the light of his glory to such a degree, that “the moon shall be confounded and the sun ashamed” before that brighter glory; the appointed time for glorifying and magnifying the name of Jesus Christ, causing “every knee to bow and every tongue to confess to him.” This is the proper time *of God’s kingdom coming,* or of *Christ coming in his kingdom*: that is, the very time foretold in the 2d of Daniel, when the *Lord God of heaven shall set up a kingdom,* in the latter times of the last monarchy, when it is divided into ten kingdoms.

And that is the very time foretold in the 7th of Daniel, when there should be “given to one like the Son of man, dominion, glory, and a kingdom, that all people, nations and languages should serve them; and the kingdom and dominion, and the greatness of the kingdom, under the whole heaven, shall he given to the people of the saints of the most high God,” after the destruction of the *little horn,* that should continue *for a time, times, and the dividing of* time. And that is the time wherein “God’s will shall be done on earth, as it is done in heaven;” when *heaven* shall, as it were, be *bowed,* and *come down* to the earth, as “God’s people shall be all righteous, *and* holiness to the Lord shall be written on the bells of the horses,” &c. So that the three first petitions of the Lord’s prayer are, in effect, no other than requests for bringing on this glorious day. And as the Lord’s prayer begins with asking for this, in the three first petitions, so it concludes with it in these words, “For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen.” Which words imply a request, that God would take to himself his great power, and reign, and manifest his power and glory in the world. Thus Christ teaches us, that it becomes his disciples to seek this above all other things, and make it the first and the last in their prayers, and that every petition should be put up in subordination to the advancement of God’s kingdom and glory in the world.

Besides what has been observed of the Lord’s prayer, if we look through the whole Bible, and observe all the *examples* of prayer that we find there recorded, we shall not find so many prayers for any other mercy, as for the deliverance, restoration, and prosperity of the *church,* and the advancement of *God’s glory* and *kingdom of grace* in the world. If we well consider the prayers recorded in the book of *Psalms,* I believe we shall see reason to think, that a very great, if not the greater, part of them, are prayers uttered, either in the name of *Christ,* or in the name of the *church,* for such a mercy: and, undoubtedly, the greatest part of the book of *Psalms* is made up of prayers for this mercy, prophecies of it, and prophetical praises for it.[f11](#ft11)

In order to Christ being mystically born, in the advancement of true religion, and the great increase of true converts, who are spoken of as having *Christ formed in them,* the Scriptures represent it as requisite, that the *church* should first be “in travail, crying in pain to be delivered;” Rev. 12: 1, 2, 5. And we have good reason to understand by it her exercising strong desires, wrestling and agonizing with God in *prayer,* for this event; because we find such figures of speech used in this sense elsewhere: so Gal. 4:19. “My little children, of whom I travail in birth again, until Christ be formed in you.” Isa. 26:16, 17. “Lord, in trouble have they visited thee; they poured out a prayer when thy chastening was upon them. Like as a woman with child, that draweth near the time of her delivery, is in pain, and crieth out in her pangs, so have we been in thy sight, O Lord.”

And certainly it is fit, that the *church* of God should be in travail for that, for which the whole *creation* travails in pain. The Scripture does not only abundantly manifest it to be the duty of God’s people to be much in prayer for this great mercy, but it also abounds with manifold considerations to *encourage* them in it, and animate them with hopes of *success.* There is perhaps no one thing that the Bible so much promises, in order to encourage the faith, hope, and prayers of the saints, as this; which affords to God’s people the clearest evidences that it is their *duty* to be much in prayer for this mercy. For, undoubtedly, that which God abundantly makes the subject of his promises, God’s people should abundantly make the subject of their *prayers.* It also affords them the strongest assurances that their prayers shall be *successful.* With what confidence may we go before God, and pray for that, of which we have so many exceeding precious and glorious promises to plead! The *very first* promise of God to fallen man, (Gen. 3:15.) *It shall bruise thy head,* is to have its chief fulfilment at *that day.* And the whole Bible *concludes* with a promise of the glory of *that day,* and a prayer for its fulfilment. Rev. 22:20. “He that testifieth these things, saith, Surely I come quickly; Amen. Even so, come, Lord Jesus.”

The Scripture gives us great reason to think, that when once there comes to appear much of a *spirit of prayer* in the church of God for this mercy, then it will soon be accomplished. It is evidently with reference to this mercy, that God makes the promise in Isa. 41:17-19. “When the poor and needy seek water and there is none, and their tongue faileth for thirst, I, the Lord, will hear them; I, the God of *Israel,* will not forsake them; I will open rivers in high places, and fountains in the midst of the valleys; I will make the wilderness a pool of water, and the dry land springs of water; I will plant in the wilderness the cedar, the shittah-tree, and the myrtle, and the oil tree; I will set in the desert the fir-tree, the pine, and the box-tree together.”

Spiritual *waters* and *rivers* are explained by the apostle John, to be the *Holy Spirit,* (Joh. 7:37-39.) It is now a time of scarcity of these spiritual waters; there are, as it were, *none.* If God’s people, in this time of great drought, were but made duly sensible of this calamity, and their own emptiness and necessity, and brought earnestly to *thirst* and *cry* for needed supplies, God would, doubtless, soon fulfil this blessed promise. We have another promise much like this, in Psa. 102:16, 17. “When the Lord shall build up *Zion,* he shall appear in his glory; he will regard the prayer of the destitute, and not despise their prayer.” And remarkable are the words that follow in the next verse, “This shall be written for the generation to come; and the people which shall be created, shall praise the Lord.”

Which seems to signify, that this promise shall be left on record to encourage some *future generation* of God’s people to pray and cry earnestly for this mercy, to whom he would *fulfil* the promise, and thereby give them, and great multitudes of others who should be converted through their prayers, occasion to *praise* his name.

Who knows but that the generation here spoken of, may be this *present* generation? *One* thing mentioned in the character of that future generation, is certainly true concerning the present, *viz.* That it is *destitute.* The church of God is in very low, sorrowful, and needy circumstances; and if the *next* thing there supposed, were also verified in us, *viz.* That we were made *sensible* of our great calamity, and brought to *cry earnestly* to God for help, I am persuaded the *third* would be also verified, *viz.* That our *prayers* would be turned into joyful *praise,* for God’s gracious answers of them. It is spoken of as a sign and evidence, that *the time to favour* Zion *is come,* when God’s *servants* are brought by their prayerfulness for her restoration, in an eminent manner, to show that *they favour her stones and dust*; (ver. 13, 14.) “Thou shall arise, and have mercy upon *Zion*; for the time to favour her, yea, the set time, is come; for thy servants take pleasure in her stones, and favour the dust thereof.”

God has *respect* to the *prayers* of his saints in all his *government* of the *world*; as we may observe by the representation made Revelation 8. at the beginning. There we read *of seven angels* standing before the throne of God, and receiving of him *seven trumpets,* at the sounding of which, great and mighty changes were to be brought to pass in the world, through many successive ages. But when these angels had received their trumpets, they must stand still, and all must be in silence, not one of them must be allowed to *sound,* till the *prayers of the saints* are attended to. The angel of the covenant, as a glorious high priest, comes and stands at the altar, with much incense, to offer with the *prayers of all saints* upon the golden altar, before the throne; and the smoke of the incense, with the *prayers of the saints,* ascends up with acceptance before God, out of the angel’s hand: and *then* the angels prepare themselves to sound. And God, in the events of every trumpet, remembers those *prayers*: as appears at last, by the great and glorious things he accomplishes for his church, in the issue of all, in *answer* to these prayers, in the event of the *last trumpet,* which brings the glory of the *latter days,* when these prayers shall be turned into *joyful praises*. Rev. 11:15-17. “And the seventh angel sounded; and there were great voices in heaven, saying, The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ; and he shall reign for ever and ever. And the four-and-twenty elders, which sat before God on their seats, fell upon their faces, and worshipped God, saying, We give thee thanks, O Lord God Almighty, which art and wast and art to come, because thou hast taken to thee thy great power, and hast reigned.”

Since it is the pleasure of God so to honour his people, as to carry on all the designs of his kingdom in this way, *viz.* By the prayers of his saints; this gives us great reason to think, that whenever the time comes that God gives an extraordinary spirit of prayer for the promised advancement of his kingdom on earth which is God’s great aim in all preceding providences, and the main thing that the spirit of prayer in the saints aims at then the fulfilment of this event is nigh. God, in wonderful grace, is pleased to represent himself, as it were, *at the command* of his people with regard to mercies of this nature, so as to be ready to bestow them whenever they shall earnestly pray for them; Isa. 45:11. “Thus saith the Lord, the Holy One of Israel, and his Maker, Ask me of things to come concerning my sons, and concerning the work of my hands, command ye me.”

What God is speaking of, in this context, is the restoration of his church; not only a restoration from temporal calamity and an outward captivity, by *Cyrus*; but also a spiritual restoration and advancement, by God’s commanding the heavens to “drop down from above, and the skies to pour down righteousness, and causing the earth to open and bring forth salvation, and righteousness to spring up together,” ver. 8. God would have his people ask of him, or inquire of him by earnest prayer, to do this for them; and manifests himself as being at the command of earnest prayers for such a mercy: and a reason why God is so ready to hear such prayers is couched in the words, *viz.* Because it is prayer for his own church, his chosen and beloved people, “his sons and daughters, and the work of his hands;” and he cannot deny any thing that is asked for their comfort and prosperity.

God speaks of himself as standing ready to be *gracious* to his church, and to appear for its restoration, and only *waiting* for such an opportunity to bestow this mercy, when he shall hear the cries of his people for it, that he may bestow it in answer to their prayers. Isa. 30:18, 19. “Therefore will the Lord wait, that he may be gracious to thee: and therefore will he be exalted, that he may have mercy upon you; for the Lord is a God of judgment: blessed are all they that wait for him. For the people shall dwell in Zion at Jerusalem. Thou shall weep no more; he will be very gracious unto thee, at the voice of thy cry; when he shall hear it, he will answer thee.”

The words imply, that when God once sees his people much engaged in praying for this mercy, it shall be no longer delayed. Christ desires to “hear the voice of his spouse, who is in the clefts of the rock, in the secret places of the stairs;” Son. 2:14 in a low and obscure state, driven into secret corners; he only waits for this, in order to put an end to her state of affliction, and cause “the day to break, and the shadows to flee away.” If he once heard her voice in earnest prayer, he would come swiftly over the *mountains of separation* between him and her, *as a roe, or young hart*; (Son. 2:14,. &c.)

When his church is in a low state, and oppressed by her enemies, and cries to him, he will swiftly fly to her relief, *as birds fly* at the cry of their young; (Isa. 31: 5.) Yea, when that glorious day comes, “before they call, he will answer them, and while they are yet speaking, he will hear;” and in answer to their prayers, he will make “ the wolf and the lamb feed together,” &c. (Isa. 65:24, 25.) When the spouse prays for the effusion of the Holy Spirit, and the coming of Christ, by granting the tokens of his spiritual presence in the church, (Son. 4:16.) “Awake, O north wind, and come, thou south, blow upon my garden, that the spices thereof may flow out; let my beloved come into his garden, and eat his pleasant fruits;” there seems to be an immediate answer to her prayer, in the next words, in “I am come into my garden, my sister, my spouse; I have gathered my myrrh with my spice; I have eaten my honey-comb with my honey; I have drunk my wine with my milk. Eat, O friends; drink, yea, drink abundantly, O beloved.” Son. 5: 1.

Scripture instances and examples of *success* in prayer give great encouragement to pray for this mercy. Most of the remarkable deliverances and restorations of the church of God, mentioned in the Scriptures, were in answer to prayer. For instance, the redemption of the church of God from the *Egyptian* bondage.[f12](#ft12) It was in answer to prayer, that the sun stood still over *Gibeon,* and the moon in the valley *of Aijalon,* and God’s people obtained that great victory over their enemies; in which wonderful miracle, God seemed to have some respect to a future more glorious event to be accomplished for the Christian church, in the day of her victory ever her enemies, in the latter days; even that event foretold, Isa. 40:20. “Thy sun shall no more go down, neither shall thy moon withdraw itself.”

It was in answer to prayer, that God delivered his church from the mighty hosts of the *Assyrians,* in Hezekiah’s time; which dispensation is a type of the great things God will do for the Christian church in the latter days. The restoration of the church of God from the *Babylonish* captivity, as abundantly appears both by scripture prophecies, and histories, was in answer to extraordinary prayer.[f13](#ft13) This restoration of the Jewish church, after the destruction of Babylon, is evidently a type of the glorious restoration of the Christian church, after the destruction of the kingdom of *antichrist*; which is abundantly spoken of in the revelation of St. John, as the antitype of *Babylon.* Samson out of weakness received strength to pull down Dagon’s temple, through prayer. So the people of God, in the latter days, will out of weakness be made strong, and will become the instruments of pulling down the kingdom of Satan by prayer. The Spirit of God was poured out upon Christ himself, in answer to prayer; Lu. 3:21, 22. “Now when all the people were baptized, it came to pass, that Jesus also being baptized, and *praying,* the heaven was opened, and the Holy Ghost descended in a bodily shape, like a dove, upon him; and a voice came from heaven, which said, Thou art my beloved Son, in thee I am well pleased.”

The Spirit descends on the church of Christ, the same way, in this respect, that it descended on the head of the church. The greatest effusion of the Spirit that ever yet has been, even that which was in the primitive times of the Christian church, which began in Jerusalem, on the day of *Pentecost,* was in answer to extraordinary prayer. When the disciples were gathered together to their Lord, a little before his ascension, “he commanded them that they should not depart from Jerusalem, but wait for the promise of the Father, which, saith he, ye have heard of me,” i.e. the promise of the Holy Ghost; Act. 1: 4. What they had their hearts upon was the restoration of the kingdom of Israel: “Lord, (say they,) wilt thou at this time restore again the kingdom to Israel?” (ver. 6.) And according to Christ’s direction, after his ascension, they returned to Jerusalem, and continued in *united fervent prayer* and supplication. It seems they spent their time in it from day to day, without ceasing; till the Spirit came down in a wonderful manner upon them, and that work was begun which never ceased, and all the chief nations were converted to Christianity. And that glorious deliverance and advancement of the Christian church, that was in the days of *Constantine the Great,* followed the extraordinary cries of the church of God, as the matter is represented, Revelation 6. at the opening of the fifth seal. The church in her suffering state, is represented crying with a loud voice, “How long, Lord, holy and true, dost thou not judge, and avenge our blood on them that dwell on the earth?” And the opening of the next seal brings on that mighty revolution, in the days of *Constantine,* compared to those great changes that shall be at the end of the world.

As there is so great and manifold reason from the word of God, to think that if a spirit of earnest prayer for that great effusion of the Spirit of God which I am speaking of, prevailed in the Christian church, the mercy would be soon granted; so those that are engaged in such prayer might well expect the first benefit, God will come to those that are seeking him and waiting for him; Isa. 25: 9. and 26:8. When Christ came in the flesh, he was first revealed to them who were *waiting for the consolation of* Israel, and *looking for redemption in* Jerusalem, Lu. 1:25, 38. And in that great outpouring of the Spirit that was in the days of the apostles, which was attended with such glorious effects among the Jews and Gentiles, the Spirit came down first on those that were engaged in united earnest prayer for it.

A special blessing is promised to them that love and pray for the prosperity of the church of God, Psa. 132: 6. “Pray for the peace of Jerusalem. They shall prosper that love thee.”

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SECTION 6.**—** MOTIVES TO EXCITE US.

WE are presented with many motives in the dispensations of divine *providence,* at this day, to excite us to be much in prayer for this mercy. There is much in providence to show us our *need* of it, and put us on *desiring* it. The great outward calamities, in which the world is involved; and particularly the bloody war that embroils and wastes the nations of Christendom, and in which our nation has so great a share, may well make all that believe God’s word, and love mankind, earnestly long and pray for that day, when the wolf shall dwell with the lamb, and the nations shall beat their swords into plow-shares.

But especially do the spiritual calamities and miseries of the present time, show our great need of that blessed effusion of God’s Spirit: there having been, for so long a time, so great a withholding of the Spirit, from the greater part of the Christian world, and such dismal consequences of it, in the great decay of vital piety, and the exceeding prevalence of infidelity, heresy, and all manner of vice and wickedness. Of this a most affecting account has lately been published in a pamphlet, printed in *London,* and reprinted in *Scotland,* entitled *Britain’s Remembrancer*; by which it seems that luxury, and wickedness of almost every kind, is well nigh come to the utmost extremity in the nation; and if vice should continue to prevail and increase for one generation more, as it has the generation past, it looks as though the nation could hardly continue in being, but must sink under the weight of its own corruption and wickedness.

And the state of things in the other parts of the *British* dominions, besides *England,* is very deplorable. The church of *Scotland* has very much lost her glory, greatly departing from her ancient purity, and excellent order; and has of late been bleeding with great and manifold wounds, occasioned by their divisions and hot contentions. And there are frequent complaints from thence, by those that lament the corruptions of that land, of sin and wickedness of innumerable kinds, abounding and prevailing of late, among all ranks of men. And how lamentable is the moral and religious state of these *American* colonies! of *New England* in particular! How much is that kind of religion which was professed, much experience, and practice, in *the first* and apparently the *best* times in *New England,* grown and growing out of credit! What fierce and violent contentions have been of late among ministers and people, about things of a religions nature! How much is the gospel-ministry grown into contempt! and the work of the ministry, in many respects, laid under uncommon difficulties, and even in danger of sinking amongst us! How many of our congregations and churches rending in pieces! Church discipline weakened, and ordinances less and less regarded! What wild and extravagant notions, gross delusions of the devil, and strange practices, have prevailed, and do still prevail in many places, under a pretext of extraordinary purity, spirituality, liberty, and zeal against formality, usurpation, and conformity to the world! How strong, deeply rooted, and general, are the prejudices that prevail against vital religion and the power of godliness, and almost every thing that appertains to it, or tends to it! How apparently are the hearts of people, every where, uncommonly shut up against all means and endeavours to awaken sinners and revive religion! Vice and immorality, of all kinds, withal increasing and unusually prevailing! May not an attentive view and consideration of such a state of things well influence the people that favour the dust of *Zion,* to earnestness in their cries to God for a general outpouring of his Spirit, which alone can be an effectual remedy for these evils?

Besides, the fresh attempts made by the antichristian powers against the protestant interest, in their late endeavours to restore a popish government in *Great Britain,* the chief bulwark of the protestant cause; as also the persecution lately revived against the protestants in *France*; may well give occasion to the people of God, to renewed and extraordinary earnestness in their prayers to him, for the fulfilment of the promised downfall of antichrist, and that liberty and glory of his church that shall follow.

As there is much in the present state of things to show us our great need of this mercy, and to cause us to desire it; so there is very much to convince us, that *God alone can bestow it*; and show us our entire and absolute dependence on him for it. The insufficiency of human abilities to bring to pass any such happy change in the world as is foretold, or to afford any remedy to mankind from such miseries as have been mentioned, does now remarkably appear. Those observations of the apostle, 1 Corinthians 1. “The world by wisdom knows not God, and God makes foolish the wisdom of this world,” never were verified to such a degree as they are now. Great discoveries have been made in the arts and sciences, and never was human learning carried to such a height, as in the present age; and yet never did the cause of religion and virtue run so low, in nations professing the true religion. Never was there an age wherein so many learned and elaborate treatises have been written, in proof of the truth and divinity of the Christian religion; yet never were there so many infidels, among those that were brought up under the light of the gospel. It is an age, as is supposed, of great light, freedom of thought, discovery of truth in matters of religion, detection of the weakness and bigotry of our ancestors, and of the folly and absurdity of the notions of those who were accounted eminent divines in former generations; which notions, it is imagined, destroyed the very foundations of virtue and religion, and enervated all precepts of morality, and in effect annulled all difference between virtue and vice; and yet vice and wickedness did never so prevail, like an overflowing deluge. It is an age wherein those mean and stingy principles, as they are called, of our forefathers, which are supposed to have deformed religion, and led to unworthy thoughts of God, are very much discarded and grown out of credit, and thoughts of the nature of religion, and of the Christian scheme, supposed to be more free, noble, and generous, are entertained. But yet never was there an age, wherein religion in general was so much despised and trampled on, and Jesus Christ and God Almighty so blasphemed and treated with open, daring contempt.

The exceeding *weakness* of mankind, and their *insufficiency* in themselves for bringing to pass any thing great and good in the world, with regard to its moral and spiritual state, remarkably appears in many things that have attended and followed the extraordinary religious commotion, that has lately been in many parts of *Great Britain* and *America.* The infirmity of human nature has been manifested, in a very affecting manner, in the various passions of men, and the innumerable ways in which they have been moved, as a reed shaken with the wind, on occasion of the changes and incidents, both public and private, of such a state of things. How many errors and extremes are we liable to! How quickly blinded, misled, and confounded! And how easily does *Satan* make fools of men, if confident in their own wisdom and strength, and left to themselves! Many, in the late wonderful season, were ready to admire and trust in men, as if all depended on such and such instruments; at least, ascribed too much to their skill and zeal, because God was pleased to employ them a little while to do extraordinary things; but what great things does the skill and zeal of instruments do now, when the Spirit of God is withdrawn?

As the present state of things may well excite earnest desires after the promised general revival and advancement of true religion, and serve to show our dependence on God for it, so there are many things in *providence,* of late, that tend to *encourage* us in prayer for such a mercy. That infidelity, heresy, and vice do so prevail, and that corruption and wickedness are risen to such an extreme height, is exceeding deplorable; but yet, I think, considering God’s promises to his church, and the ordinary method of his dispensations, hope may justly be gathered from it, that the present state of things will not last long, but that a happy change is nigh. We know, that God never will desert the cause of truth and holiness, nor suffer the gates of hell to prevail against the church; and that usually, from the beginning of the world, the state of the church has appeared most dark, just before some remarkable deliverance and advancement: “Many a time, may Israel say, Had not the Lord been on our side, then our enemies would have swallowed us up quick. The waters had overwhelmed us.” The church’s extremity has often been God’s opportunity for magnifying his power, mercy, and faithfulness towards her. The interest of vital piety has long been in general decaying, and error and wickedness prevailing; it looks as though the disease were now come to a crisis, and that things cannot remain long in such a state, but that a change may be expected in one respect or other.

And not only God’s manner of dealing with his church in former ages, and many things in the promises and prophecies of his word, but also several things appertaining to present and late aspects of divine providence, seem to give reason to hope that the change will be such, as to magnify God’s free grace and sovereign mercy, and not his revenging justice and wrath.

There are certain times, which are days of vengeance, appointed for the more special displays of God’s justice and indignation. God has also his days of mercy, accepted times, chosen seasons, wherein it is his pleasure to show mercy, and nothing shall hinder it; times appointed for the magnifying of the Redeemer and his merits, and for the triumphs of his grace, wherein his grace shall triumph over men’s unworthiness in its greatest height. And if we consider God’s late dealings with our nation and this land, it appears to me that there is much to make us think that this is such a day.[f14](#ft14)

God’s patience was very wonderful of old, towards the ten tribes, and the people of Judah and Jerusalem, and afterwards to the Jews in the times of Christ and the apostles; but it seems to me, all things considered, not equal to his patience and mercy to us. God does not only forbear to destroy us, notwithstanding all our provocations. but he has wrought great things for us, wherein his hand has been most visible, and his arm made bare; especially those two instances in *America,* God succeeding us against *Cape-Breton,* and confounding the Armada from *France* the last year; dispensations of providence, which, if considered in all their circumstances, were so wonderfully and apparently manifesting an extraordinary divine interposition, that they come perhaps the nearest to a parallel with God’s wonderful works of old, in the times of Moses, Joshua, and Hezekiah, of any that have been in these latter ages of the world. And it is to my present purpose to observe, that God was pleased to do great things for us in both these instances, in answer to extraordinary *prayer.* Such remarkable appearances of a spirit of prayer, on any particular public occasion, have not been in the land, at any time within my observation and memory, as on occasion of the affair of *Cape-Breton.* And it is worthy to be remembered, that God sent that great storm on the fleet of our enemies the last year, that finally dispersed, and utterly confounded them, and caused them wholly to give over their designs against us, the very night after our day of public fasting and prayer, for our protection and their confusion.

Thus, although it be a day of great apostacy and provocation, yet it is apparently a day of the wonderful works of God; wonders of power and mercy; which may well lead us to think on those two places of Scripture; Psa. 119:126. “It is time for thee, Lord, to work, for they have made void thy law.” And Psa. 75: 1. “That thy name is near, thy wondrous works declare.” God appears, as it were, loth to destroy us, or deal with us according to our iniquities, great and aggravated as they are; and shows that mercy pleases him. Though a corrupt time, it is plain, by experience, that it is a time wherein God may be found, and he stands ready to show mercy in answer to prayer. He that has done such great things, and has so wonderfully and speedily answered prayer for temporal mercies, will much more give the Holy Spirit if we ask him. He marvellously preserves us, and waits to be gracious to us, as though he chose to make us monuments of his grace, and not of his vengeance, and waits only to have us open our mouths wide, that he may fill them.

The late remarkable *religious awakenings,* in many parts of the Christian world, may justly encourage us in prayer for the promised glorious and universal outpouring of the Spirit of God. “About the year 1732 or 1733, God was pleased to pour out his Spirit on the people of *Saltizburg* in *Germany,* who were living under popish darkness, in a most uncommon manner; so that above twenty thousand of them, merely by reading the Bible, which they made a shift to get in their own language, were determined to throw off popery, and embrace the reformed religion; yea, and to become so very zealous for the truth and gospel of Jesus Christ, as to be willing to suffer the loss of all things in the world, and actually to forsake their houses, lands, goods, and relations, that they might enjoy the pure preaching of the gospel; with great earnestness, and tears in their eyes, beseeching protestant ministers to preach to them, in different places where they came, when banished from their own country.” In the year 1734 and 1735, there appeared a very great and general awakening, in the county of *Hampshire,* in the province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England, and also in many parts of Connecticut. Since this, there has been a far more extensive awakening of many thousands in England, Wales, and Scotland, and almost all the British provinces in North America. There has also been something remarkable of the same kind, in some places in the united Netherlands; and about two years ago, a very great awakening and reformation of many of the Indians, in the Jerseys, and Pennsylvania, even among such as never embraced Christianity before: and within these two years, a great awakening in Virginia and Maryland.

Notwithstanding the great diversity of opinions about the issue of some of these awakenings, yet I know of none, who have denied that there have been great awakenings of late, in these times and places, and that multitudes have been brought to more than common concern for their salvation, and for a time were made more than ordinarily afraid of sin, and brought to reform their former vicious courses, and take much pains for their salvation. If I should be of the opinion of those who think, that these awakenings and striving of God’s Spirit have been generally not well improved, and so, as to most, have ended in enthusiasm and delusion; yet, that the Spirit of God has been of late so wonderfully striving with such multitudes in so many different parts of the world, and even to this day, in one place or other, continues to awaken men is what I should take great encouragement from, that God was about to do something more glorious, and would, before he finishes, bring things to a greater ripeness, and not finally suffer this work of his to be frustrated and rendered abortive by *Satan’s* crafty management. And may we not hope, that these unusual commotions are the forerunners of something exceeding glorious approaching; as the wind, earthquake, and fire at mount *Sinai,* were forerunners of that voice wherein God was in a more eminent manner? (1Ki. 19:11, 12.)

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SECTION 7.**—**THE BEAUTY AND GOOD TENDENCY OF SUCH UNION.

HOW *condecent,* how *beautiful,* and of *good tendency* would it be, for multitudes of Christians, in various parts of the world, by *explicit agreement,* to unite in such prayer as is proposed to us. *Union* is one of the most *amiable* things that pertains to human society; yea, it is one of the most beautiful and happy things on earth, which indeed makes earth most like heaven. God has made of one blood all nations of men, to dwell on all the face of the earth; hereby teaching us this moral lesson, that it becomes mankind all to be united as one family. And this is agreeable to the nature God has given men, disposing them to society; and the circumstances in which he has placed them, so many ways obliging and necessitating them to it. A *civil* union, or an harmonious agreement among men in the management of their secular concerns, is amiable; but much more a *pious* union, and sweet agreement in the great business for which man was created, even the business of religion; the life and soul of which is love. Union is spoken of in Scripture as the peculiar beauty of the church of Christ, Son. 6: 9. “My dove, my undefiled, is but one, she is the only one of her mother, she is the choice one of her that bare her; the daughters saw her and blessed her, yea, the queens and the concubines, and they praised her.” Psa. 122: 5. “Jerusalem is builded as a city that is compact together.” Eph. 4: 3-6. “Endeavouring to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace. There is one body, and one Spirit, even as ye are called in one hope of your calling; one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in you all.” Ver. 16. “The whole body fitly framed together and compacted, by that which every joint supplieth, according to the effectual working in the measure of every part, maketh increase of the body, unto the edifying itself in love.”

As it is the glory of the church of Christ, that in all her members, however dispersed, she is thus *one,* one holy society, one city, one family, one body; so it is very desirable, that this union should be *manifested,* and become visible. It is highly desirable, that her distant members should act as *one,* in those things that concern the common interest of the whole body, and in those duties and exercises wherein they have to do with their common Lord and Head, as seeking of him the common prosperity. As it becomes all the members of a particular family, who are strictly united, and have in so many respects one common interest, to unite in prayer to God for the things they need; and as it becomes a nation, at certain seasons, visibly to unite in prayer for those public mercies that concern the interest of the whole nation: so, it becomes the church of Christ which is one holy nation, a peculiar people, one heavenly family, more strictly united, in many respects, and having infinitely greater interests that, are common to the whole, than any other society visibly to unite, and expressly to agree together, in prayer to God for the *common prosperity*; and above all, that common prosperity and advancement, so unspeakably great and glorious, which God hath so abundantly promised to fulfil in the latter days.

It becomes Christians, with whose character a narrow selfish spirit, above all others, disagrees, to be much in prayer for that public mercy, wherein consists the welfare and happiness of the whole body of Christ, of which they are members, and the greatest good of mankind. And union or agreement in prayer is especially becoming, when Christians pray for that mercy, which above all other things concerns them unitedly, and tends to the relief, prosperity, and glory of the whole body, as well as of each individual member.

Such an union in prayer for the general outpouring of the Spirit of God, would not only be beautiful, but *profitable* too. It would tend very much to promote union and charity between distant members of the church of Christ, to promote public spirit, love to the church of God, and concern for the interest of *Zion*; as well as be an amiable exercise and manifestation of such a spirit. Union in religious duties, especially in the duty of prayer, in praying one with and for another, and jointly for their common welfare, above almost all other things, tends to promote mutual affection and endearment. And if ministers and people should, by particular agreement and joint resolution, set themselves, in a solemn and extraordinary manner, from time to time, to pray for the revival of religion in the world, it would naturally tend more to awaken in them a concern about things of this nature, and more of a desire after such a mercy. It would engage them to more attention to such an affair, make them more inquisitive about it, more ready to use endeavours to promote what they, with so many others, spend so much time in praying for. It would make them more ready to rejoice, and praise God, when they see or hear of any thing of that nature or tendency. And, in a particular manner, it would naturally tend to engage ministers the business of whose lives it should be, to seek the welfare of the church of Christ, and the advancement of his kingdom to greater diligence and earnestness in their work; and it would have a tendency to the spiritual profit and advantage of each particular person. For persons to be thus engaged in extraordinary prayer for the revival and flourishing state of religion in the world, will naturally lead each one to reflect on *himself,* and consider how religion flourishes in his own heart, and how far his example contributes to that for which he is praying.

On the whole there is great and particular *encouragement* given in the word of God, to express *union* and *agreement,* in prayer. *Daniel,* when he had a great thing to request of God, *viz.* That he by his Holy Spirit would miraculously reveal to him a great secret, which none of the wise men, astrologers, magicians, or soothsayers of Babylon could find out, he goes to *Hananiah, Mishael,* and *Azariah,* his companions, and they *agree together,* that they will *unitedly desire* mercies of the God of heaven, concerning this secret; and their joint request was soon granted. God put great honour upon them, above all the wise men of *Babylon,* not only to their great joy, but also to the admiration and astonishment of *Nebuchadnezzar,* insomuch, that the great and haughty monarch, as we are told, fell upon his face and worshipped *Daniel,* and owned that *his God was of a truth a God of gods,* and he greatly promoted *Daniel* and his praying companions in the province of *Babylon, Esther,* when she had a yet more important request to make, for the saving of the church of God, and whole *Jewish* nation, dispersed through the empire of *Persia,* when on the brink of ruin, sends to all the *Jews* in the city *Shushan,* to pray and fast with her and her maidens; and their *united prayers* prevail; so that the event was wonderful. Instead of the intended destruction of the *Jews,* their enemies are destroyed every where, and they are defended, honoured, and promoted; their sorrow and distress is turned into great gladness, feasting, triumph, and mutual joyful congratulations.

The encouragement to explicit agreement in prayer is great from such instances as these; but it is yet greater from those wonderful words of our blessed Redeemer, Mat. 18:19. “I say unto you, that if any two of you shall agree on earth, touching any thing that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in heaven.”

Christ is pleased to give this great encouragement to the union of his followers in this excellent and holy exercise of seeking and serving God; a holy union and communion of his people being that which he greatly desires and delights in; that which he came into the world to bring to pass; that which he especially prayed for with his dying breath; (John 17.) that which he died for; and which was one chief end of the whole affair of our redemption by him; Ephesians 1. “In whom we have redemption through his blood, the forgiveness of sins, according to the riches of his grace, wherein he hath abounded towards us in all wisdom and prudence; having made known to us the mystery of his will, according to his good pleasure, which he hath purposed in himself: that in the dispensation of the fulness of times, he might gather together in one all things in Christ, both which are in heaven, and which are on earth, even in him.”

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PART 3.**—** OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

I COME now, as was proposed, in the *third* place, to answer and obviate some objections, which some may be ready to make against what has been proposed to us.

SECTION 1**—**SUCH AGREEMENT SUPERSTITIONS, ANSWERED.

SOME may be ready to say, that for Christians in such a manner to set apart *certain seasons,* every week, and every quarter, to be religiously observed and kept for the purposes proposed, from year to year, would be, in effect, to *establish* certain periodical times of *human* invention and appointment, to be *kept holy to God*; and so to do the very thing, that has ever been objected against, by a very great part of the most eminent Christians and divines among protestants, as what men have no right to do; it being for them to *add* to God’s institutions, and introduce their own inventions and establishments into the stated worship of God, and lay unwarrantable bonds on men’s consciences, and do what naturally tends to *superstition.* To this I would say, there can be no justice in such an objection against this proposal, as made to us in the fore-mentioned *Memorial.* Indeed, that caution appears in the project itself, and in the manner in which it is proposed to us, that there is not so much as any colour for the objection.

The proposal is such, and so well guarded, that there seems to be no room for the weakest Christian who well observes it, to understand those things to be implied in it, which have indeed been objected against by many eminent Christians and divines among protestants, as entangling men’s consciences, and adding to divine institutions, &c. Here is no pretence of establishing any thing by *authority*; no appearance of any claim of *power* in the proposers, or *right* to have any regard paid to their determinations or proposals, by virtue of any deference due to *them,* in any respect. So far from that, they expressly propose what they have thought of to others, for their amendments and improvements, declaring that they choose rather to receive and spread the directions and proposals of others, than to be the first authors of any.

No times, not sanctified by God’s own institution, are proposed to be observed more than others, under any notion of such times being, in any respect, more holy, or more honourable, or worthy of any preference, or distinguishing regard; either as being sanctified, or made honourable, by authority, or by any great events of divine providence, or any relation to any holy persons or things; but only as circumstantially convenient, helpful to memory, especially free from worldly business, near to the times of the administration of public ordinances, &c. None attempts to lay any bonds on others, with respect to this matter; or to desire that they should lay any bonds on themselves; or look on themselves as under any obligations, either by power or promise; or so much as come into any absolute determination in their own minds, to set apart any stated days from secular affairs; or even to fix on any part of such days, without liberty to alter circumstances, as shall be found expedient; and also liberty left to a future alteration of judgment, as to expediency, on future trial and consideration.

All that is proposed is, that such as fall in with what is proposed in their judgments and inclinations, while they do so should strengthen, assist, and encourage their brethren that are of the same mind, by visibly consenting and joining with them in the affair. Is here any thing like making laws in matters of conscience and religion, or adding men’s institutions to God’s; or any show of imposition, or superstitious esteeming and preferring one day above another, or any possible ground of entanglement of any one’s conscience?

For men to go about by *law* to establish and limit circumstances of worship, not established or limited by any law of God, such as precise time, place, and order, may be in many respects of dangerous tendency. But surely it cannot be unlawful or improper, for Christians to come into some agreement, with regard to these circumstances: for it is impossible to carry on any social worship without it. There is no institution of Scripture requiring any people to meet together to worship God in such a spot of ground, or at such an hour of the day; but yet these must be determined by agreement; or else there will be no social worship, in any place, or any hour. So we are not determined by institution, what the precise order of the different parts of worship shall be; what shall precede, and what shall follow; whether praying or singing shall be first, and what shall be next, and what shall conclude: but yet some order must be agreed on, by the congregation that unite in worship; otherwise they cannot jointly carry on divine worship, in any way of method at all. If a congregation of Christians agree to begin their public worship with *prayer,* next to *sing,* then to attend on the *preaching* of the word, and to conclude with *prayer*; and do by consent carry on their worship in this order from year to year; though this order is not appointed in Scripture, none will call it *superstition.* And if a great number of congregations, through a whole land, or more lands than one, do, by a common consent, keep the same method of public worship; none will pretend to find fault with it. But yet for any to go about to bind all to such a method, would be usurpation and imposition. And if such a precise order should be regarded as sacred, as though no other could be acceptable to God, this would be superstition. If a particular number of Christians shall agree, that besides the stated public worship of the sabbath, they will, when their circumstances allow, meet together, to carry on some religious exercises, on a sabbath-day night, for their mutual edification; or if several societies agree to meet together in different places at that time; this is no superstition; though there be no institution for it. If people in different congregations, voluntarily agree to take turns to meet together in the house of God, to worship him and hear a public lecture, once a month, or once in six weeks; it is not unlawful though there be no institution for it: but yet, to do this as a thing sacred, indispensable, and binding on men’s consciences, would be superstition. If Christians of several neighbouring congregations, instead of a lecture, agree on some special occasion to keep a *circular fast,* each congregation taking its turn in a certain time and order, fixed on by consent; or if, instead of keeping fast by turns, on different days, one on one week and one on another, they shall all agree to keep a fast on the *same day,* and to do this either once or frequently, according as they shall judge their own circumstances, or the dispensations of the divine providence, or the importance of the mercy they seek, require; is there any more superstition in this?

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SECTION 2**—**THAT SUCH AGREEMENT IS WHIMSICAL AND PHARISAICAL, ANSWERED.

SOME may be ready to say, there seems to be something *whimsical* in its being insisted on that God’s people in different places should put up their prayers for this mercy *at the same time*; as though their prayers would be more *forcible* on that account; and as if God would not be so likely to hear prayers offered up by many, though they happened not to pray at the same time, as he would if he heard them all at the same moment.

To this I would say, if such an objection be made, it must be through misunderstanding. It is not signified or implied in any thing said in the proposal, or in any arguments made use of to enforce it, that I have seen, that the prayers of a great number in different places, will be more forcible, merely because of that circumstance, of their being put up at the same time. It is indeed supposed, that it will be very expedient, that certain times for united prayer should be agreed on: which it may be, without implying the thing supposed in the objection, on the following accounts.

**1.** This seems to be a proper expedient for promoting and maintaining an *union* among Christians of distant places, in *extraordinary prayer* for such a mercy. It appears, from what was before observed, that there ought to be *extraordinary* prayers among Christians for this mercy; and that it is fit God’s people should agree and unite in it. Though there be no reason to suppose that prayers will be more prevalent, merely from the circumstance, that different persons pray exactly a*t the same time*; yet there will be more reason to hope, that prayers for such mercy will be prevalent, when God’s people are *very much in prayer* for it, and when many of them are *united* in it. If therefore agreeing on certain times for united and extraordinary prayer, be a likely means to promote an union of many in extraordinary prayer, then there is more reason to hope, that there will be *prevalent* prayer for such a mercy, on occasion of certain times for extraordinary prayer being agreed on. But that agreeing on certain times for united extraordinary prayer, is a likely and proper means to promote and maintain such prayer; I think will be easily evident to any one that considers the matter. If there should be only a loose agreement or consent to it as a duty, or a thing fit and proper, that Christians should be much in prayer for the revival of religion, and much more in it than they used to be, without agreeing on particular times, how liable would such a lax agreement be to be soon forgotten, and that extraordinary prayerfulness, which is fixed to no certain times, to be totally neglected! To be sure, distant parts of the church of Christ could have no confidence in one another, that this would not be the case. If these ministers in *Scotland,* for instance, instead of the proposal they have made, had sent abroad only a general proposal, that God’s people should, for the time to come, be much in more prayer for the advancement of Christ’s kingdom, than had been common among Christians heretofore; and they should hear their proposals were generally allowed to be good; and that ministers and people, in one place and another, owned that it was a very proper thing; could they, from this only, have the like grounds of dependence, that God’s people, in various parts of the Christian world, would indeed henceforward act unitedly, in maintaining extraordinary prayer for this mercy? and how much more promising would it be, if they should not only hear, that the duty in general was approved of, but also that particular times were actually fixed on for the purpose, and an agreement and joint resolution was come into, that they would, unless extraordinarily hindered, set apart such particular seasons to be spent in this duty, from time to time, maintaining this practice for a certain number of years!

**2.** For God’s people in distant places to agree on certain times for extraordinary prayer, wherein they will unitedly put up their requests to God, is a means fit and proper to be used, in order to the *visibility* of their union in such prayer. Union among God’s people in prayer is truly beautiful, as before shown; it is beautiful in the eyes of Christ, and it is justly beautiful and amiable in the eves of Christians. And if so, then it must needs be desirable to Christians that such union should be visible. If it would be a lovely sight in the eyes of the church of Christ, and much to their comfort, to behold various and different parts of the church *united* in extraordinary prayer for the general outpouring of the Spirit, then it must be desirable to them that such an union should be *viable,* that they may behold it. But the agreement and union of a multitude in their worship becomes visible, by an agreement in some external visible circumstances.

Worship itself becomes visible worship, by something external and visible belonging to the worship, and no other way: therefore, union and agreement of many in worship becomes visible no other way, but by union and agreement in the external and visible acts and circumstances of the worship. Such union and agreement becomes visible, particularly by an agreement in those two visible circumstances, *time and place.* When a number of Christians live near together, and their number and situation is convenient, and they have a desire visibly to unite in any acts of worship, they are wont to make their union and agreement visible by an union in both these circumstances. But when a much greater number of Christians, dwelling in distant places so that they cannot unite by worshipping in the same place, yet desire a visible union in some extraordinary worship; they are wont to make their union and agreement visible, by agreeing only in the former of those circumstances, *viz.* that of *time.* This is common in the appointment of public fasts and thanksgivings; the s*ame day* is appointed, for the performance of that extraordinary worship, as a visible note of union. To this common sense leads Christians in all countries. And the wisdom of God seems to dictate the same thing in appointing that his people, in their stated and ordinary public worship every week, should manifest this union and communion one with another, as one holy society; by offering up their worship on the same day; for the greater glory of their common Lord, and the greater edification and comfort of the whole body.

If any yet find fault with the proposal of certain times to be agreed on by God’s people in different places, in the manner set forth in the *Memorial,* I would ask, Whether they object against *any such thing,* as a visible agreement of God’s people, in different parts of the world, in extraordinary prayer, for the coming of Christ’s kingdom? Whether such a thing being visible, would not be much for the public honour of God’s name? And whether it would not tend to Christians’ assistance, and encouragement in the duty, and also to their mutual comfort, by a manifestation of that union which is amiable to Christ and Christians, and to promote a Christian union among professing Christians in general? And whether we have not reason to think from the word of God, that before that great revival of religion foretold is accomplished, there will be a visible union of the people of God, in various parts of the world, in extraordinary prayer for this mercy? If these things are allowed, I would then ask further, whether any method can be thought of or devised, whereby an express agreement, and visible union of God’s people, in different parts of the world, can be maintained, but this, or some other equivalent to it? If there be any express agreement about any extraordinary prayer at all, it must first be proposed by some, and others must fall in, as represented in my text. And if extraordinary prayer be agreed on, and maintained by many in different places, visibly one to another, then it must be agreed with regard to some circumstances, what extraordinary prayer shall be kept up; and this must be seen and heard of, from one to another. But how shall this be, when no *times* are agreed upon, and it is never known, by those in different parts, when, or how often, any others do attend this extraordinary prayer? The consequence must necessarily be, that it can never be known how far, or in what respect, others join with them in extraordinary prayer, or whether they do it at all; and not so much as one circumstance of extraordinary prayer will be *visible*; and indeed nothing will be visible about it. So that I think any body that well considers the matter, will see that he who determines to oppose such a method as is proposed to us in the *Memorial,* and all others equivalent to it, is, in effect, determined to oppose there ever being any such thing at all, as an agree and visibly united extraordinary prayer, in the church of God, for a general outpouring of the Spirit.

**3.** Though it would not be reasonable to suppose, that merely such a circumstance, as many people praying at the same time, will directly have any prevalence with God; yet such a circumstance may reasonably be supposed to have influence on the minds of *men.* Will any deny, that it has any reasonable tendency to encourage, animate, or in any respect to help the mind of a Christian in serving God in any duty of religion, to join with a Christian congregation, and to see an assembly of his dear brethren around him, at the same time engaged with him in the same duty? And supposing one in this assembly of saints is blind, but has ground of satisfaction that there is present a multitude of God’s people united with him in the same service; will any deny, that his supposing this, and being satisfied of it, can have any reasonable influence upon his mind, to excite and encourage him, or in any respect to assist him, in his worship? The encouragement that one has in worship, by others being united with him, is not merely by the external senses, but by the knowledge the mind has of that union, or the satisfaction the understanding has that others, at that time, have their minds engaged with him in the same service; which may be, when those unitedly engaged are at a distance one from another, as well as when they are present. If one be present in a worshipping assembly, and sees their external behaviour; their *union* with him in worship, he does not see; and what he sees, encourages him in worship, only as an evidence of that union and concurrence which is out of sight. And a person may have such evidence of this, concerning *absent* worshippers, as may give him satisfaction of their union with him, no less than if they were present. And therefore the consideration of others being at the same time engaged with him in worship, though absent, may as reasonably animate and encourage him in his worship, as if they were present.

There is no wisdom in finding fault with human nature, as God has made it. Things that exist now, are in themselves no more important, than the like things, in time past, or in time to come: yet, it is evident, that the consideration of things being present, at least in most cases, especially affects human nature. For instance, if a man could be certainly informed, that his dear child at a distance was now under some extreme suffering; or, that an absent most dear friend was at this time thinking of him, and in the exercise of great affection towards him, or in the performance of some great deed of friendship; or, if a pious parent should know that now his child was in the act of some enormous wickedness; or that, on the contrary, he was now in some eminent exercise of grace, and in the performance of an extraordinary deed of virtue and piety; would not those things be more affecting to human nature, for being considered as things at the present time, than if considered as at some distance of time, either past or future? Hundreds of other instances might be mentioned wherein it is no less plain, that the consideration of the present existence of things, gives them advantage to affect the minds of men. Yea, it is undoubtedly so with things in general, that take any hold at all of our affections, and towards which we are not indifferent. And if the mind of a particular child of God is disposed to be affected by the consideration of the religion of other saints, and of their union and concurrence with him in any particular duty or act of religion, I can see no reason why the human mind should not be more moved by the object of its affection, when considered as present, as well in this case, as in any other case: yea, I think, we may on good grounds determine there is none.

Nor may we look upon it as an instance of the peculiar *weakness* of human nature, that men are more affected with things considered as *present,* than those that are distant: but it seems to be a thing common to finite minds, and so to all created intelligent beings. Thus, the angels in heaven have peculiar joy, on occasion of the conversion of a sinner, when recent, beyond what they have in that which has been long past. If any therefore shall call it silly and whimsical in any, to value and regard such a circumstance, in things of religion, as their existing at the present time, so as to be the more affected with them for that; they must call the host of angels in heaven a parcel of silly and whimsical beings.

I remember, the *Spectator,* (whom none will call a whimsical author,) somewhere speaking of different ways of dear, friends mutually expressing their affection, and maintaining a kind of intercourse, in absence one from another, mentions such an instance as this, with much approbation, *viz.* That two friends, who were greatly endeared one to another, when about to part, and to be for a considerable time necessarily absent, that they might have the comfort of the enjoyment of daily mutual expressions of friendship in their absence; agreed that they would, every day, precisely at such an hour, retire from all company and business, to pray for one another. Which agreement they so valued and so strictly observed, that when the hour came, scarce any thing would hinder them. And rather than miss this opportunity, they would suddenly break off conversation, and abruptly leave company they were engaged with. If this be a desirable way of intercourse of particular friends, is it not a desirable and amiable way of maintaining intercourse and fellowship between brethren in Christ Jesus, and the various members of the holy family of God, in different parts of the world, to come into an agreement, that they will set apart certain times, which they will spend with one accord, in extraordinary prayer to their heavenly Father, for the advancement of the kingdom, and the glory of their common dear Lord and Saviour, and for each other’s prosperity and happiness, and the greatest good of all their fellow-creatures through the world?

Some perhaps may suppose, that it looks too much like *Pharisaism,* when persons engage in any such extraordinary religious exercises, beyond what is appointed by express institution, for them thus designedly to make it manifest abroad in the world, and so openly to distinguish themselves from others. But all open engagement in extraordinary exercises of religion, not expressly enjoined by institution, is not *Pharisaism,* nor has ever been so reputed in the Christian church. As when a particular church or congregation of Christians agree together to keep a day of fasting and prayer, on some special occasion; or when public days of fasting and thanksgiving are kept, throughout a Christian province or country: and though it be ordinarily the manner for the civil magistrate to lead in setting apart such days; yet that alters not the case: if it be Pharisaism in the society openly to agree in such extraordinary exercises of religion, it is not less Pharisaism, for the heads of the society leading in the affair. And if the civil magistrate was not of the society of Christians, nor concerned himself in their affairs; yet this would not render it the less suitable for Christians, on proper occasions, jointly, and visibly one to another, to engage in such extraordinary exercises of religion, and to keep days of fasting and thanksgiving by agreement.

It cannot be objected against what is proposed in the *Memorial,* that it would look like affecting singularity, and open distinction from others in extraordinary religion, like the *Pharisees* of old: because it is evident the very design of the *Memorial* is not to promote singularity and distinction, but as much as possible to avoid and prevent it. The end of the *Memorial* is not to limit the thing proposed, that it may be practised only by a few, in distinction from the generality; but on the contrary to make it as general among professing Christians as possible. Some had complied with the extraordinary duty proposed, and therein had been distinguished from others, for two years, before the *Memorial* was published; and they were more distinguished than they desired; and therefore sent abroad this *Memorial,* that the practice might be more spread, and become more general, that they might be less distinguished. What they evidently seek, is to bring to pass as general a compliance as possible of Christians of all denominations, *entreating, that the desire of concurrence and assistance, contained in the* Memorial, *may by no means be understood as restricting to any particular denomination or party, or those who me of such or such opinions about any former instances of remarkable religious concern*; *but to be extended to all, who shall vouchsafe any attention to the proposal, and have at heart the interest of vital Christianity, and the power of godliness*: *and who, however differing about other things, are convinced of the importance of fervent prayer, to promote that common interest, and of scripture persuasives, to promote such prayer.*

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SECTION 3**—**THAT SUCH AGREEMENT IS PREMATURE, ANSWERED.

ANOTHER objection, very likely to arise in the minds of many against such extraordinary prayer for the speedy coming of Christ’s kingdom, is, that we have *no reason to expect it,* till there first come a time of most extreme *calamity* to the church, and a prevalence of her *antichristian* enemies against her; even that which is represented in by the *slaying of the witnesses*; but have reason to determine the contrary.

It is indeed an opinion that seems pretty much to have obtained, that before the fulfilment of the promises relating to the church’s latter-day glory, there must come a most terrible time, a lime of extreme suffering, and dreadful persecution of the church of Christ; wherein *Satan* and *antichrist* are to obtain their greatest victory over her, and she is to be brought lower than ever by her enemies. This opinion has chiefly risen from the manner of interpreting and applying the fore-mentioned prophecy of the slaying of the witnesses; and must needs be a great hinderance, with regard to such an affair as is proposed to us in the *Memorial.* If persons expect no other, than that the more the glorious times of Christ’s kingdom are hastened, the sooner will come this dreadful time, wherein the generality of God’s people must suffer so extremely, and the church of Christ be almost extinguished, and blotted out from under heaven; how can it be otherwise than a great damp to their hope, their courage and activity, in praying for, and reaching after the speedy introduction of those glorious promised times? As long as this opinion is retained, it will undoubtedly ever have this unhappy influence on the minds of those that wish well to *Zion.* It will tend to damp and keep down joyful expectation in prayer; and even in great measure to prevent all earnest, animated, and encouraged prayer, in God’s people, for this mercy, at any time before it is actually fulfilled. For they who proceed on this hypothesis in their prayers, must, at the same time that they pray for this glorious day, naturally conclude within themselves, that they shall never live to see on earth any dawning of it, but only the dismal time that shall precede it; in which the far greater part of God’s people who shall live till then, shall die under the extreme cruelties of their persecutors. And the more they expect that God will answer their prayers, by speedily bringing on the promised glorious day, the more must they expect themselves to have a share in those dreadful things, that nature shrinks at, and also expect to see what a renewed nature dreads; even the prevailing of God’s enemies, and the almost total extinction of true religion in the world. And on this *hypothesis,* these discouragements are like to attend the prayers of God’s people, till that dismal time be actually come: and when that is come, those who had been prophesying and praying in sackcloth, shall generally be slain: and after that time is over, then the glorious day shall immediately commence. So that this notion tends to discourage all earnest prayer in the church of God for that glorious coming of Christ’s kingdom, till it be actually come; and that is to hinder its ever being at all.

This opinion being of such hurtful tendency, it is a thousand pities it should be retained, if truly there be no good ground for it. Therefore in answer to this objection, I would, with all humility and modesty, examine the foundation of that opinion, of such a dreadful time of victory of antichrist over the church, yet to be expected: and particularly shall endeavour to show that the *slaying of the witnesses,* foretold, Rev. 11: 7-10. is not an event that remains yet to be fulfilled. To this end, I would propose the following things to consideration.

**1.** The time wherein the *witnesses lie dead in the streets of the great city,* doubtless, signifies the time wherein the true church of Christ is lowest of all, most of all prevailed against by antichrist, and nearest to an utter extinction; the time wherein there is left the least visibility of the church of Christ yet subsisting in the world, least remains of any thing appertaining to true religion, whence a revival of it can be expected, and wherein all means of it are most abolished, and the state of the church is in all respects furthest from any hopes of its ever flourishing again. For before this, the witnesses *prophesy in sackcloth*; but now they are *dead*: before this, they were kept low indeed, yet there was life, and power to bring plagues on their enemies, and so much of true religion left, as to be a continual torment to them. But now their enemies rejoice and feast, have a general public triumph, as having obtained a full victory over them. They have now entirely extirpated them, are completely delivered from them, and from all that might give them any fear of being troubled with them any more. This time, wherever it be fixed, doubtless, is the time, not only wherein fewest professors of the true religion are left in the world; but a time wherein the truth shall be farthest put of sight, and out of reach, and most forgotten; wherein there are left fewest beams of light, or traces of truth, fewest means of information, and opportunities of coming to the knowledge of the truth; and so a time of the most barbarous ignorance, most destitute of all history, monuments, and memory of things appertaining to true religion, or things the knowledge of which hath any tendency to bring truth again to light; and most destitute of learning, study, and inquiry.

Now, if we consider the present state of mankind, is it credible that a time will yet come, exceeding, in these respects, all times before the reformation? and that such a time will come before the fall of antichrist, unless we set that at a much greater distance, than the farthest that any have yet supposed? It is next to impossible, that such a change should be brought about in so short a time: it cannot be without a miracle. In order to it, not only must the popish nations so prevail, as utterly to extirpate the protestant religion through the earth; but must do many other things, far more impossible for them to effect, in order to cover the world with so gross and confirmed a darkness, and to bury all light and truth in so deep an oblivion, and so far out of all means and hopes of a revival. And not only must a vast change be made in the *protestant* world, but the *popish* nations must be strangely metamorphosed; and they themselves must be terribly persecuted by some other power, in order to bring them to such a change: nor would persecution without extirpation be sufficient for it. If there should be another universal deluge, it might be sufficient to bring things to such a pass; provided a few ignorant barbarous persons only were preserved in an ark: and it would require some catastrophe not much short of this to effect it

**2.** At the *reformation,* in the days of *Luther, Calvin,* and others their contemporaries, the threatened destruction of antichrist, the dreadful enemy that had long oppressed and worn out the saints, was *begun.* Nor was it a small beginning; for antichrist hath fallen, at least half-way to the ground, from that height of power and grandeur he was in before. Then began the vials of God’s wrath to be *poured out on the throne of the beast,* to the great shaking of its foundations, and diminution of its extent; so that the *pope* lost near half of his former dominions: and as to degree of authority and influence over what is left, he is not possessed of what he had before. God now at length, in answer to the long-continued cries of his people, awakened as one out of sleep, and began to deliver his church from her exceeding low state, under the great oppression of this grand enemy, and to restore her from her exile and bondage in the spiritual *Babylon* and *Egypt.* It is not agreeable to the analogy of God’s dispensations, that after this he should desert his people, hide himself from them even more than before, leave them more than ever in the hands of their enemy; and is it credible that all this advantage of the church against antichrist should be entirely given up and lost, his power and tyranny be more confirmed, the church more entirely subdued than ever before, and further from all help and means of recovery? This is not God’s way of dealing with his people, or with their enemies. His work of salvation is perfect: when he has begun such a work he will carry it on: when he once causes the day of deliverance to dawn to his people, after such a long night of dismal darkness, he will not extinguish the light, and cause them to return again to midnight darkness. When he has begun to enkindle the blessed fire, he will not quench the smoking flax, till he hath brought forth judgment unto victory. When once the church, after her long and sore travail, has brought forth her man-child, and wrought some deliverance, her enemies shall never be able to destroy this child, though an infant; but it shall ascend up to heaven, and be set on high out of their reach.

The destruction that God often foretold and threatened to ancient *Babylon* (which is often referred to in the revelation, as a great type of the antichristian church) was gradually accomplished, by various steps at a great distance of time one from another. It was begun in the conquest of *Cyrus*; and was further accomplished by *Darius,* about *eighteen* years after, by a yet greater destruction, wherein it was brought much nearer to utter desolation; but it was about *two hundred and twenty-three* years after this, before the ruin of it was perfected, and the prophecies against it fully accomplished, in its being made an utter and perpetual desolation, without any human inhabitant, becoming the dwelling-place for owls, dragons, and other doleful creatures. But yet when God had once begun to destroy her, he went on till he finished, and never suffered her any more to recover and establish her former empire. So the restitution of the Jewish church, after the Babylonish captivity, was by various steps; there were several times of return of the Jews from captivity, and several distinct decrees of the Persian emperors, for restoring and rebuilding Jerusalem, and reestablishing, the Jewish church and state. It was also done in turbulent times; there were great interruptions, checks, and violent oppositions, and times wherein the enemy did much prevail. But yet when God had once begun the work, he also made an end; he never suffered the enemies of the Jews to bring Jerusalem to such a state of desolation as it had been in before, till the promised restoration was complete. Again, the deliverance of God’s church from the oppression of *Antiochus Epiphanes,* (another known type of antichrist,) was gradual; they were first assisted a little by the Maccabees; afterwards, the promised deliverance was completed in the recovery of Jerusalem, the restoration of the temple, the miserable end of Antiochus, and the consequent more full deliverance of the whole land. But after God once began to appear for the help of his church in that instance, though it had seemed dead and past all hope, he never suffered Antiochus to prevail to that degree again. The utmost strength of this great monarch was used, from time to time, in order to it, and his vast empire was engaged against a handful that opposed them; yet God never forsook the work of his own hands; when he had begun to deliver his people, he also made an end. And so Haman, that proud and inveterate enemy of the Jews, who thought to extirpate the whole nation, (who also was probably another type of antichrist,) when he began to fell before Esther and Mordecai, never stayed, till his ruin and the church’s deliverance were complete; Haman’s wife speaks of it as an argument of his approaching inevitable full destruction, that he “had begun to fall,” Est. 6: 16.

**3.** *If antichristian* tyranny and darkness should hereafter so prevail against the protestant church the true religion and every thing appertaining to it as to bring things to the pass fore-mentioned, this would not so properly *answer the prophecy* of slaving the *two* witnesses; for doubtless, one reason why they are called *two witnesses,* is, that the number of witnesses for the truth was (though sufficient yet) *very small.* This was remarkably the case in the dark times of popery; but since the reformation, the number of those appearing on the side of true religion has not been so small. The visible church of Christ has been vastly large, in comparison of what it was before. The number of protestants has sometimes been thought nearly equal to that of the papists; and, doubtless, the number of true saints has been far greater than before.

**4.** It seems to be signified in prophecy, that after the reformation *antichrist* should *never* prevail against the church of Christ any more, as he had done before. I cannot but think, that whoever reads and well considers what the learned Mr. Lowman has written on the five first vials, (Revelation 16.) in his late exposition on the *Revelation,* must think it to he very manifest, that what is said (ver. 10.) of the pouring out of the fifth vial *on the throne of the beast* (for so it is in the original) is a prophecy of the reformation. Then the vial of God’s wrath was poured out on the throne of the beast, i.e. according to the language of Scripture, on his authority and dominion, greatly to weaken and diminish it, both in extent and degree. But when this is represented in the prophecy, then it is added, “and his kingdom was full of darkness, and they gnawed their tongues for pain.” Rev. 16:10 If we consider what is commonly intended by similar phrases in the Scripture, I think we shall be naturally, and as it were necessarily, led to understand those words thus: their *policy,* by which heretofore they have prevailed, shall now fail them; their *authority* shall be weakened, their *dominion* greatly diminished, and all their *subtlety* shall not avail them to support the throne of the beast, or even again to extend his authority so far as it had been before extended, and to recover what is lost. All their crafty devices to this end shall be attended with vexatious, tormenting disappointment; they who have the management of the beast’s kingdom, shall henceforward grope as in the dark, and stumble, and be confounded in their purposes, plots, and enterprises. Formerly their policy was greatly successful, as a light to guide them to their ends; but now their kingdom shall be full of darkness, and their wisdom shall fail them in all their devices to subdue the church of God.

The Scripture takes notice of the great policy and subtlety of the powers that support this kingdom, Dan. 7: 8. “And behold, in this horn were eves like the eyes of a man.” So it is said of *Antiochus Epiphanes,* that great type of antichrist, Dan. 8:23. “A king of fierce countenance, and understanding dark sentences, shall stand up.” Ver. 25. “And through his policy also, shall he cause craft to prosper in his hand.” This understanding and policy is the light of this kingdom, as true wisdom is the light of the spiritual *Jerusalem*; and therefore, when the light fails, then may the kingdom of this spiritual *Egypt* be said to be full of darkness. God henceforward will defend his people from these mystical *Egyptians,* as he defended *Israel* of old from *Pharaoh* and his host, when pursuing after them, by placing a cloud and darkness in their way, and so not suffering them to come nigh. He will protect his church from the men of *that city that is spiritually called* Sodom, as *Lot’s* house, wherein were the angels, was defended from the men of *Sodom,* by their being; smitten with darkness or blindness, so that they wearied themselves to find the door; and as God defended the city in which was *Elisha,* the prophet and witness of the Lord, from the *Syrians,* when they compassed it about with horses and chariots, and a great host, to apprehend him, by smiting them with blindness. The Scripture teaches us, that God is wont in this way to defend his church and people from their crafty and powerful enemies; Job. 5:11,. &c. “To set up on high those that be low, that those which mourn may be exalted to safety: he disappointeth the devices of the crafty, so that their hands cannot perform their enterprise: he taketh the wise in their own craftiness, and the counsel of the froward is carried headlong: they meet with darkness in the day-time, and grope in the noon-day as in the night; but he saveth the poor from the sword, from their mouth, and from the hand of the mighty.” (See also Psa. 35: 4, 6.) On account of such defence of God’s protestant church, with the disappointment and confusion of all the subtle devices, deep-laid schemes, and furious attempts of their antichristian enemies, to root them out, while they see them still maintaining their ground, in spite of all they do, it makes them as it were gnash their teeth, and bite their tongues for mere rage and vexation; agreeably to Psa. 122: 9, 10. “His righteousness endureth for ever, his horn shall be exalted with honour: the wicked shall see it and be grieved, and gnash with his teeth and melt away: the desire of the wicked shall perish.”

Hitherto this prophecy has been very signally fulfilled; since the reformation, the kingdom of antichrist has been remarkably filled with darkness in this respect. Innumerable have been the crafty devices and great attempts of the church of *Rome,* wherein they have exerted their utmost policy and power, to recover their lost dominions, and again to subjugate the protestant nations the *northern heresy,* as they call it. They have wearied themselves in these endeavours for more than *two hundred* years past; but have hitherto been disappointed, and have often been strangely confounded. When their matters seemed to be brought to a degree of ripeness, and they triumphed as though their point was gained, their joy and triumph have suddenly turned into vexation and torment. How many have been their politic and powerful attempts against the protestant interest in our nation, in particular! And how wonderfully has God disappointed them from time to time! And as God has hitherto so remarkably fulfilled his word in defending his protestant church from antichrist, so I think we have ground to trust in him, that he will defend it to the end.

**5.** The *hypothesis* of those who suppose that the slaying of the witnesses yet remains to be fulfilled, makes the prophecies of the *Revelation* to be *inconsistent* one with another. According to their *hypothesis,* that battle (Rev. 11: 7.) wherein the beast makes war with the witnesses, overcomes, and kills them, is the last and greatest conflict between antichrist and the church of Christ, which is to precede the utter overthrow of the antichristian kingdom. And they must suppose so; for they suppose that immediately after the sufferings the church shall endure in that war, she shall arise, and as it were ascend into heaven; i.e. as they interpret it, the church shall be directly advanced to her latter-day rest, prosperity, and glory. And consequently, this conflict must be the same with that great battle between antichrist and the church, described (Rev. 16:13., to the end, and more largely Rev. 19:11., to the end. For that which is described in these places, is most indisputably the greatest and last conflict between the church and her antichristian enemies; on which the utter downfall of antichrist, and the church’s advancement to her latter-day glory, shall be immediately consequent. And so the earthquake that attends the resurrection of the witnesses, Rev. 11:13. must be the same with that great earthquake described, Rev. 16:18. And the falling of the tenth part of the city must be the same with that terrible and utter destruction of antichrist’s kingdom, Rev. 16:17. to the end.

But these things cannot be. The battle, Rev. 11: 7. cannot be the same with that last and great battle between the church and antichrist, described, chap. 16. and 19. For the things that are said of one and the other, and their issue, are in no wise consistent. In that battle, chap. 11. the church of God conflicts with her enemies in sorrow, sackcloth, and blood: but in the other the matter is represented exceedingly otherwise; the church goes forth to fight with antichrist, not in sackcloth and blood, but clothed in white raiment, Christ himself before them, as their captain, going forth in great pomp and magnificence, upon a “white horse, and on his head many crowns, and on his vesture and on his thigh a name written, *King of kings and Lord of lords*.” And the saints who follow so glorious a leader to this great battle, follow him on “white horses, clothed in fine linen, white and clean,” in garments of strength, joy, glory, and triumph; in the same kind of raiment that the saints appear in, when they are represented as triumphing with Christ, with palms in their hands, Rev. 7: 9. And the issue of the latter of these conflicts is quite the reverse of the former. In the battle, Rev. 11: 7. “The beast makes war with the witnesses, and *overcomes them, and kills them*:” the same is foretold, Dan. 7:21. “I beheld, and the same horn made war with the saints, and prevailed against them.” And Rev. 12: 7. “And it was given unto him to make war with the saints, and to overcome them.” But in the issue of that last and great battle, which the church shall have with her antichristian enemies, the church shall OVERCOME THEM, ANDKILLTHEM; Rev. 17:14. “These shall make war with the Lamb, and the Lamb shall overcome them; for he is Lord of lords, and King of kings; and they that are with him, are called, and chosen, and faithful,”[f15](#ft15)

In the conflict that the beast shall have with the witnesses, the “beast kills them, and their dead bodies lie unburied;” as though they were to be meat for the beasts of the earth, and fowls of heaven: but in the last battle, it is represented that Christ and his church “shall slay their enemies, and give their dead bodies to be meat for the fowls of heaven.” (Rev. 19:17,. &c.) There is no appearance, in the descriptions given of that last great battle, of any advantages gained in it by the enemies of the church, before they themselves are overcome; but all appearance of the contrary. The descriptions in the 16th and 19th chapters of the *Revelation*. will by means allow of such an advantage, as overcoming God’s people, and slaying them; their lying dead for some time, and unburied, that their dead bodies may be for their enemies to abuse, trample on, and make sport with. In chap. 16. we read of their being gathered together against the church, a mighty host, into the place called *Armageddon*; and then the first thing we hear of, is, the pouring out of the seventh vial of God’s wrath, and a voice saying, “It is done.” And so in the 19th chap, we have an account of the “beast, and the kings of the earth, and their armies, being gathered together to make war against him that sat on the horse, and against his army.” And then the next thing we hear of, is, that the “beast is taken, and with him the false prophet; *and that* these are both cast alive into the lake of fire; *and that* the remnant of their vast army are slain, and all the fowls filled with their flesh.” The issue of the conflict of the beast with the witnesses, in the triumph of the church’s enemies over God’s people, looking on them as entirely vanquished, and their interest utterly ruined, past all recovery; “they that dwell on the earth shall see the dead bodies of the saints lying in the streets of the great city, and shall rejoice over them and make merry, and send gifts one to another.” But the issue of that great and last battle is quite the reverse; it is the church’s triumph over her enemies, as being utterly and for ever destroyed.[f16](#ft16) Upon the whole, I think there appears to be no reason from the prophecy concerning the *two witnesses*. Revelation 11. to expect any such general and terrible *destruction* of the church of Christ, before the utter downfall of *antichrist,* as some have supposed; but good reason to determine the contrary. It is true, there is abundant evidence in Scripture, that there is yet remaining a *mighty conflict* between the church and her enemies the most violent struggle of *Satan* and his adherents in opposition to true religion, and the most general commotion that ever was in the world, since the foundation of it to that time and many particular Christians may suffer hard things in this conflict But in the general, *Satan* and *antichrist* shall not get the victory, nor greatly prevail; on the contrary, they shall be entirely conquered, and utterly overthrown, in this great battle. So that I hope this prophecy of the s*laying of the witnesses* will not stand in the way of a compliance with the proposal made to us in the *Memorial,* as a prevalent objection and discouragement.

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SECTION 4.**—**THAT THE FALL OF ANTICHRIST IS AT A GREAT DISTANCE, ANSWERED.

A very learned and ingenious expositor of the *Revelation,* Mr. Lowman, sets the fall of *antichrist,* and consequently the coming of Christ’s kingdom, at *great distance*; supposing that the *twelve hundred and sixty* years of antichrist’s reign did not begin till the year seven *hundred and fifty-six*; and consequently that it will not end till after the year *two thousand*; and this opinion he confirms by a great variety of arguments.

If this objection be allowed to be valid, and that which ought to determine persons in an affair of this nature, in connexion with the duty before proved, then the following things must be supposed; *viz.* That it is the will of God his people be much in prayer for this event; and particularly, that a little before its accomplishment his people be earnestly seeking, and importunately crying to God for it; but yet that it was God’s design, before this time of extraordinary prayer and importunity, his church should understand precisely when the appointed time should be; and that accordingly he has now actually brought the fixed time to light, by means of Mr. Lowman. But is it reasonable to suppose, that this should be God’s manner of dealing with his church; first to make known to them the precise time which he has unalterably fixed for showing this mercy to *Zion,* and then make it the duty of his church, in an extraordinary manner, to be by prayer inquiring of him concerning it, and saving, “How long, Lord!” that he would come quickly, hide himself no longer, have mercy upon *Zion,* awake as one out of sleep, openly manifest himself, and make bare his holy arm for the salvation of his people? That “they who make mention of the Lord should not keep silence, nor give him any rest, till he establish and make *Jerusalem* a praise in the earth?” And that the church should then say to Christ, “Make haste, my beloved, and be thou like a roe or a young hart on the mountain of spices?”

It may be many ways for the comfort and benefit of God’s church in her afflicted state, to know that the reign of antichrist is to be no more than one thousand two hundred and sixty years; and some things in general may be argued concerning the approach of it, when it is near: as the *Jews* could argue the approach of Christ’s first coming, from *Daniel’s* prophecy of the seventy weeks, though they knew not precisely when that seventy weeks would end. But it is not reasonable to expect that God should make known to us beforehand the *precise* time of Christ’s coming in his kingdom. The disciples desired to know this, and manifested their desire to their Lord; but he told them plainly, that “it was not for them to know the times and seasons, which the Father hath put in his own power;” (Act. 1: 6, 7.) and there is no reason to think that it is any more for us than for them; or for Christ’s disciples in these days any more than for his apostles in those days. God makes it the duty of his church to be importunately praying for it, and praying that it may come *speedily*; and not only to be praying for it, but to be seeking for it, in the use of proper means; endeavouring that religion may now revive every where, and *Satan’s* kingdom be overthrown; and always to be waiting for it, being in a constant preparation for it, as servants that wait for the coming of their Lord, or virgins for the coming of the bridegroom, not knowing at what hour he will come. But God’s making known beforehand the precise time of his coming, does not well consist with these things.

It is the revealed will of God, that he should be inquired of by his people, by extraordinary prayer, concerning this great mercy, to do it for them, before it be fulfilled. And if any suppose, that it is now found out precisely when the time is to be, and (the time being at a considerable distance) that now is not a proper season to begin this extraordinary prayer, I would, on this supposition, ask, When we shall begin? How long before the fixed and known time of the bestowment of this mercy comes, shall we begin to cry earnestly to God that this mercy may come, and that Christ would make haste and be like a roe, &c. For us to delay, supposing that we know the time to be far off, is not agreeable to the language of God’s people in my text, “Come, let us go *speedily,* and pray before the Lord, and seek the Lord of hosts.” Ze. 8:21

I acknowledge that Mr. Lowman’s Exposition of the *Revelation* is, on many accounts, excellently written, giving great light into some parts of that prophecy; and especially his interpretation of the five first vials; yet his opinion with respect to the *time, times,* and *half* a time of antichrist’s reign, is the less to be regarded, because it is expressly declared it should be sealed up and hid, and not known till *the time of the end* of this period. *Daniel,* in the last chapter of his prophecy, gives us an account, how the angel told him of a future time of great trouble and affliction to the church of *God,* and then said to him, ver. 4. “But thou, O Daniel, *shut up the words, and seal the book, even to the time of the end*. And then the prophet proceeds to give an account of a vision he had of one earnestly inquiring of the angel of the Lord *how long it would be to the end* of this remarkable time of the church’s trouble, saying, “How long shall it be to the end of these wonders? ver. 5, 6. The answer was, that “it should be for a time, times, and an half,” and that when so long a time was past, then this wonderful affliction and scattering of the holy people should be finished, ver. 7. But then *Daniel* tells us, in the next verse., that “he heard, but he understood not, “ and said, “O, my Lord, what shall be the end of these things?” He did not understand that general and mystical answer, that those things should have an end at the end of “a time, times, and an half; “ he did not know by it, when this period would have an end: and therefore he inquires more particularly what the time of the end was. But the angel replies, ver. 9. “Go thy way, Daniel, the words are closed and sealed up, till the time of the end.” I do not know what could have been more express.

The angel gently rebukes this over-inquisitiveness of *Daniel,* very much as Christ did a like inquisitiveness of the disciples concerning the same matter, when he said to them, “It is not for you to know the times and seasons, that the Father hath put in his own power.” Act. 1: 7 I think there can be no doubt but that this space of the church’s great trouble, about the end of which *Daniel* inquires, is the same with what is spoken of, Dan. 7:25. and Rev. 12:14. as the time of antichrist’s reign, and the church’s being in the wilderness; and not merely the time of the church’s troubles by *Antiochus Epiphanes.* But we see, when *Daniel* has a mind to know particularly when this time would come to an end, he is bid to go away, and rest contented in ignorance of this matter: for, says the man clothed in linen, *the words are closed up, and sealed, till the time of the end.* That is, very plainly, the matter that you inquire about, shall not be known, but kept a great secret, till the time of the end actually comes, and all attempts to find it out before shall be in vain. And therefore when a particular divine appears, who thinks he has found it out, and has unsealed this matter, we may well think he is mistaken.[f17](#ft17)

Though it is not for us to know the precise time of the fall of antichrist, yet I humbly conceive that we have no reason to suppose the event principally intended in the prophecies of antichrist’s destruction to be at so great a *distance,* as Mr. Lowman places it; but have reason to think it to be much nearer. Not that I would set up myself as a person of equal judgment with Mr. Lowman in matters of this nature. As he differs from most other approved expositors of the *Apocalypse* in this matter; so I hope it will not appear vanity and presumption in me to differ from this particular expositor, and to agree with the greater number. And since his opinion stands so much in the way of that great and important affair, to promote which is the very end of this whole discourse, I hope it will not look as though I affected to appear considerable among the interpreters of prophecy, and as a person of skill in these mysterious matters, when I offer some reasons against Mr. Lowman’s opinion. It is surely great pity that it should be received as a thing clear and abundantly confirmed, that the glorious day of antichrist’s fall is at so great a distance, so directly tending to discourage all earnest endeavours after its speedy accomplishment, unless there be good and plain ground for it. I would therefore offer some things to consideration, which I think may justly make us look upon the opinion of this learned interpreter not so indubitable, as to hinder our praying and hoping for its being fulfilled much sooner.

The period of antichrist’s reign, as this author has fixed it, seems to be the main point insisted on in his Exposition of the Revelation; which he supposes a great many things in the scheme of prophecies delivered in that book concur to establish. But there are several things in that scheme which appear to me justly liable to exception.

Whereas it is represented, Rev. 17:10, 11. that there are seven different successive heads of the beast; that five were past, and another was to come, and to continue a short space, that might on some accounts be reckoned a seventh; and that antichrist was to follow next after this, as the eighth; but yet the foregoing not being properly one of the heads of the beast, he was properly the seventh. Mr. Lowman does not think with others, that “by the seventh that was to continue a short space, which would not he properly one of the heads of the beast, is meant *Constantine,* and the other Christian emperors; for he thinks they are reckoned as properly belonging to the sixth head of the beast; but that hereby is intended the government of Rome under the Gothic princes, and the exarchate of Ravenna, after the imperial form of government in Rome ceased in Augustulus, till the pope was invested with his temporal dominion, called St. Peter’s patrimony, by Pepin king of France, in the year 756. And he supposes, that the wounding of one of the heads of the beast with a sword of death, Rev. 13: 3-14. was not fulfilled in the destruction of the heathen empire, and the giving of the imperial power unto Christians, but in the destruction of the imperial form of government by the sword of the Goths, in the time of Augustulus, But it seems to me to be very unlikely, that the Spirit of God should reckon *Constantine* and the Christian emperors as proper members, and belonging to one of the heads of that monstrous wild and cruel beast, compared to a leopard, a bear, and a devouring lion, that had a mouth speaking great things and blasphemies, and that rules by the power and authority of the dragon, or the devil;[f18](#ft18) which beast is represented in this 17th chapter, as full of names of blasphemy, and of a bloody colour, denoting his cruelty in persecuting the Christian church. For *Constantine,* instead of this, was a member of the Christian church, set by God in the most eminent station in his church; and was honoured, above all other princes that ever had been in the world, as the great protector of his church, and her deliverer from the persecuting power of that cruel scarlet-coloured beast. Mr. Lowman himself styles him *a Christian prince, and protector of the Christian religion.* God is very careful not to reckon his own people among the Gentiles, the visible subjects of *Satan*, Num. 23:9. “The people shall not be reckoned among the nations.” If that happen to be among them, he will be careful to set a mark upon them, as a note of distinction; Rev. 7: 3,. &c. when God is reckoning up his own people, he leaves out those that have been noted for idolatry. As among the tribes that were sealed, Revelation 8. those idolatrous tribes of Ephraim and Dan are left out, and in the genealogy of Christ, Matthew 1. those princes that were chiefly noted for idolatry are left out. Much more would God be careful not to reckon his own people, especially such Christian princes as have been the most eminent instruments of overthrowing idolatry, amongst idolaters: and as members and heads of that kingdom that is noted in Scripture as the most notorious and infamous of all, for abominable idolatry, opposition and cruelty to the true worshippers of God. And especially not to reckon them as properly belonging to one of those seven heads of this monarchy, of which very heads it is particularly noted that they had on them the names of *blasphemy*; (Rev. 13: 1.) which Mr. Lowman himself supposes to signify *idolatry.*

It was therefore worthy of God, agreeable to his manner, and might well be expected, that when he was reckoning up the several successive heads of this beast, and Constantine and his successors came in the way, and there was occasion to mention them, to set a mark, or note of distinction, on them, signifying that they did not properly belong to the beast, nor were to be reckoned as belonging to the heads; and therefore are to be skipped over in the reckoning; and antichrist, though the eighth head of the Roman empire, is to be reckoned the seventh head of the beast. This appears to me abundantly the most just and natural interpretation of Rev. 17:10, 11. It is reasonable to suppose, that God would take care to make such a note in this prophetical description of this dreadful beast, and not by any means to reckon *Constantine* as belonging properly to him. If we reckon *Constantine* as a member of this beast having seven heads and ten horns, described chap. 17. and as properly one of his heads, then he was also properly a member of the great red dragon with seven heads and ten horns, that warred with the woman, chap. 12. For the seven heads and ten horns of that dragon are plainly the same with the seven heads and ten horns of the beast. So that this makes *Constantine* a visible member of the devil; for we are told expressly of that dragon, ver. 9. that he was *that old serpent, called the devil and Satan.* And to suppose that *Constantine* is reckoned as belonging to one of the heads of that dragon, is to make these prophecies inconsistent with themselves. For in the 12th chapter., we have represented a war between the dragon and the woman clothed with the sun; which woman, as all agree, is the church; but *Constantine,* as all do also agree, belonged to the woman, was a member of the Christian church, and was on that side in the war against the dragon; yea, was the main instrument of that great victory obtained over the dragon, (ver. 9-12.) What an inconsistency therefore is it, to suppose that he was at the same time a member and head of that very dragon which fought with the woman, and yet which *Constantine* himself fought with, overcame, and gloriously triumphed over! It is not therefore to be wondered at, that God was careful to distinguish *Constantine* from the proper heads of the beast: it would have been a wonder if he had not. God seems to have been careful to *distinguish* him, not only in his word, but in his *providence,* by so ordering it that this Christian emperor should be removed from Rome, the city which God had given up to the seat of the power of the beast and of its heads, and that he should have the seat of his empire elsewhere.

*Constantine* was the instrument of giving a mortal wound to the heathen Roman empire; and giving it a mortal wound in its *head, viz.* the heathen emperors then reigning, Maxentius and Licinius. But more eminently was this glorious change in the empire owing to the power of God’s word, the prevalence of the glorious gospel, by which *Constantine* himself was converted, and so became the instrument of the overthrow of the heathen empire in the east and west. The change that was then brought to pass, is represented as the destruction of the heathen empire, or the old heathen world; and therefore seems to be compared to that dissolution of heaven and earth that shall be at the day of judgment. (Rev. 6:12,. &c.) And therefore well might the heathen empire under the head which was then reigning, be represented as wounded to death, (Rev. 13: 3.) It is much more likely, that the wound the beast had by a sword in his head, (ver. 14.) was the wound the heathen empire had in its head by that sword which (Rev. 1:16. and Rev. 19:15.) proceeds out of the mouth of Christ, than the wound that was given to the *Christian* empire and emperor by the sword of the heathen *Goths.* It is most likely that this deadly wound was by that sword with which Michael made war with him, and overcame him, and cast him to the earth, (Rev. 12: 9.) and that the deadly wound was given him at that very time. It is most likely, that the sword which gave him this deadly wound, after which he strangely revived, as though he rose from the dead, was the same sword with that which shall at last utterly destroy him, so that he shall never rise more, (Rev. 19: 1.5, 19, 20, 21.) This wounding of the head of the beast by the destruction of the heathen empire, and conversion of the emperor to the Christian truth, was a glorious event indeed of divine providence, worthy to be so much spoken of in prophecy. It is natural to suppose, that the mortal wounding of the head of that savage cruel beast, represented as constantly at war with the woman, and persecuting the church of Christ, should be some relief to the Christian church; but on the contrary, that wounding to death, that Mr. Lowman speaks of, was the victory of the enemies of the Christian church *over her,* and the wound received *from them.*

It is said of that head of the empire that shall be next after the sixth head, and next before antichrist, and that is not reckoned as properly one of the number of the heads of the beast, that “when it comes, it shall continue a short space.” Rev. 17:10. By which we may understand, at least, that it shall be one of the shortest, in its continuance, of the successive heads. But the government seated at Ravenna, in the hands of the Goths, or of the deputies of the Greek emperors, (which Mr. Lowman supposes to be meant by the head,) continued, as Mr. Lowman himself takes notice, very near three hundred years. And if so, its continuance was one of the longest of the heads mentioned.

Besides, if the government Rome was under, from the time that Augustulus abdicated to the time when the pope was confirmed in his temporal dominion, was meant by the *seventh* head that was to be *between* the imperial head and the papal, there would doubtless have been *two* different heads mentioned, instead of one, between the emperor and the pope; *viz.* First, the *Gothic* princes, who reigned near one hundred years. Secondly, the *exarchs* of *Ravenna,* who governed for about one hundred and eighty five years. The *Gothic* kingdom was much more properly a *distinct* government from the imperial, than the exarchate of *Ravenna.* For during the exarchate, *Rome* was under the government of the emperor, as much as it was in *Constantine’s* time.

In Rev. 17:12. it is said, the “ten horns are ten kings, which are to receive power as kings one hour with the beast,” or (as Mr. Lowman says it ought to have been translated) *the same hour* or *point of time with the beast.* This will not allow the time when antichrist first receives power as king, to be so late as Mr. Lowman supposes. This division of the empire into many kingdoms, denoted by the number *ten,* was about the year four hundred and fifty-six, after *Genesericus* had taken the city of *Rome*: but Mr. Lowman places the beginning of the reign of antichrist in the year seven hundred and fifty-six, which is three hundred years later. I know, such an expression as in *one hour,* or *the same hour,* may allow of some latitude; but surely not such a latitude as this. This is a much longer time than it was from the time of the vision to *Constantine*; much longer than the space of all the first six seals; longer than if was from Christ’s ascension to *Constantine*; and near as long as the time of all the reigns of the heathen emperors put together, from *Augustus Cæsar* to *Constantine.* An hour is every where else in this book used to signify a very short time; as may be seen in places cited in the margin.[f19](#ft19) And the expression, *The same hour,* every where else in the Bible, intends near the same point of time.[f20](#ft20) The phrase *one hour* is used several times in the next chapter, speaking of the downfall of antichrist;[f21](#ft21) and in each evidently signifies *a very short space of time.* And there is no reason why we should not understand the same phrase in the same sense, when used here concerning the rise of antichrist.[f22](#ft22)

However, I do not deny that the time when Mr. Lowman supposes the reign of the beast began, even the time when *Pepin* confirmed to the pope his temporal dominions in Italy, was a time of the great increase and advancement of the power of antichrist in the world, and a notable *epoch.* And if I may be allowed humbly to offer what appears to me to be the truth with relation to the rise and fall of antichrist; it is this: As the power of antichrist, and the corruption of the apostate church, rose *not at once.,* but by several notable steps and degrees; so it will IN THE LIKEMANNER FALL: and, that DIVERS steps and seasons of destruction to the spiritual Babylon, and revival of the true church, are prophesied of under one. And yet it may be true, that there is some particular event, which prevails above all others in the intention of the prophecy, some remarkable season of the destruction of the church of Rome, the papal power and corruption, and advancement of true religion.[f23](#ft23)

There are, as I apprehend, good reasons to hope, that the work of God’s Holy Spirit which in its progress will overthrow the kingdom of antichrist, and in its issue destroy *Satan’s* visible kingdom on earth, will begin in a like time. The prophecy of the 6th vial, (Rev. 16:12-16.) if we take it in its connexion with the other vials, and consider those providential events by which the preceding vials have manifestly been fulfilled, I humbly conceive, affords just ground for such a hope.

It is very plain, from this whole chapter., as also the preceding. and following., that all these seven vials are vials of God’s wrath on *antichrist*; one is not poured out on the Jews, another on the *Turks,* another on *pagans,* another on the church of *Rome*; but they all signify God’s successive judgments or plagues on the beast and his kingdom, which is in this chapter, and almost every where in this book, called great Babylon. And therefore undoubtedly, when it is said, Revelation 16.12. “The sixth angel poured out his vial on the river *Euphrates,* and the water thereof was dried up, that the way of the kings of the east might be prepared;” by the river *Euphrates* is meant something some way appertaining to this mystical *Babylon*; as the river *Euphrates* appertained to the literal *Babylon.* And it is very manifest, that in the prophecy of this vial there is an allusion to that by which the way was prepared for the destruction *of Babylon* by Cyrus. This was done by turning the channel of the river *Euphrates,* which ran through the midst of the city. Hereby the way of the kings of the east, the princes of *Media* and Persia, was *prepared to* come in, under the walls of the city, at each end, and to destroy it; as they did that night wherein *Daniel* interpreted the hand-writing on the wall, against *Belshazzar*. Dan. 5:30.

The prophecies of *Babylon’s* destruction, from time to time, take notice of this way of destroying her, by drying up the waters of the river *Euphrates,* to prepare the way for her enemies; Isa. 44:27, 28. “That saith to the deep, Be dry, and I will dry up thy rivers; that saith of *Cyrus,* He is my servant, and shall perform all my pleasure.” Jer. 51:31, 32. “One post shall run to meet another, to show the king of *Babylon* that his city is taken at one end, and that the passages are stopped, and the reeds they have burnt with fire, and the men of war are affrighted.”

And ver. 36. “I will dry up her sea, and make her springs dry.” The *Medes* and *Persians,* the people that destroyed *Babylon,* dwelt to the *eastward* of *Babylon,* and are spoken of as coming from the e*ast* to her destruction; Isa. 46:11. “Calling a ravenous bird from the *east*; the man that executeth my counsel, from a far country.” And the princes that joined with this ravenous bird from the east, in this affair of destroying *Babylon,* are called *kings*, Jer. 51:11. “The Lord hath raised up the spirit of the *kings* of the *Medes*; for his device is against *Babylon* to destroy it.” Ver. 28. “Prepare against her the nations, with the *kings* of the *Medes,* the captains thereof, and the rulers thereof.” The drying of the channel of the river *Euphrates,* to *prepare the way* for these kings and captains of the east, to enter into that city, under its high walls, was the last thing done by the besiegers of *Babylon,* before her actual destruction. In like manner, the sixth is the last vial but one of God’s wrath on the mystical *Babylon*; and the effect of it is the drying up of the channel, the last thing done against it before its actual destruction by the seventh vial. This opens the way for those who fight in a spiritual war against it, speedily to bring on its ruin.

Hence I think it may without dispute be determined, that by the river *Euphrates* in the prophecy of this vial, is meant something appertaining to the mystical *Babylon,* or the antichristian church and kingdom, that serves it, in a way answerable to that in which the river *Euphrates* served old *Babylon,* and the removal of which will in like manner prepare the way for the enemies to destroy her. And therefore what we have to do in the first place, in order to find out what is intended by the river *Euphrates* in this prophecy, is to consider how the literal *Euphrates* served old *Babylon.* And it may be noted, that *Euphrates* was of remarkable benefit to that city in two respects: it served the city as a *supply*; it was let through the midst of the city by an artificial canal, and ran through the midst of the palace of the king of *Babylon*; that part of his palace called the *old palace,* standing on one side, and the other part called the *new palace,* on the other; with communications from one part to another, above the waters, by a bridge, and under the waters, by a vaulted or arched passage; that the city, and especially the palace, might be plentifully supplied with water. Another way that the waters of *Euphrates* served *Babylon,* was as an *impediment* and *obstacle* in the way of its enemies, to hinder their access to destroy it. For there was a last moat round the city, without the walls, of prodigious width and depth, filled with the water of the river, to hinder the access of her besiegers: and at each end of the city, the river served instead of walls. And therefore when *Cyrus* had dried up the river, the moat was emptied, and the channel of the river under the walls left dry; and so his way was prepared.

Therefore it is natural to suppose, that by *drying up the waters* of the river *Euphrates,* in the prophecy of the destruction of the new *Babylon,* to prepare the way of her enemies, is meant the drying up her *incomes* and *supplies*; and the removal of those things which hitherto have been the chief *obstacles* in the way of those who in this book are represented as at war with her, and seeking her destruction; (Revelation 19. to the end., and Rev. 12: 7.) those things which have hindered their progress and success, or have been the chief *impediments* in the way of the protestant religion. The first thing is the drying of the streams of wealth, the temporal supplies, revenues, and vast incomes of the *Romish* church, and the riches of the popish dominions. *Waters* in scripture language very often signify *provision* and *supplies,* both temporal and spiritual.[f24](#ft24) The temporal supplies of a people are very often in Scripture called waters; as Isa. 5:13. “Therefore my people is gone into captivity, and their honourable men are famished, and their multitude dried up with thirst,” i.e. deprived of the supports and supplies of life. And the drying up of the waters of a city or kingdom, is often used in scripture prophecy for depriving them of their *wealth,* as the Scripture explains itself, Hos. 13:15. “His spring shall become dry, and his fountain shall be dried up; he shall spoil the treasure of all pleasant vessels.” Isa. 15: 6, 7. “The waters of Nimrim shall be desolate; for the hay is withered; the grass faileth; there is no green thing. Therefore the abundance they have gotten, and that which they have laid up, shall they carry away to the brook of the willows.” The *brook of the willows* seems to refer to the waters of *Assyria* or *Chaldea,* whose streams abounded with willows. (Compare Psa. 137: 2.) So that the carrying away of the treasures of *Moab,* and the adding of them to the treasures *of Assyria,* is here represented by the figure of turning away the waters of *Nimrim* from the country of *Moab,* and adding them to the waters of *Assyria,* as the prophecy explains itself.

Yea, even in the prophecies of the destruction of *Babylon* itself, the depriving her of her treasures, seems to be one thing intended by the drying up of her waters. This seems manifest by the words of the prophecy in Jer. 50:37, 38. “A sword is upon her treasures, and they shall be robbed; a drought is upon her waters, and they shall be dried up.” Compared with chap. Jer. 51:13. “O thou that dwellest upon many waters, abundant in treasures:” with ver. 36. “I will dry up her sea, and make her springs dry.” The wealth, revenues, and vast incomes of the church of *Rome,* are the *waters* by which that *Babylon* has been nourished and supported; these are the waters which the popish clergy and members of the *Romish* hierarchy thirst after, and are continually drinking down, with insatiable appetite; and they are waters that have been flowing into that spiritual city like a great river; ecclesiastical persons possessing a very great part of the popish dominions. Accordingly, this *Babylon* is represented as vastly rich, in the prophecy of the *Apocalypse,* especially in the 17th and 18th chapters. These are especially the waters that supply the palace of the king of this new *Babylon, viz.* the pope; as the river *Euphrates* ran through the midst of the palace of the king of old *Babylon.*

The *revenues* of the pope have been like *waters of a great river,* coming into his palace, from innumerable fountains, and by innumerable lesser streams, coming from many various and distant countries. This prophecy represents to us two cities very contrary the one to the other; *viz. New Babylon* and the *New Jerusalem,* and a river running through the midst of each. The *New Jerusalem,* which signifies the church of Christ, especially in her best estate, is described as having “a river running through the midst of it,” Rev. 22: 1, 2. This river, as might easily be made most evident, by comparing this with abundance of other scriptures, undoubtedly signifies the *divine supplies*; the rich and abundant spiritual incomes and provision of that holy city. Mr. Lowman, in his Exposition, says, *It represents a constant* provision *for the comfortable and happy life of all the inhabitants of this city of God.* And in his notes on the same place, he observes as follows: “Water, (says he,) as necessary to the support of life, and as it contributes in great cities, especially in hot eastern countries, to the ornament of the place, and delight of the inhabitants, is a very proper representation of the enjoyment of all things, both for the support and pleasure of life.” As the river that runs through the new *Jerusalem,* the church of Christ, refreshing that holy spiritual society, signifies their spiritual supplies, to satisfy their spiritual thirst; so the river that runs through the new *Babylon,* the antichristian church, that wicked carnal society, signifies, according to the opposite character of the city, her worldly, *carnal supplies,* to satisfy their carnal desires and thirstings.

The new *Jerusalem* is called in this book the *Paradise of God*; and therefore is represented as having the tree of life growing in it, (Rev. 2: 7. and Rev. 22: 2.) And it being described, as though a river ran through the midst of it, there seems to be some allusion to the ancient paradise in *Eden,* of which we are told that there ran a river through the midst of it to water it; (Gen. 2:10.) i.e. to supply the plants of it with nourishment. And this river was this very same river *Euphrates,* which afterwards ran through *Babylon.* And in one and the other, it represented the divers *supplies* of two opposite cities. In *Eden,* it represented the *spiritual supplies* and wealth of the true Christian church, in her spiritual advancement and glory; (Rev. 22: 1, 2.) In the other, it represented the outward *carnal supplies* of the false antichristian church, in her worldly pomp and vain glory, (Rev. 16:12.) When the waters that supply this mystical *Babylon* come to be dried up in this sense, it will prepare the way for *the enemies of antichristian corruption,* that seek her overthrow. The *wealth* of the church of *Rome,* and of the powers that support it, is very much its *defence.* After the streams of her revenues and riches are dried up, or very greatly diminished, her walls will be a it were broken down, and she will become weak and defenceless, and exposed to easy ruin.[f25](#ft25)

As the river *Euphrates* served the city *Babylon* for *supply*; so, as before observed, it served as an *impediment* or *obstacle* to hinder the access of its enemies: for there was a vast moat round the city, filled with the water of the river, which was left empty when *Euphrates* was dried up. And therefore we may suppose, that another thing meant by the effect of the sixth vial, is the removal of those things which hitherto have been the *chief obstacles* to the progress of true religion, and the victory of the church of Christ over her enemies. These have been the corrupt doctrine and *practices* which have prevailed in protestant countries, the *doubts* and *difficulties* that attend many doctrine of the true religion, and the many *divisions* and *contentions* that subsist among protestants. The removal of those would wonderfully prepare the way for Christ and his armies to go forward and prevail against their enemies, in a glorious propagation of true religion. So that this vial, which is to prepare the way for Christ and his people, seems to have respect to that remarkable *preparing of the way* for Christ, by *levelling mountains, exalting valleys, drying up rivers,* and *removing stumbling-blocks,* which is often spoken of in the prophecies, as what shall next precede the church’s latter-day glory; (as Isa. 42:13,. &c.) “The Lord shall go forth as a mighty man; he shall stir up jealousy as a man of war; he shall prevail against his enemies. I will make waste mountains and hills, and dry up all their herbs; and I will make the rivers islands, and I will dry up the pools; and I will bring the blind by a way that they know not, and I will load them in paths that they have not known; I will make darkness light before them, and crooked things straight: these things will I do unto them, and not forsake them.” (Isa. 40: 3-5.) “Prepare ye the way of the Lord; make straight in the desert a highway for our God: every valley shall be exalted, and every mountain and hill shall be made low, and the crooked shall be made straight, and rough places plain; and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together.” (Isa. 11:15, 16.) “And the Lord shall utterly destroy the tongue of the Egyptian sea, and with his mighty wind shall he shake his hand over the river, and shall smite it in the seven streams thereof, and make men go over dry-shod: and there shall be an highway for the remnant of his people which shall be left from *Assyria,* like as it was to *Israel,* in the day that he came out of the land of *Egypt*.” (Isa. 57:14.) “Cast ye up, cast ye up, prepare the way, take up the stumblingblock out of the way of my people.” And, (Isa. 62:10.) “Go through, go through the gates; prepare ye the way of the people; cast up, cast up the highway; gather out the stones; lift up a standard for the people.” (Ze. 10:10-12.) “I will bring them again also out of the land of *Egypt* and gather them out of *Assyria.*; and I will bring them into the land of *Gilead* and *Lebanon*; and place shall not be found for them. And he shall pass through the sea with affliction, and shall smite the waves of the sea; and all the deeps of the river shall dry up; and the pride of *Assyria* shall be brought down, and the sceptre of *Egypt* shall depart away: and I will strengthen them in the Lord, and they shall walk up and down in his name, saith the Lord.”

And it is worthy to be remarked, that as *Cyrus* destroying *Babylon,* letting go God’s captives from thence, and restoring *Jerusalem,* is certainly typical of Christ’s destroying mystical *Babylon,* delivering his people from her tyranny, and gloriously building up the spiritual *Jerusalem* in the latter days; so God preparing *Cyrus’s* way, by drying up the river *Euphrates,* is spoken in similar terms, to signify the preparing of Christ’s way, when he shall come to accomplish the latter event Thus God says concerning *Cyrus,* (Isa. 45: 2.) “I will go before thee, and *make crooked places straight*.” And, (ver. 13.) “I will direct, or make straight, (as it is in the margin,) all his ways.” This is like Isa. 40: 2, 4. “Prepare ye the way of the Lord; make straight in the desert a highway for our God. The crooked things shall be made straight.” (Isa. 42:16.) “I will make darkness light before them, and crooked things straight.”[f26](#ft26)

It is true, we do not know how long this vial may continue running, and so Christ’s way preparing, before it is fully prepared: but yet, if there be reason to think the effect of this vial is begun, or is near, then there is reason also to think that the beginning of that great work of God’s Spirit, in the revival of religion, which, before it is finished, will issue in antichrist’s ruin, is not far off. For it is pretty manifest, that the *beginning* of this work will accompany the *sixth* vial. For the gathering together of the armies on both sides, on the side of Christ and antichrist, to that great battle that shall issue in the overthrow of the latter, will be under this vial; (compare Rev. 16:12, 13, 14,. with Rev. 19:11, to the end.) And it is plain, that Christ manifesting himself, wonderfully appearing, after long hiding himself, to plead his own and his people’s cause, and riding forth against his enemies in a glorious manner and his people following him in pure linen, or *the practice of righteousness and pure religion* will be the alarm to antichrist, and cause him to gather that vast host to make the utmost opposition. But this alarm and gathering together is represented as being under the sixth vial. So that it will be a great *revival,* and a mighty *progress* of true religion under the sixth vial, eminently threatening the speedy and utter overthrow of *Satan’s* kingdom on earth, that will so mightily rouse the old serpent to exert himself with such exceeding violence, in that greatest conflict and struggle that ever he had with Christ and the church, since the world stood.

All the seven vials bring terrible *judgments* upon antichrist, but there seems to be something distinguishing in the three last, the *fifth*, *sixth* and *seventh, viz. That they more directly tend to overthrow his kingdom*; and accordingly, each of them is attended with a great reviving of religion. *The fifth* vial was attended with such a revival and reformation, as greatly weakened and diminished the *throne* or kingdom of the beast, and went far towards its ruin. It seems as though the *sixth* vial should he much more so; for it is the distinguishing note of this vial that it is the *preparatory,* which more than any other vial *prepares the way* for Christ’s coming to destroy the kingdom *of antichrist, and* to set up his own kingdom in the world.

Besides, those things which belong to the *preparation of Christ’s way,* so often represented by levelling mountains, drying up rivers, &c. *viz. Unravelling intricacies, and removing difficulties attending Christian* doctrine; *distinguishing between true religion and its false appearances*; *detecting and exploring errors and corrupt principles*; *reforming the wicked lives of professors,* which have been the chief stumbling-blocks and obstacles that have hitherto hindered the progress of true religion: these things are the proper work of the Spirit of God, promoting and advancing divine light and true piety, and can he the effect of nothing else.

And that the *beginning* of that glorious work of God’s Spirit, which shall finally bring on the church’s latter-day glory, will accompany that other effect of this vial turning the streams of the wealth of the world, bringing its treasures, and the gains of its trade and navigation, into the true protestant church of Christ seems very manifest, because this very effect is spoken of as that which shall be at the beginning of this glorious work. Isa. 60: 8, 9. “Who are these that fly as a cloud, and as doves to their windows? Surely the isles shall wait for me, and the ships of Tarshish *first,* to bring thy sons from far, their silver and gold with them, unto the name of the Lord thy God, and to the Holy One of Israel, because he hath glorified thee.”

So that it is to be hoped, that before this effect, now probably begun, is at an end, the Spirit of God will so *influence the hearts of the protestants,* that they will be disposed to devote to the service of God the silver and gold they take from their popish enemies, and the gains of their trade and navigation, both to the *East* and *West Indies,* so that *their merchandise and hire shall be holiness to the Lord.*

Agreeably to what has been supposed, that an extraordinary outpouring of the Spirit of God is to accompany this *sixth* vial; so the beginning of a work of extraordinary awakening has already attended the probable beginning of it, continued in one place or other for many years past: although it has been, in some places, mingled with much enthusiasm, after the manner of things in their first beginnings, unripe, and mixed with much crudity. But it is to be hoped a far more pure, extensive, and glorious revival of religion is not far off, which will more properly be the beginning of that work which in its issue shall overthrow the kingdom of antichrist and of *Satan* through the world. But God *will be inquired of for this, by the house* of Israel, *to do it for them.*

If, notwithstanding all I have said, it be still judged there is sufficient reason to determine, that the ruin of antichrist is at *a very great distance*; and if all I have said as arguing that the beginning of that glorious revival of religion, which in its continuance and progress will destroy the kingdom of antichrist, is not very far off be judged to be of no force; yet it will not follow, that our complying with what is proposed to us in the late *Memorial* from *Scotland,* will be in vain, or not followed with such spiritual blessings, as will richly recompense the pains of such extraordinary prayer for the Holy Spirit, and the revival of religion. If God does not grant that greatest of all effusions of his Spirit, so soon as we desire; yet we shall have the conscious satisfaction of having employed ourselves in a manner that is certainly agreeable to Christ’s will and frequent commands in being much in prayer for this mercy, much more than has heretofore been common with Christians and there will be all reason to hope, that we shall receive some blessed token of his acceptance. If the fall of mystical *Babylon,* and the work of God’s Spirit that shall bring it to pass, be at several hundred years distance; yet, it follows not that there will be no happy *revivals of religion* before that time, which shall be richly worth the most diligent, earnest, and constant prayer.

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SECTION 5**—**THE CHARGE OF NOVELTY, ANSWERED.

I would say something to one objection more, and then hasten to the conclusion of this discourse. Some may be ready to object, that what is proposed in this *Memorial* is a *new thing,* such as never was put in practice in the church of God before.

If there be something *circumstantially* new in it, this cannot be a sufficient objection. The duty *of prayer* is no new duty. For many of God’s people expressly to agree, as touching *something they shall ask* in prayer, is no new thing. For God’s people to agree on circumstances of *time and place* for united prayer, according to their own discretion, is no new thing. For *many,* in *different places,* to agree to offer up *extraordinary prayers* to God, at the *same time,* as a token of their union, is no new thing; but has been commonly practised in the appointment of days of fasting and prayer for special mercies. And if the people of God should engage in the duty of prayer for the coming of Christ’s kingdom, in a *new manner* that they resolve not to be so negligent in this duty, as has been common with professors of religion heretofore, but will be more frequent and fervent in it this would be such a new thing as *ought* to be, and would be only to *reform a former negligence.* And for the people of God in various parts of the world, visibly, and by express agreement, to *unite* for this extraordinary prayer, is no more than their duty; and no more than what it is foretold the people of God should *actually* do, before the time comes of the church’s promised glory on earth. And if this be a *duty,* then it is a duty to come into some *method* to render this *practicable*: but it is not practicable (as was shown before) but by *this method,* or some other *equivalent.*

And as to *this particular method,* proposed to promote union in extraordinary prayer God’s people in various parts setting apart fixed seasons, to return at certain periods, wherein they agree to offer up their prayers at the same time it is not so new as some may possibly imagine. This may appear by what follows; which is a part of a paper, dispersed abroad in *Great Britain* and *Ireland,* from London*,* in the year 1712, being the latter end of Queen *Anne’s* reign, and very extensively complied with, entitled, “A serious call from the city to the country, to join with them in setting apart some time, *viz.* from seven to eight, every Tuesday morning, for the solemn seeking of God, each one in his closet, now in this so critical a juncture. Jon. 1: 6. ‘Call upon God, if so be that God will think upon us, that we perish not.’” What follows is an extract from it: “You have formerly been called upon to the like duty, and have complied with it; and that not without success. It is now thought highly seasonable to renew the call. It is hoped that you will not be more backward, when it is so apparent that there is even greater need. It is scarce imaginable how a professing people should stand in greater need of prayer, than we do at this day. You were formerly bespoke from that very pertinent text, Ze. 8:21. “The inhabitants of one city shall go to another, saying, Let us go speedily to pray before the Lord, (or, as the marginal reading, more expressive of the original reading, is,) continually, from day to day, to entreat the face of the Lord.” According to this excellent pattern, we of this city, the metropolis of our land, think ourselves obliged to call upon our brethren in *Great Britain* and *Ireland,* at a time when our hearts cannot but meditate terror, and our flesh tremble for fear of God, and are afraid of his righteous judgments: those past being for the most part forgotten; and the signs of the times foreboding evil to come, being by the generality little, if at all, regarded: we cannot therefore but renew our earnest request, that all who make conscience of praying for the peace of *Jerusalem,* who wish well to *Zion,* who would have us and our posterity a nation of *British* protestants, and not of popish bigots and *French* slaves, would give us (as far as real and not pretended necessity will give leave) a meeting at the throne of grace, at the hour mentioned; there to wrestle with God, for turning away his anger from us, for our deliverance from the hands of his and our enemies, for turning the councils of all *Ahitophels,* at home and abroad, into foolishness; for mercy to the queen and kingdom; for a happy peace, or successful war so long as the matter shall continue undetermined; for securing the protestant succession in the illustrious house of *Hanover,* (by good and evil wishes to which, the friends and enemies of our religion and civil rights are so essentially distinguished,) and especially for the influences of divine grace upon the rising generation, particularly the seed of the righteous, that the offspring of our Christian heroes may never be the plague of our church and country. And we desire that this solemn prayer be begun the first Tuesday after sight, and continued at least the summer of this present year, 1712. And we think every modest, reasonable, and just request, such as this, should not on any account be denied us; since we are not laying a burden on others, to which we will not most willingly put our own shoulders; nay, indeed, count it much more a blessing than a burden. We hope this will not be esteemed by serious protestants, of any denomination, a needless step; much less do we fear being censured by any such, as fanciful and melancholy, on account of such a proposal. We with them believe a providence, know and acknowledge that our God is a God hearing prayer.

Scripture recordeth, and our age is not barren of instances, of God’s working marvellous deliverances for his people in answer to humble, believing, and importunate prayer; especially when prayer and reformation go together; which is what we desire. Let this counsel be acceptable to us, in this day of the church’s calamity, and our common fears. Let us seek the Lord while he may be found, and call upon him while he is near. Let us humble ourselves under the mighty hand of God. Let us go and pray unto our God, and he will hearken unto us. We shall seek him and find him, when we search for him with all our hearts. Pray for the peace of *Jerusalem*: they shall prosper that love her. And may *Zion’s* friends and enemies both cry out with wonder, when they see the work of God; Behold they pray! What hath God wrought! Verily there is a God that judgeth in the earth.”

“*Postscript.* It is desired and hoped, that if any are hindered from attending this work at the above mentioned hour, they will nevertheless set apart an hour weekly for it.”

God speedily and wonderfully heard and answered those who were united in that extraordinary prayer, in suddenly scattering those black clouds which threatened the nation and the protestant interest with ruin, at that time; in bringing about, in so remarkable a manner, that happy change in the state of affairs in the nation, which was after the queen’s death, by bringing in King *George* the First, just at the time when the enemies of the religion and liberties of the nation had ripened their designs to be put in speedy execution. And we see in the beginning of this extract, that what is proposed, is mentioned as being no new thing, but that God’s people in *Great Britain* had *formerly* been called upon to the like duty, and had complied, not without *success.* Such agreements have several times been proposed in *Scotland,* before this which is now proposed to us; there was a proposal published for this very practice, in the year 1732, and another in 1735. So that it appears this objection of *novelty* is built on a mistake.

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SECTION 6. — CONCLUDING CONSIDERATIONS.

NOW, upon the whole, I desire every serious Christian who may read this discourse, calmly and deliberately to consider, whether he can excuse himself from complying with what has been proposed to us, and requested of us, by those ministers of Christ in *Scotland,* who are the authors of the late *Memorial.* God has stirred up a part of his church, in a distant part of the world, to be in an extraordinary manner seeking and crying to him, that he would appear to favour *Zion,* as he has promised. And they are applying themselves to us, to join with them; and make that very proposal to us, which is spoken of in my text, and in like manner and circumstances. The members of one church, in one country, are coming to others in distant countries, saying, *Let us go speedily and constantly to pray before the Lord, and to seek the Lord of hosts.* Will it not become us readily to say, *I will go also*? What these servants of Christ ask of us, is not silver or gold, or any of our outward substance, or that we would put ourselves to any cost, or do any thing that will be likely to expose us to any remarkable trouble, difficulty, or suffering in our outward interest; but only that we would help together with them, by our prayers to God, for the greatest mercy in the world; a mercy which as much concerns us as them; for the glory of their Lord and ours; for the great advancement of our common interest and happiness, and the happiness of our fellow-creatures, through all nations; a mercy, of which, at this day especially, there is great need; a mercy, which we, in this land, do stand in particular need of; a mercy, which the word of God requires us to make the subject matter of our prayers above all other mercies, and gives us more encouragement to pray earnestly and unitedly to him for, than any other mercy; and a mercy, which the providence of God towards the world of mankind, at this day, loudly calls the people of God to pray for. I think, we cannot reasonably doubt but that these ministers have acted a part becoming disciples of the great Messiah, and ministers of his kingdom; and have done the will of God, according to his word, in setting forward such an affair at this day, and in proposing it to us. And therefore, I desire it may be considered, whether we shall not really sin against God, in refusing to comply with their proposal and request, or in neglecting it, and turning it by, with but little notice and attention; therein disregarding that which is truly a call of God to us.

The ministers that make this proposal to us, are no separatists or schismatics; are no promoters of public disorders, nor of any wildness or extravagance in matters of religion; but are quiet, peaceable members and ministers of the church of *Scotland,* who have lamented the late divisions and breaches of that church. If any shall say, they cannot judge of their character, but must take it on trust from others, because they conceal their names; in answer to this, I would say, That I presume no sober person will say that he has any reason to suspect them to be any other than gentlemen of honest intention. Be assured, there is no appearance of any thing else but an upright design in their proposal; and that they have not mentioned their names, is an argument of it. It may well be presumed, from the manner of their expressing themselves in the *Memorial* itself, they concealed their names from what perhaps may be called an excess of modesty; choosing to be at the greatest distance from appearing to set forth themselves to the view of the world, as the heads of a great affair, and the first projectors and movers of something extraordinary. And therefore, they are careful to tell us, that they do not propose the affair, but as a thing already set on foot; and do not tell us who first projected it. The proposal is made to us in a very proper and prudent manner, with all appearance of Christian modesty and sincerity, and with a very prudent guard against any thing that looks like superstition, or whatsoever might entangle a tender conscience. Far from any appearance of design to promote a particular party, or denomination of Christians, in opposition to others, with all appearance of the contrary, it is their charitable request, that none would by any means conceive of any such thing to be in their view, and that all of every denomination and opinion concerning the late religious commotions would join with them in seeking the common interest of the kingdom of Christ.

And therefore, I think, none can be in the way of their duty in neglecting a proposal in itself excellent, and which they have reason to think is made with upright intentions, merely because the proposers modestly conceal their names. I do not see how any serious person, who has even an ill opinion of late religious stirs, can have any colour of reason to refuse a compliance with this proposal, on that account. The more disorders, extravagancies, and delusions of the devil have lately prevailed, the more need have we to pray earnestly to God, for his Holy Spirit, to promote *true religion,* in opposition to the grand deceiver, and all his works. And the more such prayer as is proposed, is answered, the more effectually will all that is contrary to sober and pure religion be extirpated and exploded.

One would think that each who favours the dust of *Zion,* when he hears that God is stirring up a considerable number of his ministers and people to unite in extraordinary prayer, for the revival of religion and the advancement of his kingdom, should greatly *rejoice* on this occasion. If we lay to heart the present calamities of the church of Christ, and long for that blessed alteration which God has promised, one would think it should be natural to rejoice at the appearance of something in so dark a day, which is so promising a token. Would not our friends that were lately in captivity in *Canada,* who earnestly longed for deliverance, have rejoiced to have heard of any thing that seemed to forebode the approach of their redemption? And particularly, may we not suppose such of them as were religious persons, would greatly have rejoiced to have understood that there was stirred up in Goers people an extraordinary spirit of prayer for their redemption? I do not know why it would not be as natural for us to rejoice at the like hopeful token of the redemption of *Zion,* if we made her interest our own, and preferred *Jerusalem* above our chief joy.

If we are indeed called of God to comply with the proposal now made to us, then let me beseech all who sincerely love the interest of real Christianity, notwithstanding any diversity of opinion and former disputes, now to unite, in this affair, with one heart and voice: and *let us go speedily to pray before the Lord.* There is no need that one should wait for another. If we can get others our neighbours to join with us, and so can conveniently spend the quarterly seasons with praying societies, this is desirable; but if not, why should we wholly neglect the duty proposed? Why should not we perform it by ourselves, uniting in heart and practice, as far as we are able, with those who in distant places are engaged in that duty at that time?

If it be agreeable to the mind and will of God, that we should comply with the *Memorial,* by praying for the coming of Christ’s kingdom, in the manner therein proposed, then doubtless it is the duty of all to comply in that respect also, *viz.* in endeavouring, as for as in us lies, to *promote others joining* in *such prayer,* and to render this union and agreement as *extensive* as may be. Private Christians may have many advantages and opportunities for this; but especially ministers, inasmuch as they not only are by office overseers of whole congregations of God’s people, and their guides in matters of religion, but ordinarily have a far more extensive acquaintance and influence abroad, than private Christians in common have.

And I hope, that such as are convinced it is their duty to comply with and encourage this design, will remember we ought not only to go *speedily* to pray before the Lord, and to seek his mercy, but also to go *constantly.* We should unite in our practice these two things, which our Saviour unites in his precept, PRAYING and not fainting. If we should continue some years, and nothing remarkable in providence should appear as though God heard and answered, we should act very unbecoming believers, if we should therefore begin to be disheartened, and grow dull and slack in seeking of God so great a mercy. It is very apparent from the word of God, that he is wont often to try the faith and patience of his people, when crying to him for some great and important mercy, by withholding the mercy sought, for a season; and not only so, but at first to cause an increase of dark appearances. And yet he, without fail, at last succeeds those who continue instant in prayer with all perseverance, and “will not let him go except he blesses.” It is now proposed that this extraordinary united prayer should continue for *seven years,* from *November* 1746. Perhaps some who appear forward to engage, may begin to think the time long, before the seven years are out; and may account it a dull story, to go on for so long time, praying in this extraordinary method, while all yet continues *dark* without any dawnings of the wished-for light, or appearance in providence of the near approach of the desired mercy. But let it be considered, whether it will not be a poor business, if our faith and patience is so short-winded, that we cannot be willing to wait upon God for seven years, in a way of taking this little pains, in seeking a mercy so infinitely vast. For my part, I sincerely wish and hope, that there may not *be an end of extraordinary united prayer,* among God’s people, for the effusions of the blessed Spirit, when the seven years are ended; but that it will be continued, either in this method, or some other, by a *new agreement,* that will be entered into with greater engagedness, and more abundant alacrity, than this is; and that extraordinary united prayer for such a mercy will *be further propagated and extended,* than it can be expected to be in seven years. But, at the same time, I hope God’s people, who unite in this agreement, will see some tokens for good before these seven years are out, that shall give them to see, God has not said to the seed of *Jacob,* Seek ye me in vain; and shall serve greatly to animate and encourage them to go *on in united prayers for the advancement of Christ’s kingdom,* with increasing fervency. But whatever our hopes may be in this respect, we must be content to be ignorant of *the times and seasons,* which the Father hath put in his power; and must be willing that God should answer prayer, and fulfil his own glorious promises, in *his own time*; remembering such instructions, counsels, and promises, of the word of God as these, Psa. 27:14. “Wait on the Lord, be of good courage, and he shall strengthen thine heart; wait, I say, on the Lord.” Hab. 2: 3, 4. “For the vision is yet for an appointed time; but in the end it shall speak, and not lie: though it tarry, wait for it; because it will surely come, it will not tarry.” Mic. 7: 7. “I will look unto the Lord, I will wait for the God of my salvation: my God will hear me.” Isa. 25: 8, 9. “God will wipe away tears from off all faces, and the rebuke of his people shall he take away from off all the earth; for the Lord hath spoken it. And it shall be said in that day, Lo, this is our God! we have waited for him, and he will save us: this is JEHOVAH! we have waited for him, we will be glad and rejoice in his salvation.”

Amen.

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FOOTNOTES

**[ft1](#rnote01)** This preface was signed by Joseph Sewell, Thomas Prince, John Webb, Thomas Foxcroft, and Joshua Gee.

**[ft2](#rnote02)** As may be seen by comparing ver. 3. with Isa. 60:14. —ver. 4. With Isa. 65:20.22. and Isa. 33:24. — ver. 6, 7, & with Eze. 37: 2, 11, 12. 21. —ver. 7. with Isa. 43: 5, 6. and 49:12. and 59:19. — ver. 12, 13. with Hos. 2:21, 22. and Eze. 34:22-39. ver. & 12, 13. with Eze. 36:28-30. —ver. 13. with Zep. 3:20. and Isa. 19:24. — ver. 19, with Isa. 61: 3. and Jer. 31:12, 13, 14.

**f**[**t3**](#rnote03) The meaning is, the first Tuesdays of February, May, August, and November, or the first convenient days after these.

**[ft4](#rnote04)** Alluding, probably, to the rebellion in 1743, and the defeat of the rebels. — W.

**[ft5](#rnote05)** See Gen. 12:3. 13:18. 22:18. 26:4. and 28:14.

**[ft6](#rnote06)** Lu. 24:49. Act. 1: 4. and Act. 2:33, 39. Gal. 3:14. Eph. 1:13. And Eph. 3: 6.

**[ft7](#rnote07)** The number of the inhabitants of the earth will doubtless then be vastly multiplied; and the number of redeemed ones much more. If we should suppose that glorious day to last no more than literally a thousand years, and that at the beginning of that thousand years the world of mankind should be but just as numerous as it is now, and that the number should be doubled, during that time of great health and peace and the universal blessing of heaven, once only in a hundred years, the number at the end of a thousand years would be more than n thousand times greater than it is now; and if it should be doubled once in fifty years, (which probably the number of the inhabitants of New England has ordinarily been, in about half that time.) then at the end of the thousand years, there would be more than a million inhabitants on the face of the earth, where there is one now. And there is reason to think that through the greater part of this period, at least, the number of saints will, in their increase, bear a proportion to the increase of the number of inhabitants. And it must he considered, that if the number of mankind at the beginning of this period be no more than equal to the present number, yet we may doubtless conclude, that the number of true saints will be immensely greater; when instead of the few true and thorough Christians now in some few countries, every nation on the face of the whole earth shall be converted to Christianity, and every country shall be full of true Christians; so that the successive multiplication of true saints through the thousand years, will begin with that vast advantage, beyond the multiplication of mankind; where the latter is begun from units, the other doubtless will begin with. hundreds, if not thousands. How much greater then will be the number of true converts, that will be brought to a participation of the benefits of Christ’s redemption, during that period, than in all other times put together! I think, the foregoing things considered, we shall be very moderate in our conjectures, if we say, it is probable that there will be a hundred thousand times more, that will actually be redeemed to God by Christ’s blood, during that period of the church’s prosperity, than ever had been before, from the beginning of the world to that time.

**[ft8](#rnote08)** Isa. 49: 8. and so on to Isa. 49:23. ver. 23. and Isa. 59: 2. 61:2. Taken with the context in that and the preceding and following chapters.

**[ft9](#rnote09)** See Isa. 44:23. Isa. 49:13. Psa. 69:34. 35. Psa. 96:11, 12. and Psalm 98.7, 8.

**[ft10](#rnote10)** In this passage the prophet doubtless has respect to the same glorious restoration and advancement of his church that is spoken of in the next chapter, and in all the following chapters to the end of the book.

**[ft11](#rnote11)** The prophets, in their prophecies of the restoration and advancement of the church, very often speak of it as what shall he done in answer to the prayers of God’s people. Isa. 25: 9. Isa. 26: 9, 12, 13, 16. 17, to the end. Chap. Isa. 33: 2. Psa. 102:13-22. Jer. 3:21. Isa. 65:24. Isa. 41:17. Hos. 5:15. with 6:1, 2, 3. and Hos. 14: 2, to the end. Ze. 10: 6. Ze. 12:10. and Ze. 13: 9. Isa. 55: 6. with ver. 12, 13. Jer. 33: 3. The prophecies of future glorious times of the church are often introduced with a prayer of the church for her deliverance and advancement, prophetically uttered: as in Isa. 51: 9, &c. Chap. Isa. 63:11, to the end, and Isaiah 64. throughout.

**[ft12](#rnote12)** Exo. 2:23. and Exo. 3: 7. The great restoration of the church in the latter day, is spoken of as resembled by this; as Isa. 64: 1-4. Isa. 11:11, 15. 16. Isaiah 43.2, 3, 16-19. 51:10, 11, 15. Isaiah 63.11, 12, 13. Zechariah 10, 11. Hos. 2:14, 15.

**[ft13](#rnote13)** See Jer. 29:10-14. and Jer. 50: 4. 5. Daniel 9. throughout. Ezra. 8:21. &c. Neh. 1: 4. to the end. Neh. 4: 4, 5. and Nehemiah 9. throughout.

**[ft14](#rnote14)** Particularly God’s preserving and delivering the nation, when in so great danger of ruin by the late rebellion; and his preserving New England, and the other British colonies in America, in so remarkable a manner, from the great armament from France, prepared and sent against us the last year; and the almost miraculous success given us against our enemies at Cape-Breton the year before, disappointing their renewed preparations and fresh attempt against these colonies, this present year, (1747.) by delivering up the strength of their fleet into the hands of the English, as they were in their way hither And also in protecting us from time to time from armies by land that have come against us from Canada, since the beginning of the present war with France. Besides many strange instances of protection of particular forts and settlements, showing a manifest interposition of the hand of heaven, to the observation of some of our enemies, and even of the savages. And added to these, the late unexpected restoring of the greater part of our many captives in Canada, by those that held them prisoners there. It appears to me, that God has gone much out of his usual way. in his exercises of mercy, patience, and long suffering, in these instances.

**[ft15](#rnote15)** Compared with Rev. 19:16. and following verses, and Rev. 16:16, 17.

**[ft16](#rnote16)** Here if any one shall say, that the ascension of the witnesses into heaven in the sight of their enemies, may, as has more generally been supposed, signify the church’s last victory and triumph over her antichristian enemies, and final deliverance from them and yet the battle between antichrist and the witnesses, spoken of, Rev. 11: 7. wherein the witnesses are slain, may not be the same with the last and greatest battle between antichrist and the church, Revelation 16. and 19. which immediately precedes and issues in the church’s final victory and deliverance they will say that which the prophecies give no reason, nor allow any room, to suppose. That last battle between the church and antichrist, wherein Christ and his people obtain a complete victory, is evidently one of the greatest and most remarkable events foretold in all the Apocalypse; and there is no one thing, unless it be the consummation of all things, in the two last chapters, that is described in so solemn and august a manner. And the description shows that it is an event which with its circumstances must take up much time. There is vast preparation made for it by the church’s enemies: the devils, in order to stir men up, and gather them together, to this “battle of that great day of God Almighty, go forth unto the kings of the earth and of the whole world,” to propagate various kinds of delusions, far and wide, all over the world: which, undoubtedly, must take up many years time: Rev. 16:13, 14. And then great preparation is made in the church of God, to make opposition; Rev. 19:11-17. Now can any reasonably suppose, in what is represented, chap. 11. of a great conflict between antichrist and God’s people wherein the latter are overcome and slain, lie dead three days (or three year) and a half, their enemies triumphing over them: but yet, rising again from the dead in the midst of this triumph of their enemies, and ascending into heaven, while the enemies stand astonished and amazed spectators that before they ascend they continue long to encounter with antichrist in a new conflict? For, is it not plain that herein their enemies, after long time to prepare, should engage with them with vastly greater preparations, strength, and violence than before, and should wage war with them with the mightiest army that ever was gathered against the church. and in the greatest battle that ever was fought?

Besides, the witnesses ascending into heaven in the sight of their enemies, spoken of, chap. 11. cannot be the same with the church’s gaining a glorious ascendant over her enemies, in her final victory over antichrist, spoken, Rev. 16:19. because the descriptions of the events by no means answer each other. For, observe, it is said, that when the witnesses “arose, and stood on their feet, and ascended into heaven the same hour there was a great earthquake;” but this does not seem to answer to what is described, Rev. 16:18. “And there were voices, and thunders, and lightnings, and there was a great earthquake, such as was not since men were upon the earth, so mighty an earthquake and so great.” It was said, that, at the time of the first earthquake, (Rev. 11:13.) “the tenth part of the city fell:” but how far does this fall short of what is described, as attending the great earthquake! (Rev. 15: 19. 20.) “And the great city was divided into three parts, and the cities of the nations fell; and great Babylon came into remembrance before God, to give unto her the cup of the wine of the fierceness of his wrath, and every island fled away, and the mountains were not found.”

It is said of the earthquake, chap. 11. “And in the earthquake were slain of men seven thousand:” but how far is this from answering the slaughter described, Rev. 19:17, &c,! For that is represented as a general slaughter of the kings, captains, mighty men, horses, and armies of the earth, and of the whole world; so that all the fowls that fly in the midst of heaven, as far as the sun shines, are filled with the flesh of the dead carcasses, it being the “flesh of all men, both free and bond, both small and great” (Compare Rev. 16:14.) Who can think, that this great slaughter, thus represented, should in chap. 11. be only called a “slaying seven thousand men?”

If we read this very eleventh chapter through, we shall see that the felling of the tenth part of the city, and the witnesses arising and ascending into heaven, are entirely distinct from the final destruction of antichrist, and that advancement of the church to her latter-day glory, that is consequent upon it The judgments here spoken of. as executed on God’s enemies, are under another woe; and the benefits bestowed on the church, are under another trumpet. For immediately after the account of the rising and ascending of the witnesses, the tenth part of the city falling, and the slaying of the seven thousand men, the affrighting of the rest, and their Riving glory to the God of heaven, follow these words, (ver. 14, 15.) “The second woe is past; and behold the third woe cometh quickly. And the seventh angel sounded; and there were great voices in heaven, saying. The kingdoms of the world are become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ, and he shall reign for ever and ever.” And in the following verses we have an account of the praises sung to God on this occasion. And then in that last verse, we have a brief hint of that same earthquake, the great bait, and those thunders, lightnings, and voices, that we have an account of in the latter part of chap. 16. so that the earthquake mentioned in the last verse of chap. 11. is that great earthquake that attends the last great conflict of the church and her enemies; and not that mentioned ver. 13.

The three woes, are the woes of God on antichrist and his subjects; and the last of them evidently signifies the terrible judgments of God on antichrist, by which God’s wrath upon him shall be fulfilled in his utter destruction. But the calamities on antichrist, attending the rising and ascending of the witnesses such as the falling of the tenth part of the city, and slaying seven thousand men do not belong to this last woe, and therefore do not signify the final destruction of antichrist For the words of ver. 14. will by no means allow of such a supposition; for there, immediately after giving an account of these calamities, it is added, “the second woe a past; and behold, the third woe cometh quickly:” making a most plain and express distinction between the calamities which had already been just mentioned, and those which belong to the third woe, that yet remain to be mentioned. For by being passed, the prophet is to be understood no otherwise, than passed in the declaration and representation; as much as to say, thus an account has been given of the calamities upon antichrist that belong to the second woe; now I proceed to give an account of those dispensations of providence that belong to the third and last woe, which shall prove antichrist’s final destruction, and end in the kingdoms of this world becoming the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ.

What was fulfilled in the reformation, well answers the representation made concerning the witnesses. Rev. 11:11, 12. “Of the spirit of life from God entering into them, and their standing on their feet, and ascending up to heaven, in the sight of their enemies.” A little before the reformation, the state of the church of God and of true religion was lowest of all, and nearest to utter extinction. Antichrist had, after great and long struggles, prevailed against the Waldenses, Albigenses, and Bohemians. The war with the Albigenses seems especially to be intended by the war of the beast with the witnesses spoken of ver. 7. These witnesses to the truth, were the most numerous and considerable, and were those that most tormented the church of Rome.

And the war that was maintained against them, was by far the greatest that ever antichrist had against any of the professors of the truth, before the reformation; and was properly the war of the beast It was the pope that proclaimed the war, that raised the soldiers by his emissaries and priests, preaching the cross, gathering innumerable multitudes of pilgrims from all parts of Christendom, and raising one Crusade after another, which were conducted and managed by the pope’s legates. It was the pope that paid the soldiers with pardons, indulgences, promises of paradise, and such like trumpery. When antichrist had gradually prevailed against these witnesses, with much difficulty and long continued violent struggling, and after innumerable vexations, disasters, and disappointments; the church of God, in the time of Luther and other reformers, revives on a sudden, in a wonderful manner, when such an event was least expected, to the surprise and amazement of their antichristian enemies, and appears in such strength, that the reformed are able to stand on their own legs, and to withstand all the power and rage of the church of Rome. Presently after this revival, the people of God are set on high, having the civil magistrate in many countries on their side, and henceforward have the power of many potent princes engaged for their protection. And this, in sight of their enemies, and greatly to their grief and vexation; who though from time to time they exert their utmost, never are able to prevail against them any more, as they had done in former wars. Oftentimes in Scripture, God’s church dwelling in safety, out of the reach of their enemies, is represented by their dwelling on high, or being set on high, as Psa. 59: 1. Psa. 69:29. Psa. 91:14. Psa. 107:41. Pro. 29:25. Isa. 33:16.

The children of Israel, in their deliverance out of Egypt from their cruel task-masters, who would fain have brought them into bondage again, were said to be “ carried on eagle’s wings,” which flies away towards heaven; so that the Egyptians could not come at them; and they were protected by the cloud that went with them; as the witnesses are said to be caught up to heaven in a cloud. Compare this with Isa. 4: 5. “And the Lord will create upon every dwelling-place of mount Zion. and upon her assemblies, a cloud and smoke by day, and the shining of a flaming fire by night; for upon all the glory shall be a defence.” I shall not pretend to explain the mystery of the three days and a half of the witnesses lying dead, or to determine the precise duration signified by that mystical representation. Possibly no particular measure of time may be intended by it; and yet it may not be without significancy: [Note: Mr. Lowman, in the preface to his paraphrase on the Revelation, page & observes as follows: “Prophetic numbers do not always express a determinate duration, or space of time, any more than they always express a certain number. Prophecy, I acknowledge, uses numbers sometimes, as other expressions, in a figurative meaning, as symbols and hieroglyphics. Thus the number seven sometimes does not denote the precise number seven; but figuratively denotes perfection, or a full and complete number: and the number ten sometimes does not mean precisely ten in number, but many in general, or a considerable number.”] as no particular number of persons is intended by the two witnesses, but in general it intends a small yet a efficient number for less than two witnesses was not sufficient so, perhaps, no particular duration of that low state of the church before the reformation, may be intended by three days and a half. But in general it may be hereby signified, that this time of the triumphing of the wicked, and extremity of God’s church, should be but short. Possibly, three days and a half may be mentioned, because that is the utmost space of time that a dead body can be ordinarily supposed to lie without putrefaction; signifying that at this time the church should be brought to the very brink of utter ruin, yet should be preserved, and made to revive again. And half a day may be mentioned to signify the particular care of Providence in exactly determining this time of his church’s extremity. And probably there may he some reference to the three times (or three years) and a half of the witnesses prophesying in sackcloth; the more apparently to show the disproportion between the time of the church’s welfare, and the time of her enemies’ victory and triumph. The time of the church’s affliction and conflict may be long, and in the issue she may be overcome; but the time of this victory shall be but short in comparison with the other, but as a day to a year. She may as it were be killed, and lie dead, till she comes to the very brink of utter and hopeless ruin; yet God will not suffer her to see corruption. But at that very time when her enemies expected that she should putrify, she shall rise; and be set on high, out of their reach, greatly to their astonishment.

The grand objection against all this, is, that it is said. The witnesses should prophesy twelve hundred and sixty days clothed in sackcloth; and when they have finished their testimony, the beast should make war against them, and kill them, &c. And it seems manifest, that after this they are no longer in sackcloth; for henceforward they are in an exalted state in heaven: therefore, seeing the time of their wearing sackcloth is twelve hundred and sixty days, which is the time of the continuance of antichrist; hence their being slain and rising again must be at the conclusion of this period, and so at the end of antichrist’s reign.

In answer to which I would say, that we can justly infer no more from this prophecy than this. viz. That the twelve hundred and sixty days is the proper time of the church’s trouble and bondage, or being clothed in sackcloth; because it is the appointed time of the reign of antichrist But this does not hinder, but that God, out of his great compassion to his church, should in some respect shorten the days, and grant that she should, in some measure, anticipate the appointed great deliverance that should be at the end of those days. This he has in fact done at the reformation; whereby the church has had a great degree of restoration granted, from the darkness and power of antichrist, before her proper time, which is not the end of the twelve hundred and sixty days. Thus the church of Christ, through the tender mercies of her Father and Redeemer, in some respects anticipates her deliverance from her sorrows and sackcloth: as many parts of the church are hereby brought from under the dominion of the antichristian powers, into a state of power and liberty; though in other respects, the church may be said to continue in sackcloth, and in the wilderness, till the ends of the days; many parts of it still remaining under grievous persecution.

What we render. When they shall have finished their testimony, Mr. Lowman (from Mr. Daubuz) renders. While they shall perform their testimony: and observes, that the original may mean the time of their testimony, as well as the end of it. I might here observe, that we have other instances of God shortening the days of his church’s captivity and bondage, either at the beginning or end, very parallel with what has been now supposed in the case of the witnesses. Thus the proper time of predicted bondage to the posterity of Abraham in Egypt was four hundred years; Gen. 15:13. But yet God in mercy deferred the beginning of their bondage; whereby the time was much shortened. So the time wherein it was foretold, that the whole land of Israel should be a desolation and an astonishment, and the land should enjoy her sabbaths, by the Babylonish captivity, was seventy yearn; (Jer. 25:11, 12.) and these seventy years are dated (2Ch. 36:20, 21.) from Zedekiah’s captivity; and yet, from that captivity to Cyrus’s decree, was but fifty-two years; though it was indeed seventy years before the more full restoration of the Jewish church and state by Darius decree. Ezra 6. So the proper time of the oppression and bondage of the Jewish church under Antiochus Epiphanes, wherein both the sanctuary and host should be trodden under foot by him, was two thousand three hundred days; Dan. 8:13,14. The time from Antiochus’s taking Jerusalem, and polluting the sanctuary, to his death, seems to have been about so long. But God shortened the days, by granting remarkable help to his people by means of the Maccabees, before that time. Yea, the temple and sanctuary were restored, and the altar rebuilt, and dedicated, before that period.

**[ft17](#rnote17)** Mr. Lowman’s own words in his preface, p. 24, 25. are here worthy to be related: “It will (says he) ever be a point of wisdom, not to be over busy or over-confident in any thing, especially in fixing periods of time, or determining seasons; which it may be are not to be determined, it may be are not fit to be known. It is a maxim of greater wisdom than is usually thought. ‘Seek not to know what should not be revealed.’ Such are many future events. The precise time of our Saviour’s coming to judgment was not revealed, because not fit to be revealed. The uncertainty of his appearance was of greater service to preserve a care of religion, than the revelation of it would have been; for the uncertainty itself gives many useful exhortations: ‘Watch, for ye know not what hour the Son of man cometh. Suppose then some of the events described in this prophecy should be of doubtful application suppose the precise time of the downfall of the beast, the slaying and resurrection of the witnesses, and the beginning of the thousand years’ happy state of the church, should not be so determined, but it would admit no different calculations; may it not be wise, and therefore fit, it should be so? The certainty of those events in a proper time, though that time should not be precisely determined, will answer the greater ends of useful instruction. And if the revelation should go no further than this, it would yet be a revelation of great benefit and advantage; as the certainty of the day of judgment in its proper time surely is, though of that day and hour knoweth no man.”

**[ft18](#rnote18)** The word Therion, signifies a wild savage beast, as Mr. Lowman himself observes, page 187.

**[ft19](#rnote19)** Rev. 18:10, 17, 19. Chap. 3:3, 10. Rev. 8: 1. Rev. 9:15. Rev. 14: 7.

**[ft20](#rnote19)** Dan. 3: 6. Dan. 4:33. Dan. 5: 3. Mat. 8:13. Mat. 10:19. Lu. 7:21. Lu. 12:12. Lu. 20:19. Lu. 24:33. Joh. 4:53. Act. 16:18, 33. Acts 22.13. Rev. 11:13.

**[ft21](#rnote19)** Ver. 10, 17, 19.

**[ft22](#rnote19)** Mr. Lowman greatly insists upon it, that what is spoken as continuing one thousand two hundred and sixty days, is not so much any spiritual authority or ecclesiastical power of the pope over the nations of Christendom, as his temporal government and dominion in that individual city of Rome; and therefore to determine when these one thousand two hundred and sixty days or years began, and when they will end, we must consider when the pope first received this his temporal power over the city of Rome, and the neighbouring regions, called St. Peter’s patrimony. But I can see no good reason for this.

Indeed it is strange if it be so. God has been pleased in the revelations and prophecies, which he has given for the benefit of his church in general, to speak much concerning an antichristian power that should persecute the saints, and scatter the power of the holy people, and be an occasion of great affliction to the church of Christ; and has declared often, that his dominion shall continue so long, and no longer; and for the comfort of his church in general, Christ hath sworn with great solemnity, that the continuance of this persecuting power shall be limited; Dan. 12: 7. Now it would be strange, if in all this the thing principally intended is not that dominion of this antichristian power which chiefly concerns the church of Christ in general, but merely his temporal dominion over one province in Italy, called St. Peter’s patrimony. Doubtless, that dominion of antichrist which the prophecies describe, is the dominion whose duration and limits those prophecies declare. But the dominion of antichrist which the prophecies describe, is not any dominion over a particular province in Italy, but the dominion by which he succeeds the four great monarchies of the world; (Daniel 7. the dominion by which he succeeds the dragon in his power, throne, and great authority; (Rev. 13: 2.) the dominion in which he has power given him over all kindreds, tongues, and nations; (ver. 7.) the dominion by which the great whom sits on many waters; (Rev. 17: 1.) which the angel explains to be peoples and multitudes and nations and tongues; (ver. 15.) and the dominion in which he reigns over the ten kings, into which the Roman empire is divided; (Rev. 13: 1. and 17:3, 12, 13.) The beast that had ten horns. is not the city of Rome, and the neighbouring region, but the Roman empire; they are the horns. or the kings, not of the city, but of the empire. If we consider what is expressed in the passages themselves, which speak of the three years and a half of antichrist, they will lead us to understand something very diverse from the duration of his temporal dominion over St. Peter’s patrimony. In Dan. 7:25. the time, times, and half, of the little horn, is expressly the continuance of time wherein it shall be given to him to change times and laws, and wear out the saints of the Most High: and in chap. 12:7. it is spoken of as the time of his scattering the power of the holy people. In Rev. 11: 2. the forty and two months is spoken of as the time of antichrist’s treading under foot the court of the temple and the holy city: i.e. the external and visible Christian church abroad in the world, or the nations of Christendom. In ver. 3. the one thousand two hundred and sixty days of antichrist are spoken of as the time of the witnesses prophesying in sackcloth; and in chap. 12:6, and 14. the time of the woman’s being in the wilderness, which was through the great power antichrist had over the Christian world, and not his small temporal dominion in Italy.

It is true, some regard is had in the prophecies to the city of Rome, the city built on seven hills: which being the fountain of all rule and authority in the Roman monarchy, and the capital city of the empire, from whence the whole empire was denominated, and the place where the head of the empire usually resided, was properly used by the angel, (Rev. 17: 9, 18.) to show what empire antichrist should rule over, and what city he should usually reside in. And this is all that can be meant by the words of the angel; and not that those streets and walls were such main and essential things in what the prophecy intended by the beast; that when antichrist’s dominion ceases in that place, then the beast ceases. For, if so, then it will follow, that the beast had his head wounded to death a second time, and ceased to be, when the popes resided at Avignon in France, for the best part of a century; when not only the popes did not reside in Rome, nor any part of St. Peter’s patrimony, nor any part of Italy; but some of them were neither Romans, nor Italians. Though the angel says of the great whore, Rev. 17:18. “The woman which thou sawest, is the great city which reigns over the kings of the earth:” yet by the city, in this case, is not meant so much what was contained within those Roman walls, as the Roman empire; as is evident by chap. 11:8. “And their dead bodies shall lie in the street of the great city, which is spiritually called Sodom and Egypt.” Here, by that great city, neither Mr. Lowman himself, nor I suppose any other protestant interpreter, understands the city of Rome, strictly speaking, but the Roman monarchy. And though it he true, as Mr. Lowman observes, the pope’s ecclesiastical monarchy, power, and influence through Christendom, was greatly established find advanced by Pepin making him temporal prince over the exarchate of Ravenna; yet, I would ask, whether the pope’s power and influence in the world, and his ability to disturb the quiet of the nations of Christendom, and (as expressed in Daniel) to change times and laws, and to carry his own designs, in the various countries and kingdoms of Europe, was not greater before Pepin, than it is now, and has been for a long time? And yet Mr. Lowman supposes that now is properly the time of antichrist’s reign, that the 1260 years of his reign continues, and will continue for about 270 years longer; though his power be now so small, and has been declining ever since the reformation, and still declines continually. One thing Mr. Lowman supposes, which confirms his opinion of so late a beginning of the 1260 years of the reign of the beast, is the order of the several periods of this prophecy, and the manner of their succeeding one another. As to his particular scheme of the seven periods, so divided and limited, and so obviously ranked in such order, and following one another in such direct and continual succession, and each ending in a state of peace, safety, and happiness to the church of God, it seems to me to be more ingenious than solid, and that many things might be said to demonstrate it not to be founded in the truth of things, and the real design of the divine author of this prophecy. But not to enter into a particular and full examination of it, I would now only observe, which directly concerns my present purpose, that to make out this scheme, Mr. Lowman supposes that the fifth and sixth trumpets, that bring on the two first woes, and the whole 9th chapter of Revelation, altogether respects the Saracens. But it appears to me not very credible, that the Saracens should have so much said of them in this prophecy, as to have a whole chapter taken up about them, and not a word in the prophecy be said about the Turks, who immediately succeeded them in the same religion; who proceeded on the same principles, were so much more considerable, brought vastly greater calamities on the Christian world, have set up and long maintained one of the greatest, strongest, and most extraordinary empires that ever the world saw, and have been the most terrible scourge to Christendom that ever Divine Providence made use of, and one of the greatest of all God’s plagues on the world of mankind. For though it be true, that the reign of Othman or Ottoman, who began what they call the Ottoman empire, was a long time after this; yet the Turks themselves, under other princes, in the government they set up in territories that had formerly been possessed by Christians, and in their overrunning and ravaging Christian countries, immediately succeeded the Saracens; and from thenceforward have been a terrible, and almost continual, scourge to the church.

Mr. Lowman. in pursuance of his scheme, also supposes, which is yet more incredible, this period of the trumpets ends in a state of safety, peace, and happiness to the church of God, so that, on that occasion, “there are great voices in heaven, saying, The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ,” Rev. 11:15. [Note: Preface of his paraphrase, &c. p. 13, 14, and 16.] And yet he supposes, that it issues in setting up the kingdom of antichrist; and that about that very time, when these heavenly voices so joyfully proclaimed this, the beast was enthroned, and the time, times, and half, or 1260 days of his reign began, which, is spoken of every where as the time of the church’s greatest darkness and trouble, the time wherein the “little horn should wear out the saints of the Most High,” Dan. 7:25. “The time appointed for his scattering the power of his holy people,” Dan. 12: 7. “The time of the woman’s being in the wilderness,” Rev. 12: 6, 14. “The time of treading under foot the court of the temple,” Rev. 11: 2. And “the time of the witnesses prophesying in sackcloth,” Rev. 11: 3.

**[ft23](#rnote23)** It was certainly thus with regard to the prophecies of the destruction of old Babylon, and the church’s deliverance from captivity and oppression by that city and kingdom; which is abundantly alluded to in these prophecies of the Revelation, as a noted type of the oppression of the church of Christ by the church of Rome, calling the latter so often by the name of Babylon, and the church of Christ, Jerusalem. The captivity of the Jews by the Babylonians was not perfected at once, but was brought on by several notable steps. So neither was the restoration of the Jewish church, after the captivity, perfected at once. It was several times foretold, that the duration of the captivity should be seventy years; and also that after seventy years were accomplished, God would destroy Babylon; (Jer. 25:11, 12, &c.) But this period had manifestly several different beginnings, and several endings. Thus from Jehoiakim’s captivity to Cyrus’s decree for the return of the Jews, and the rebuilding of Jerusalem was seventy years.

And from Zedekiah’s captivity to Darius’s decree, (Ezra 6.) seventy years. And from the last carrying away of all, (Jer. 52:30.) to the finishing and dedication of the temple, was also seventy years. So also the prophecies of Babylon’s destruction were fulfilled by several steps. These prophecies seem to have a principal respect to that destruction that was accomplished by Cyrus, at the end of the first seventy years fore-mentioned, but there were other things in the very same prophecies not fulfilled till the fourth year of Darius; when what remained of Babylon was subject to another dreadful destruction. This in a great measure completed its desolation; which was at the end of the second seventy years, and when the restoration of the Jews was perfected by the decree of Darius. [Note: Prideaux’s Connection, part I. p. 183, 184, and 267, 268, 269, Edit. 9. and p. 271, and 272.] But yet, there were many other things contained in the same prophecies of Babylon’s destruction rendering it thenceforward perfectly and perpetually desolate, and the haunt of serpents and wild beasts that were not fulfilled till more than 200 years after, in the time of Selcucus king of Syria.[Note: Prid. Connect. part I. p. 808- 612.] So also it was with respect to the prophecies of the destruction of Tyre, in the 26th, 27th, and 28th chapters of Ezekiel; from which many of the expressions used in Revelation, concerning the destruction of the kingdom of antichrist, are taken, and which is evidently made use of in Scripture as a type of the latter. These prophecies of the destruction of Tyre were fulfilled by various steps. Many things were fulfilled in the destruction of the old city by Nebuchadnezzar; [Note: Ibid. 128, 129, 130.] and yet other parts of the same prophecy were fulfilled by Alexander,[Note: Ibid. p. 693.] which was about 240 years afterwards. And yet both these desolations are prophesied of under one.

And thus it seems to me very probable, that it will prove, with respect to the prophecies of the destruction of mystical Babylon. It is, I think, pretty manifest by the prophecies, that this antichristian hierarchy and apostate church will at last be so destroyed, that there shall be no remainder of it left, and shall have as perfect a desolation, before God has done with her, as old Babylon had; there shall be no such thing as pope or church of Rome in the world.[Note: See Rev. 18:21-23. and Rev. 19:20, 21. Dan. 7:26, 27.] It seems also pretty manifest, that after that event which is chiefly intended in the prophecies of antichrist’s destruction, there will be some remains of the Romish church. This appears by that most particular and large description of that destruction, Revelation 18. There it seems to be implied; not only that many shall yet remain of the church of Rome, who shall bewail her overthrow, of her people and clergy; (ver. 11, 15, 17, 18.) but that there should be some princes among them, “Kings of the earth, that have committed fornication, and lived deliriously with her;” (Rev. 18: 9, 10.) And it is exceeding improbable in itself, that every papist, in each quarter of the world, should be destroyed, or cease from the world, at one blow.

And as long as so considerable a number remains, as may be gathered from the prophecy, they will doubtless have an hierarchy; and one among them that will bear the name of a pope, although the church of Rome shall be mainly destroyed, and the interest of popery shall be sunk very low in the world. So that there will yet remain a papal church and hierarchy in the world, to be wholly extirpated at another period, sometime after that great overthrow principally insisted on in the prophecies. And this second destruction of antichrist, or rather extirpation of his remains, together with the complete extirpation of all remains of Mahometanism, heathenism, and heresy through the world and the finishing stroke towards the overthrow of Satan’s visible kingdom on earth, and so the beginning of the millennium, or spiritual rest of the world may, for ought I know, be about the time Mr. Lowman speaks of; agreeable to the opinion of the ancient Jews, and many Christian divines who have followed them, that the world would stand six thousand years; and then, the seventh thousand years should be the world’s rest or sabbath. The ruin of the popish interest is but a small part of what is requisite, in order to introduce and settle such a state of things, as the millennium described. For then. Revelation 20. Satan’s visible kingdom is every where totally extirpated, and a perfect end put to all heresies, delusions, and false religions whatsoever, through the whole earth. Satan thenceforth deceives the nations no more, and has no place any where but in hell. This is the sabbatism of the world; when all shall be in a holy rest, when the wolf shall dwell with the lamb, and there shall be nothing to hurt or offend; there shall be abundance of peace, the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the seas, and God’s people shall dwell in quiet resting-places. There is not the least reason to think, that all this will be brought to pass as it were at one stroke; or that, from the present lamentable state of things, there shall be brought about and completed the destruction of the church of Rome the entire extirpation of all infidelity, heresies, superstitions, and schisms, through all Christendom the conversion of all the Jews, the full enlightening and conversion of all Mahometan and heathen nations, through the whole earth the full settlement of all in the pure Christian faith and order and all by means of the victory of the church in one great conflict with her enemies. This would contradict many things in Scripture, which represent this great event to be brought to pass by a gradual progress of religion; as leaven that gradually spreads, till it has diffused itself through the whole lump; and a plant of mustard, which from a very small seed, gradually becomes a great tree; (Mat. 13:31, 32, 33.) “And like seed which a man casts upon the ground, that springs and grows up, night and day; and first brings forth the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear.” And especially would this contradict the prophetical representation of Ezekiel 47. where the progress of religion is represented by the gradual increase of the waters of the sanctuary. At first, they are a small spring issuing out from under the threshold of the temple; then, after they had run a thousand cubits, they are up to the ankles; at the end of another thousand cubits, up to the knees; at the end of another thousand, up to the loins. Afterwards they become a great river, that could not be passed over; and are finally brought into the sea, healing the waters even of the vast ocean.

If the Spirit of God should be immediately poured out, and that work of God’s power and grace should now begin, which in its progress and issue should complete this glorious effect; there must be an amazing and unparalleled progress of the work and manifestation of divine power to bring so much to pass, by the year 2000. Would it not be a great thing to be accomplished in one half-century, that religion, in the power and purity of it, should so prevail, as to gain the conquest over all those many things that stand in opposition to it among protestants, and gain the upper hand through the protestant world? And if in another, it should go on so to prevail, as to get the victory over all the opposition and strength of the kingdom of antichrist, so as to gain the ascendancy in that which is now the popish world? And if in a third half-century, it should prevail and subdue the greater part of the Mahometan world, and bring in the Jewish nation, in all their dispersions? And would it not be wonderful if in, the next whole century, the whole heathen world should be enlightened, and converted to the Christian faith. throughout all parts of Africa, Asia, America, and Terra Australia, and be thoroughly settled in Christian faith and order, without any remainders of their old delusions and superstitions; and this attended with an utter extirpation of the remnant of the church of Rome, and all the relics of Mahometanism, heresy, schism, and enthusiasm a suppression of all remains of open vice and immorality, every sort of visible enemy to true religion, through the whole earth an end of all the unhappy commotions, tumults, and calamities occasioned by such great changes and all things be so adjusted and settled that the world thenceforward should enjoy a holy rest or sabbatism? I have thus distinguished what belongs to a bringing of the world from its present state, to the happy state of the millennium, the better to give a view of the greatness of the work; and not. that I pretend so much as to conjecture, that things will be accomplished just in this order. The whole work is not the less great and wonderful, to be accomplished in such a space of time, in whatever order the different parts of it succeed each other. They that think that what has been mentioned would not be swift progress, yea, amazingly swift, do not consider how great the work is, and the vast and innumerable obstacles that are in the way. It was a wonderful thing, when the Christian religion, after Christ’s ascension, so prevailed, as to get the ascendancy in the Roman empire in about 300 years; but that was nothing to this.

**[ft24](#rnote24)** See Pro. 9:17. Isa. 33:16. Isa. 43:23. Isa. 55: 1. and Isa. 58:11. Jer. 2:13. and 18. Jer. 17: 8, and 13. and in other places innumerable.

**[ft25](#rnote25)** When Joab had taken that part of the city of Rabbah which was called the city of waters, whence the city had its supply of water, the fountains of the brook Jabbok being probably there and which was also called the royal city, probably because there the king had his palace and gardens, on account of its peculiar pleasantness the conquest of the rest of the city was easy. His message to David implies, that the city now might be taken at pleasure, (2Sa. 12:27, 28.) It is possible that by the pouring out of the sixth vial to dry up the river of the mystical Babylon, there might be something like the taking of the city of waters in Rabbah. Some chief one of the popish powers that has been the main strength and support of the popish cause, or from whence that church has its chief supplies may he destroyed, or converted, or greatly reduced. But these events must determine.

In the prophecies of Egypt’s destruction, it is signified, that when their rivers and waters should be dried up, in that sense, that the streams of their temporal supplies should be averted from them, their defence would be gone; Isa. 19: 4. &c. “The Egyptians will I give over into the hand of a cruel lord and the waters shall fail from the sea, and the river shall be wasted and dried up. and the brooks of defence shall be emptied and dried up, and the reeds and flags shall wither; Every thing sown by the brooks shall wither: the fishers also shall mourn.” Those whose way was prepared to come in and destroy Babylon, by drying up the river Euphrates, were the army that was at war with Babylon. Cyrus and his host, who sought her overthrow. There seems also to be all reason to suppose, that those whose way will be prepared to destroy mystical Babylon, by drying up the mystical Euphrates, are that king and army who are in the book of Revelation represented as at war with antichrist. And what king and army that is, we may see in Rev. 12: 7. and 19:11, to the end; Michael the king of angels, and his angels; he “whose name is called the word of God,” and “that has on his vesture and on his thigh a name written, King of kings, and Lord of lords; and the heavenly armies that follow him, clothed in fine linen, white and clean,” Cyrus, the chief of the kings of the east, that destroyed Babylon, redeemed God’s church from thence, and restored Jerusalem, seems in that particular affair very manifestly to be spoken of as a type of Christ God calls him “his shepherd, to perform his pleasure, to say to Jerusalem, Thou shall be built, and to the temple. Thy foundation shall be laid,”; (Isa. 44:28.) God calls him his Messiah; (Isa. 45: 1.) “Thus saith the Lord to his anointed, (in the original, to his Messiah,) to Cyrus.” He is spoken of as one “that God had raised up in righteousness, that he might build his city, and freely redeem his captives, or let them go without price or reward,” (Isa. 45:13.) He is said to be one. whom “God had loved;” (Isa. 48:14.) as the Messiah is said to be “God’s elect, in whom his soul delighteth.” As by Babylon, in the Revelation, is meant that antichristian society which is typified by old Babylon; so by the kings of the east, that should destroy this antichristian church, must be meant those enemies of it who were typified by Cyrus, and other chieftains of the east, that destroyed old Babylon; viz. Christ, who was born, lived, died, and rose in the east, together with those spiritual princes that follow him, the principalities and powers in heavenly places, and those ministers and saints that are kings and priests, and shall reign on earth; especially those leaders and heads of God’s people, those Christian ministers and magistrates, that shall be distinguished as public blessings to his church, and chief instruments of the overthrow of antichrist.

**[ft26](#rnote26)** If any should object against understanding the river Euphrates, in Rev. 16:12. as signifying what has been supposed, that in another place in this prophecy, it is manifestly not so to be understood, viz. in Rev. 9:14. “saying to the sixth angel which had the trumpet. Loose the four angels which are bound in the great river Euphrates:” and that there is no reason to understand it in the vision of the sixth vial, as signifying something diverse from what is meant by the same river in the vision of the sixth trumpet:

I answer, That there appears to me to be good reason for a diverse understanding of the river Euphrates in these two different places: the diversity of the scene of the vision, and of the kind of representation in these two parts of this prophecy, naturally requires it. It is in this book, as in the Old Testament: when the river Euphrates is spoken of in the Old Testament, both in the histories and prophecies, it is mentioned with regard to a two-fold relation; 1st, in its relation to Babylon; as its defence and supply. 2dly, in its relation to the land of Israel, God’s visible people. And as it was related to that, it was its eastern boundary. (Gen. 15:18. Exo. 23:31. De. 1: 7. and De. 11:24. Jos. 1: 4. 2Sa. 8: 3. 1Ch. 18: 3. 1Ki. 4:21. Ezr. 4:20.) Agreeable to this diverse relation of this river, under which it is mentioned in the Old Testament, so must we understand it differently in different parts of the prophecy of this book of Revelation, according as the nature and subject of the vision requires.

In the 15th chapter, where the vision is of God’s plagues on Babylon, preparing the way for her destruction, there, when the river Euphrates is mentioned, we are naturally and necessarily led to consider it as something appertaining to the mystical Babylon, as Euphrates did to old Babylon. But we cannot understand it so in the 9th chapter, for there the prophecy is not about Babylon. To mention Euphrates there, as something belonging to Babylon, would have been improper; for the nature of the vision, and prophetical representation, did not lead to it, nor allow it. John had no vision of Babylon; that kind of representation had not been made to him; not a word is said about Babylon till we come to the second part of this prophecy, after John had the vision of the second book, and Christ had said to him, Thou must prophesy again before peoples, and nations, and kings,” chap. 11. The scene of the vision in the former part of the prophecy, had been more especially the land of Israel; and the vision is concerning two sorts of persons there, viz. Those of the tribes of Israel who had the seal of God in their foreheads, and those wicked apostate Israelites who had not his mark. (Compare chap. 7:3-8. and chap. 9:4.) The vision in this ninth chapter, is of God’s judgments on those of the tribes of Israel, or in the land of Israel, which had not the seal of God in their foreheads. And therefore when mention is made (ver. 14.) of a judgment coming on them from the river Euphrates, it must mean in the former respect, with relation to the land of Israel, as its eastern border; and there by we must understand that God would bring some terrible calamity on Christendom from its eastern border, as he did when the Turks were let loose on Christendom.

If these things are intended in the prophecy of the sixth vial, it affords, as I conceive, great reason to hope that the beginning of that glorious work of God’s Spirit, which in its progress and issue will overthrow antichrist, and introduce the glory of the latter days, is not very far off. Mr. Lowman has, I think, put it beyond all reasonable doubt, that the fifth vial was poured out in the time of the reformation. It also appears, by his Exposition, that take one vial with another, it has not been, from the beginning of one vial to the beginning of another, but about 184 years. But it is now about 230 years since the fifth vial began to be poured; and it is a long time since the main effects of it have been finished. And therefore, if the sixth vial has not already began to be poured out, it may well be speedily expected.

But with regard to drying up the fountains and streams of wealth, the temporal incomes and supplies of the antichristian church and territories, I would propose it to consideration, whether or no many things that have come to pass within these twenty years past, may not be looked upon as probable beginnings of a fulfilment of this prophecy. Particularly, what the kings of Spain and Portugal did some years since when displeased with the pope, forbidding any thenceforward going to Rome for investitures, &c. thereby cutting off two great streams of the pope’s wealth, from so great and rich a part of the popish world; and its becoming so frequent a thing of late for popish princes, in their wars, to make bold with the treasure of the church, and to tax the clergy within their dominions, as well as the laity; or which is equivalent, to oblige them to contribute great sums, under the name of a free gift. To which may be added, the late peeling: and impoverishing of the pope’s temporal dominions in Italy, by the armies of the Austrians, Neapolitans, and Spaniards, passing and repassing through them, and living so much at discretion in them, of which the pope has so loudly complained in vain, receiving nothing but menaces, when he has objected against giving liberty for the like passage in future. These things make it hopeful, that the time is coming when the princes of Europe, “the ten horns, shall hate the whore, and make her desolate and naked, and eat her flesh:” (Rev. 17:16.) which will prepare the way for what next follows, her being burnt with fire; even as the sixth vial poured out to consume the supplies of antichrist, and “strip him naked” of his wealth, and as it were “to pick his flesh off from his bones” will make way for what next follows, the seventh vial, that will consume antichrist by the fierceness of God’s wrath.

Besides the things already mentioned, there are also some others that have lately happened to dry up the wealthy fountains and streams of the antichristian dominions. Among these we may reckon the almost ruined trade of France and Spain, the two chief popish kingdoms, the main support of the popish cause, and from whence the kingdom of antichrist has had of late its main supplies. The almost miraculous taking of Cape-Breton, in the year 1745, whereby was dried up one of the principal sources of the wealth of the kingdom of France; and the no less, but yet more wonderful, disappointment of the French, in their great attempt to repossess themselves of it, and the confounding of their great Armada, under the Duke D’Anville, by a most visible hand of God against them, the last year; and in now again baffling a second attempt of our obstinate enemies, this year, by delivering up their men of war, with their warlike forces and stores, in their way to America, into the hands of the English admirals Anson and Warren. Moreover, the strange and unaccountable consuming of the great magazines of the French East-India company at Port L’Orient, with their magnificent buildings, the last year scarce any thing of the great stores there laid up being saved out of the flames the awful destruction by an earthquake, the last year, of that great and rich city Lima, the centre of the South- Sea trade, and the capital of Peru the richest country in the world, from whence comes more of its silver and gold than any other country from whence Spain is principally supplied with its wealth, and where the French had a great trade; the destruction of the city being attended with the destruction of all the ships in the harbour, which were dashed to pieces, as it were, in a moment, by the immediate hand of God; many of which were doubtless laden with vast treasures. I might have mentioned the taking of Porto Rello, not long before this, by a very small force, though a place of very great strength, where the Spanish galleons used principally to go, to carry the wealth of Peru to Spain. Besides the taking from the French and Spaniards so many of their ships, laden with vast riches, trading to the South-Seas, the East and West Indies, and the Levant.

And here it is especially worthy of notice, that when the French seemed to have gotten so great an advantage of the English factory at Madras, they were so frustrated, as to the benefit and gains they expected, by the hand of Heaven against them, immediately pursuing the conquerors with tempest, wrecking their ships laden with spoils; and after that delivering up into the hands of the English their East-India fleet, with their stores and immense treasures, intended for confirming to themselves the advantage they seem to have gained by the fore mentioned conquest: at the same instant also delivering into our hands their strong force intended for the regaining that great fountain of their wealth, which they had lost at Cape-Breton. And since that, delivering into the hands of Sir Peter Warren so great a part of their vast and rich fleet from the West Indies. And one thing with relation to the taking of Cape-Breton, though it may seem trivial, yet I do not think to be altogether inconsiderable in the present case; and that is, that thereby the antichristian dominions are deprived of a very great part of their fish, which makes no small part of the food and support of popish countries; their superstition forbidding them to eat any flesh for near a third part of the year. This they were supplied with much more from Cape-Breton than from any place in the world in the possession of papists. And the contention of France with the Dutch, deprives them of most of their supplies of this sort, which they had elsewhere. When the prophet Isaiah foretells the depriving Egypt of its wealth and temporal supplies, under the figure of drying up their rivers, this is particularly mentioned, that they should be deprived of their fish. Isa. 19: 4. &c. “And the Egyptians will I give over into the hand of a cruel lord. And the waters shall fall from the sea, and the river shall be wasted and dried up; and they shall turn the rivers far away, and the brooks of defence shall be emptied and dried up. The fishers also shall mourn, and all they that cast angle into the brooks shall lament, and they that spread nets upon the waters shall languish.” This is expressed in the prophecies of drying up the waters, i.e. the supplies of Egypt; and this probably is implied in the prophecies of drying up the waters of that city which is spiritually called Egypt. And it may be noted, that this is not only a supply that the church of antichrist has literally out of the waters, but is that part which is eminently the supply and food of their antichristian superstition, or which their popish religion makes necessary for them.

These things duly considered, I imagine, afford us ground to suppose, not only that the effect of this sixth vial is already begun, but that some progress is already made in it, and that this vial is now running apace. And when it shall be finished, there is all reason to suppose that the destruction of antichrist will very speedily follow; and that the two last vials will succeed one another more closely than the other vials. When once the river Euphrates was dried up, and Cyrus’s way was prepared, he delayed not, but immediately entered into the city to destroy it. Nor is it God’s manner, when once his way is prepared, to delay to deliver his church, and show mercy to Zion. When once impediments are removed, Christ will no longer remain at a distance, but will be like a roe or a young hart, coming swiftly to the help of his people. When that cry is made, Isa. 57:14. “Cast ye up, cast ye up, prepare the way.” &c. the high and lofty One that inhabits eternity, is represented as very near to revive the spirit of the contrite, and deliver his people with whom he had been wroth, (ver. 15, to the end.) When that cry is made, Isaiah 40. “Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make straight in the desert a highway for our God; every valley shall be exalted,” &c. God tells his church, that her warfare is accomplished, and the time to comfort her is come, and that the glory of the Lord now shall be revealed, and all flesh see it together, ver. 1-5. And agreeable to these things, Christ on the pouring out the sixth vial, says, “Behold, I come,” Rev. 16:15. The sixth vial is the forerunner of the seventh or last, to prepare its way. The angel that pours out this vial is the harbinger of Christ; and when the harbinger is come, the king is at hand. John the Baptist, Christ’s harbinger, who came to level mountains and fill up valleys, proclaimed, “The kingdom of heaven is at hand;” and when he had prepared Christ’s way, the “Lord suddenly came into his temple, even the messenger of the covenant.” Mal. 3: 1.

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