

# EXPOSITION OF PSALM CXIX.

AS ILLUSTRATIVE  
OF THE CHARACTER AND EXERCISES  
OF CHRISTIAN EXPERIENCE.

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VICAR OF OLD NEWTON, SUFFOLK.

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## PREFACE.

A CONSIDERABLE portion of the Sacred Volume (as the books of Psalms and Canticles in the Old Testament, and a large part of the several Epistles in the New Testament) is occupied with the interesting subject of Christian Experience; and exhibits its character, under different dispensations of religion, and diversified with an endless variety of circumstances, as ever essentially the same. As the same features of countenance and elevation of stature have always marked the human species in the midst of the creation of God; so an identity of feature and "measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ" has, in all ages and under every shade of outward difference, distinguished the family of God, as "the people that should dwell alone, and should not be reckoned among the nations."<sup>1</sup> This indeed was to have been expected. Human nature has undergone no change since the fall. In its unrenewed state it is still captivated in the same chains of sin; and, when renewed, it is under the influence of the same Spirit of grace. "That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit."<sup>2</sup> We might therefore have conceived, that the modern believer, when employed in tracing the records of Patriarchal

<sup>1</sup> Numbers xxiii. 9.

<sup>2</sup> John iii. 6.

or Mosaical experience, will mark in the infirmities of the ancient people of God a picture of his own heart, "answering, as in water face answereth to face;"<sup>1</sup> and in comparing their spiritual exercises with his own, will be ready to acknowledge—"All these worketh that one and the self-same Spirit, dividing to every man severally as he will."<sup>2</sup>

In this view, it is the object of this work to exhibit an Old Testament believer in a New Testament garb, as one "walking in the same spirit, and in the same steps" with ourselves; and, in bringing his features of character to the Evangelical standard, it is presumed, that the correspondence will be found to be complete. "Faith which worketh by love"<sup>3</sup>—the fundamental distinction of the Gospel—pervades the whole man; with at least *an implied* reference to the one way of access to God,<sup>4</sup> and a distinct regard alike to the promises,<sup>5</sup> and to the precepts,<sup>6</sup> of Divine revelation. Nor are the workings of this principle delineated with less accuracy. In all the variety of Christian feelings and holy conduct, we observe its operations leading the soul into communion with God, and moulding every part into a progressive conformity to his image. When we view the "man after God's own heart"—taking God for his portion<sup>7</sup>—associating with his people,<sup>8</sup> and feeding upon his word;<sup>9</sup> when we mark his zeal for his Master's glory<sup>10</sup>—his devotedness<sup>11</sup> and self-denial<sup>12</sup> in his Master's work—when we see him ever ready to confess his name,<sup>13</sup> to bear his reproach,<sup>14</sup> and caring

<sup>1</sup> Proverbs xxvii. 19.

<sup>3</sup> Galatians v. 6.

<sup>5</sup> Ver. 25, 32, 49, 74, 169, 170.

<sup>7</sup> Ver. 57.      <sup>9</sup> Ver. 63, 79.

<sup>10</sup> Ver. 139.      <sup>11</sup> Ver. 38.

<sup>13</sup> Ver. 45, 46, 115, 172.

<sup>2</sup> 1 Cor. xii. 11.

<sup>4</sup> Ver. 41, 88, 132, 135.

<sup>6</sup> Ver. 66, 166.

<sup>9</sup> Ver. 47, 48, 97, 111.

<sup>12</sup> Ver. 62.

<sup>14</sup> Ver. 23, 69, 87, 141.

only to answer it by a more steady adherence to his service<sup>1</sup>—do we not in those lineaments of character recognize the picture of one, who in after times could turn to the churches of Christ, and say—“ Wherefore, I beseech you, be ye followers of me?”<sup>2</sup> Or can we recollect the Psalmist’s insight into the extent and spirituality of the law of God,<sup>3</sup> and his continual conflict with indwelling sin<sup>4</sup>—awakening in him the spirit of wrestling prayer,<sup>5</sup> and confidence in the God of his salvation<sup>6</sup>—and not be again forcibly reminded of him who has left upon record the corresponding history of his own experience—“ We know that the law is spiritual; but I am carnal, sold under sin; I was alive without the law once: but when the commandment came, sin revived, and I died; O wretched man that I am! who shall deliver me from the body of this death? I thank God, through Jesus Christ our Lord!”<sup>7</sup> In short, let his instancy in prayer<sup>8</sup> and praise<sup>9</sup> be remembered—his determined<sup>10</sup> and persevering<sup>11</sup> cultivation of heart religion<sup>12</sup> and practical holiness;<sup>13</sup> his hungering and thirsting after righteousness;<sup>14</sup> his jealous fear<sup>15</sup> and watchful tenderness<sup>16</sup> against sin, and regard for the honour of his God;<sup>17</sup> his yearning compassion over his fellow-sinners;<sup>18</sup> his spiritual taste;<sup>19</sup> his accurate discernment;<sup>20</sup> the “ simplicity” of his dependence,<sup>21</sup> and the “ godly sincerity” of his obedience;<sup>22</sup> his

<sup>1</sup> Ver. 51, 78, 157.<sup>3</sup> Ver. 96.<sup>5</sup> Ver. 25, 28.<sup>7</sup> Romans vii. 9, 14, 24, 25.<sup>9</sup> Ver. 164.      <sup>10</sup> Ver. 5, 36, 80,<sup>12</sup> Ver. 30—32, 59, 60.<sup>14</sup> Ver. 20, 40, 131, 174.<sup>16</sup> Ver. 11, 37, 133.<sup>19</sup> Ver. 103, 140.<sup>21</sup> Ver. 8, 10, 86, 116, 117.<sup>2</sup> 1 Cor. iv. 16.<sup>4</sup> Ver. 113, 163.<sup>6</sup> Ver. 114, 176.<sup>8</sup> Ver. 145—149.<sup>11</sup> Ver. 44, 102, 112.<sup>13</sup> Ver. 106, 167, 168.<sup>15</sup> Ver. 161.<sup>17</sup> Ver. 39.      <sup>19</sup> Ver. 53, 136, 158.<sup>20</sup> Ver. 98—100, 104, 129, 130.<sup>22</sup> Ver. 104, 128.

peace of mind and stability of profession; <sup>1</sup> his sanctified improvement of the cross; <sup>2</sup> his victory over the world; <sup>3</sup> his acknowledgment of the Lord's mercy; <sup>4</sup> his trials of faith and patience; <sup>5</sup> his heavenly liberty in the ways of God; <sup>6</sup> his habitual living in his presence, <sup>7</sup> and under the quickening, <sup>8</sup> restraining, <sup>9</sup> directing, <sup>10</sup> and supporting <sup>11</sup> influence of his word—let these holy exercises be considered—either separately, or as forming one admirable concentration of Christian excellence—and what do we desire more to complete the portrait of a finished Christian upon the Evangelical model? Is not this a visible demonstration of the power of the word, in “perfecting the man of God, and furnishing him thoroughly unto all good works?” <sup>12</sup>

Having explained the Evangelical character of this Psalm, some notice may next be taken of its peculiar adaptation to Christian experience. The several graces of the Christian system, delineated in this Psalm, form an excellent touchstone of the sincerity of our profession, by marking its practical influence in our daily walk and conversation; a touchstone, which appears especially needful in this day of profession; not—as warranting our confidence in the Saviour, or, as constituting in any measure our ground of acceptance with God; but as exciting us to “give diligence to make our calling and election sure,” <sup>13</sup> and tending to quicken our sluggish steps in the path of self-denying obedience. The writer is free to confess, that his main design in the study of this Psalm was to furnish his own mind with a correct

<sup>1</sup> Ver. 165.    <sup>2</sup> Ver. 67, 71, 75.    <sup>3</sup> Ver. 14, 36, 72, 127, 162.

<sup>4</sup> Ver. 64, 65, 68.

<sup>5</sup> Ver. 81—83, 107, 123.

<sup>6</sup> Ver. 32, 45.

<sup>7</sup> Ver. 168.

<sup>8</sup> Ver. 50, 93.

<sup>9</sup> Ver. 101.

<sup>10</sup> Ver. 9, 24, 30, 105.

<sup>11</sup> Ver. 92, 143.

<sup>12</sup> 2 Tim. iii. 16, 17.

<sup>13</sup> 2 Peter i. 10.

standard of Evangelical sincerity in the habitual scrutiny of his own heart; and if, in the course of this Exposition, any suggestion should be thrown out, to call the attention of his fellow-christians to this most important, but alas! too much neglected, duty, he will have reason to "rejoice in the day of Christ, that he has not run in vain, neither laboured in vain."<sup>1</sup> Never let it be supposed, that a diligent, prayerful, probing examination of "the chambers of imagery," "gendereth unto bondage." Invariably will it be found to open the way to a more established enjoyment of Christian assurance.—"*Hereby* we know that we are of the truth, and shall assure our hearts before him."<sup>2</sup> As therefore the preceptive part of Scripture thus becomes our guide in the happy path of filial obedience, our beloved rule of duty, and the standard of our daily progress; we shall learn in the use of it to depend more entirely upon the Saviour, fresh energy will be put into our prayers, and the promises of pardon and grace will be doubly precious to our souls.

It cannot then be, that these views of Christian experience should be found unfriendly to the best happiness of mankind. We observe this Psalm to open

<sup>1</sup> 'I know of no part of the Holy Scriptures' (remarks a profound divine), 'where the nature and evidences of true and sincere godliness are so fully and largely insisted on and delineated as in the 119th Psalm. The Psalmist declares his design in the first verse of the Psalm, keeps his eye on it all along, and pursues it to the end. The excellency of holiness is represented as the immediate object of a spiritual taste and delight. God's law—that grand expression and emanation of the holiness of God's nature, and prescription of holiness to the creature—is all along represented as the great object of the love, the complacence, and the rejoicing of the gracious nature, which prizes God's commandments "above gold, yea, the finest gold;" and to which they are "sweeter than the honey and the honey-comb."—Edwards on Religious Affections, Part iii. Sect. iii.

<sup>2</sup> 1 John iii. 19, with 18, 20, 21.

with a most inviting picture of blessedness, and to describe throughout the feelings of one, encompassed indeed with trials superadded to the common lot of men, but yet evidently in possession of a satisfying portion—of a “joy, with which a stranger doth not intermeddle.”<sup>1</sup> Of those, therefore, who would affix the stigma of melancholy to Evangelical religion, we are constrained to remark—that they “understand neither what they say, nor whereof they affirm.”<sup>2</sup> The children of Edom have never tasted the “clusters of Canaan,” and cannot therefore form any just estimate of that goodly land. They that have spied the land, can bring a good report of it, and can tell them—“Surely it floweth with milk and honey, and this is the fruit of it.”<sup>3</sup> “The work of righteousness is peace; and the effect of righteousness, quietness and assurance for ever.”<sup>4</sup>

The structure of this Psalm is peculiar—divided into twenty-two parts—agreeing with the number of the letters of the Hebrew Alphabet—each part, and its several verses, beginning with the corresponding letter of the Alphabet.<sup>5</sup> The whole Psalm is in the form of an ejaculatory address, with the exception of the first three verses, which may almost be considered as the preface to the whole, and one other verse in the course of it, where the man of God rebukes the ungodly from his presence, as if intruding into his “hiding-place,” and interrupting his communion with his God.<sup>6</sup>—It is not always easy to trace the connexion

<sup>1</sup> Prov. xiv. 10.

<sup>2</sup> 1 Tim. i. 7.

<sup>3</sup> Numb. xiii. 27.

<sup>4</sup> Isaiah xxxii. 17.

<sup>5</sup> *Intelligimus ideo per literas Hebræorum, Psalmum hunc esse digestum, ut homo noster, tanquam parvulus, et ab infantia per literarum elementa formatus, quibus ætas puerilis assuevit, usque ad maturitatem virtutis exerceat.* Ambrose.

<sup>6</sup> Verse 115, with 113, 114.



between the several verses; at least not beyond the several divisions of the Psalm. Probably nothing more was intended, than the recovery of the exercise of his own heart at different periods, and under different circumstances. If however they are not links on the same chain, in continuous and unbroken dependence; they may at least be considered as pearls upon one string, of equal though independent value. The prominent characteristic of the Psalm is a love for the word of God, which is brought before us under no less than ten different names,<sup>1</sup> 'referring to some latent and distinguishing properties of the Divine word, whose manifold excellences and perfections are thus illustrated with much elegant variety of diction.'<sup>2</sup> In many instances, however, the several terms appear to have been varied, to adapt themselves to the metre; while, perhaps, at other times they may be promiscuously used for the whole revelation of God;<sup>3</sup> that the view of its inexhaustible fulness might thus conciliate a more attentive regard to its authority; and might add fresh strength to the obligation to read, believe, love, and live in it.

If the Writer may be permitted to suggest the method, in which this Exposition may be best studied to advantage, he would beg to refer to the advice of the excellent Philip Henry to his children—that they

<sup>1</sup> Such as way, law, judgments, words, statutes, commandments, precepts, testimonies, righteousness, truth.

<sup>2</sup> Rev. T. H. Horne's Introduction to Scripture, Vol. ii. 536.

<sup>3</sup> As a proof of the promiscuous and extended application of those terms, whose definite sense is restricted to particular parts of revelation—we may mark the use of the word "law," applied by our Saviour to quotations from the book of Psalms. Compare John xv. 25, with Psalm xxxv. 19; lxix. 4: also, John x. 34, with Psalm lxxxii. 6. 'Under this word—"law"'—Calvin observes—'there is no doubt, but that David comprehended the sum of all the doctrine, which God gave to his church.' Sermons on Psalm cxix. verse 153. Compare Psalm xix. 7. marg.

should 'take a verse of Psalm cxix. every morning to meditate upon, and so go over the Psalm twice in a year; and *that*'—said he—'will bring you to be in love with all the rest of the Scripture.'<sup>1</sup> Not that the Writer presumes to suppose, that this superficial sketch will supply food for meditation year after year; at the same time he ventures to hope, that it may have its use, in directing the attention from time to time to a most precious portion of Holy Writ; which, however unfruitful it may have proved to the undiscerning mind, will be found by the serious and intelligent reader to be "profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness."<sup>2</sup>

The composition of this work has been diversified with as much variety as the nature of the subject would allow. The descriptive character of the book will be found to be interspersed with matter of discussion, personal address, hints for self-inquiry, and occasional supplication, with the earnest endeavour to cast the mind into that meditative, self-scrutinizing, devotional frame, in which the new creature is strengthened, and increases, and goes on to perfection.—Such however as the work is, the writer would commend it

<sup>1</sup> P. Henry's Life, Williams's Edition, p. 247. In conformity with this rule, we find his godly daughter writing thus in her diary, '1687-8, March 9, Friday morning, I have been of late taking some pains to learn by heart Psalm cxix. and have made some progress therein.' Extracted from Mrs. Savage's MSS. in P. Henry's Life—Ditto—As an illustration of the view given by this excellent man of the importance of this Psalm, an Index is added to this work of the several matters more or less touched upon, to which, as well as to the texts referred to throughout the work, the reader's attention is invited.

<sup>2</sup> 2 Timothy iii. 16. Bishop Cowper sweetly calls it—'a Holy Alphabet—so plain, that children may understand it—so rich and instructive, that the wisest and most experienced may learn every day something from it.'

to the gracious consideration of the great Head of the Church; imploring pardon for what in it may be his own, and a blessing on what may be traced to a purer source:—and in giving both the pardon and the blessing, may his holy name be abundantly glorified.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Domine Deus, quæcunque dixi de tuo, agnoscant et tui. Siqua de meo, et tu ignosce et tui.—August Lib. 15. de Trin.

Old Newton Vicarage,  
January 20th, 1827.

## PREFACE TO THE SEVENTH EDITION.

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THE Writer cannot forbear any longer to acknowledge the kind indulgence, with which his work has been received by the church of Christ. In the recollection of the many testimonies of acceptance and of usefulness which have come to his knowledge, he would earnestly pray, that he might be saved from the baneful gratification of self-complacent principle ; and that he might be humbled in thankfulness before his God and Saviour for the high privilege, with which he has in some measure honoured him, of ministering to the spiritual edification of his fellow-Christians.

The numerous alterations and additions in the later editions have not, it is hoped, altogether failed in giving increased perspicuity to the style, and fulness of evangelical statement to the matter. The writer has desired that every page should be lighted up with the beam of “ the Sun of Righteousness ”—who is the glory of the Revelation of God—the Christian’s “ All in all.” He has endeavoured to illustrate true religion as grounded on the knowledge of Christ—advancing in communion with Him—and completed in the enjoyment of Him, and of the Father by Him. He has also aimed to elevate the standard of Christian privilege as flowing immediately from Him, by giving such a Scriptural statement of the doctrine of assurance, as may quicken the slothful to greater diligence in their Christian profession, and at the same time encourage the weak and fearful to a clearer apprehension of their warranted privileges.

# AN EXPOSITION OF PSALM CXIX.

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## PART I.

### 1. *Blessed are the undefiled in the way, who walk in the law of the Lord.*

THIS most interesting and instructive Psalm, like the Psalter itself, ‘opens with a Beatitude for our comfort and encouragement, directing us immediately to that happiness, which all mankind in different ways are seeking and inquiring after. All would secure themselves from the incursions of misery; but all do not consider that misery is the offspring of sin, from which therefore it is necessary to be delivered and preserved, in order to become happy or “blessed.”’<sup>1</sup>

The character described in this verse marks, in an Evangelical sense, “an Israelite indeed, in whom is no guile”<sup>2</sup>—not one who is without sin, but one who in the sincerity of his heart can say—“that which I do I allow not.”<sup>3</sup> As his way is, so is his “walk”—“*in the law of the Lord.*” He is “strengthened in the Lord, and he walks up and down in his name.”<sup>4</sup>—

<sup>1</sup> Bp. Horne on Psalm i. 1.

<sup>2</sup> John i. 47. Comp. Acts xxiv. 16.

<sup>3</sup> Rom. vii. 15.

<sup>4</sup> Zech. x. 12.

his "ears hearing a word behind him 'saying—'This is the way, walk ye in it'—when he is turning to the right hand or to the left."<sup>1</sup> And if the pardon of sin, imputation of righteousness,<sup>2</sup> the communion of saints, and a sense of acceptance with God;<sup>3</sup>—if protection in providence and grace,<sup>4</sup> and finally and for ever the beatific vision,<sup>5</sup> are connected in the promises of God and the experience of his people with such a "way" as is here referred to; then there can be no doubt that "*blessed are the undefiled in the way.*" And if temporal prosperity,<sup>6</sup> spiritual renovation and fruitfulness,<sup>7</sup> increasing illumination,<sup>8</sup> intercourse with the Saviour,<sup>9</sup> peace within,<sup>10</sup> and throughout eternity a right to the tree of life,<sup>11</sup> are privileges of incalculable value; then surely "*the walk in the law of the Lord*" is "the path of pleasantness and peace." "Truly"—indeed may we say—"God is good to Israel, even to such as are of a clean heart."<sup>12</sup>

But let each of us ask—What is the "*way*" of my heart with God? Is it always an "*undefiled way*?" Is "*iniquity*" never "*regarded in the heart*?" Is all that God hates habitually lamented, abhorred, forsaken? "Search me, O God, and know my heart; try me, and know my thoughts; and see if there be any wicked way in me, and lead me in the way everlasting."<sup>13</sup>

Again—What is my "*walk*?" Is it from the living principle of union with Christ? This is the direct—the only source of spiritual life. We are first quickened in him. Then we walk in him and after

<sup>1</sup> Isa. xxx. 21.    <sup>2</sup> Psalm xxxii. 1, 2, with Rom. iv. 6—8.

<sup>3</sup> 1 John i. 7.    <sup>4</sup> 2 Chron. xvi. 9. Job i. 8, 10.    <sup>5</sup> Matt. v. 8.

<sup>6</sup> Joshua i. 7, 8. 1 Tim. iv. 8. 2 Chron. xvii. 4, 5.

<sup>7</sup> Psalm i. 2, 3.    <sup>8</sup> John vii. 17.    <sup>9</sup> Ibid. xiv. 23; xv. 14, 15.

<sup>10</sup> Verse 165. Gal. vi. 16.    Isa. xxxii. 17.    <sup>11</sup> Rev. xxii. 14.

<sup>12</sup> Psalm lxxiii. 1.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid. cxxxix, 23, 24.

him. Oh! that this my walk may be steady, consistent, advancing! Oh! that I may be ever listening to my Father's voice—"I am the Almighty God; walk before me, and be thou perfect!"<sup>1</sup>

Surely there is enough of defilement in the most "*undefiled way*," and enough of inconsistency in the most consistent "*walk*," to endear to us the gracious declaration of the gospel—"If any man sin, we have an Advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the Righteous."<sup>2</sup>

2. *Blessed are they that keep his testimonies, and that seek him with the whole heart.*

THE "testimony," in the singular number, usually denotes the whole canon of the inspired writings—the revelation of God's will to mankind—the standard of the faith of his people.<sup>3</sup> "Testimonies" appear chiefly to mark the preceptive part of Scripture:<sup>4</sup> and they uniformly direct us to that spiritual delight and perfect freedom, which David habitually found in the service of his God. Mark his language; "*I have rejoiced in the way of thy testimonies, as much as in all riches. Thy testimonies have I taken as an heritage for ever; for they are the rejoicing of my heart.*"<sup>5</sup> Not however that this blessedness belongs to the mere outward act of obedience;<sup>6</sup> but rather to that practical habit of mind, which seeks to know the will of God in order to "keep" it. This habit is under the influence of the promise of God—"I will put my Spirit within you, and cause you to walk in my statutes, and ye shall keep my judgments and do

<sup>1</sup> Gen. xvii. 1.

<sup>2</sup> 1 John ii. 1.

<sup>3</sup> Compare Isa. viii. 20.

<sup>4</sup> Verse 138.

<sup>5</sup> Verses 14, 111. <sup>6</sup> Treasure up his Testimonies.—Bp. Horsley.

them.”<sup>1</sup> And in thus “*keeping the testimonies of God,*” the believer maintains the character of one that “*seeks him with the whole heart.*”

Oh! how many seek, and seek in vain, for no other reason, than because they do not “*seek him with the whole heart.*” The worldling’s “*heart is divided; now shall he be found faulty.*”<sup>2</sup> The professor, “*with his mouth shews much love; but his heart goeth after his coveteousness.*”<sup>3</sup> The backslider “*hath not turned unto me with his whole heart,* but feignedly, saith the Lord.”<sup>4</sup> The faithful, upright believer alone brings his heart, *his whole heart,* to the Lord—“*When thou saidst—Seek ye my face, my heart said unto thee—Thy face, Lord, will I seek.*”<sup>5</sup> For he only has found an object that attracts and fills his whole heart—and if he had a thousand hearts, would attract and fill them all. He has found his way to God by faith in Jesus. In that way he continues to seek. His whole heart is engaged to know and love more and more. Here alone the blessing is enjoyed, and the promise made good,—“*Ye shall seek me, and find me, when ye shall search for me with your whole heart.*”<sup>6</sup>

O let me not shrink from the question—Do I “*keep his testimonies*” from constraint or from love? Surely when I consider my own natural aversion and enmity to the law of God, and the danger of self-deception in the external service of the Lord, I have much need to pray—“*Incline my heart to thy testimonies. Give me understanding—save me, and I shall keep thy testimonies.*”<sup>7</sup> And if they are blessed, who seek the Lord *with their whole heart,* how am I seeking him? Alas! with how much distraction! with how little

<sup>1</sup> Ezek. xxxvi. 27.

<sup>2</sup> Hos. x. 2.

<sup>3</sup> Ezek. xxxiii. 31.

<sup>4</sup> Jer. iii. 10.

<sup>5</sup> Psalm xxvii. 8.

<sup>6</sup> Jer. xxix. 13.

<sup>7</sup> Verses 36, 125, 146.



heart-work! Am I "seeking his strength" in order to "seek his face?"<sup>1</sup>

Lord! search—teach—incline—uphold me. Help me to plead thy gracious promise—"I will give them an heart to know me, that I am the Lord; and they shall be my people, and I will be their God; for they shall return unto me with their whole heart."<sup>2</sup>

3. *They also do no iniquity; they walk in his ways.*

THIS was not their character from their birth. Once they were doing nothing but iniquity. It was without mixture, without cessation—from the fountain-head.<sup>3</sup> Now it is written of them—"They do no iniquity." Once they walked, even as others,<sup>4</sup> in the way of their own hearts—"enemies to God by wicked works." Now "*they walk in his ways.*" They are "new creatures in Christ; old things are passed away; behold! all things are become new."<sup>5</sup> This is their highly privileged state—"Sin shall not have dominion over them; for they are not under the law, but under grace."<sup>6</sup> They are "born of God, and they cannot commit sin; for their seed remaineth in them, and they cannot sin because they are born of God."<sup>7</sup> Their hatred and resistance to sin are therefore now as instinctive, as was their former enmity and opposition

<sup>1</sup> Psalm cv. 4.

<sup>2</sup> Jer. xxiv. 7.

<sup>3</sup> "Every imagination of the thoughts of the heart is evil—only evil—continually." And this "God saw"—before whom "all things are naked and open"—who searcheth the heart, and therefore cannot be mistaken. Gen. vi. 5.

But lest we should conceive this to be the picture of some generation of so peculiarly aggravated character, that the awful demonstration of his wrath could no longer be restrained, this testimony is repeated by the same Omniscient Judge, immediately subsequent to the flood, (Gen. viii. 21.) and confirmed by him in many express declarations. Jer. xvii. 9, 10. Mark xv. 19.

<sup>4</sup> Ephes. ii. 2, 3. Col. i. 21.

<sup>5</sup> 2 Cor. v. 17.

<sup>6</sup> Rom. vi. 14.

<sup>7</sup> 1 John iii. 9.

to God. We do not however, mean, that the people of God are as "the saints made perfect," who "*do no iniquity.*" The unceasing Advocacy of their Heavenly Friend evidently supposes the indwelling power of sin, to the termination of their earthly pilgrimage. The supplication also in the prayer of their Lord teaches them to ask for daily pardon and deliverance from "temptation," as for "daily bread."<sup>1</sup> No—They are sinners still: yet not "walking after the course," not "fulfilling the desires," of sin. The acting of sin is now like the motion of a stone upward, violent and unnatural. If it is not cast out, it is dethroned. They are not, as before, "its willing people," but its reluctant, struggling captives. It is not "the day of its power."

But are we always able to say, that we sin against our better will, so that "it is not we that do it, but sin that dwelleth in us?"<sup>2</sup> Is the gospel promise of deliverance from sin "sweet to us?"<sup>3</sup> And does our successful resistance in the spiritual conflict realize the earnest of its complete fulfilment? Blessed Jesus! what do we owe to thy cross for the present redemption from its guilt and curse, and much more for the blissful prospect of the glorified state, when this hated guest shall be an inmate no more!<sup>4</sup> O let us take the very print of thy death into our souls in the daily crucifixion of sin.<sup>5</sup> Let us know the "power of thy resurrection" in an habitual "walk in newness of life."<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Matt. vi. 11—13.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. vi. 14.

<sup>5</sup> Rom. vi. 6.

<sup>2</sup> Rom. vii. 17, 20.

<sup>4</sup> Rev. xxi. 27.

<sup>6</sup> Phil. iii. 10. Rom. vi. 4, 5.

4. *Thou hast commanded us to keep thy precepts diligently.*

THE Psalmist here begins to direct his address to his God, and calls to mind those obligations to obedience, in which he felt his own happiness most nearly concerned. For even under that dispensation which “gendered unto bondage,” much encouragement was connected with the “*command to keep the Lord’s precepts diligently*”—“O that there were such a heart in them, that they would fear me, and keep all my commandments always, *that it might be well with them and with their children for ever.*”<sup>1</sup> But surely we, under a dispensation of love, can never want a motive for obedience! Let the daily mercies of Providence stir up the question—“What shall I render unto the Lord?”<sup>2</sup> Let the far richer mercies of grace produce “a living sacrifice” to be “presented to the Lord.”<sup>3</sup> Let “the love of Christ constrain us.”<sup>4</sup> Let the recollection of the “price with which we were bought,” remind us of the Lord’s property in us, and of our obligations to “glorify him in our body, and in our spirit, which are his.”<sup>5</sup> Let us only “behold the Lamb of God;”—let us hear his wrestling supplications, his deserted cry, his expiring agonies—the price of our redemption; and then let us ask ourselves—Can we want a motive?

But what is the Scriptural view of Evangelical obedience? It is the work of the Spirit, enabling us to “obey the truth.”<sup>6</sup> It is the end of the purpose of God, who “hath chosen us in Christ before the

<sup>1</sup> Deut. v. 29. Comp. Deut. vi. 17, 18; xxviii. 1, 2. Jer. viii. 23.

<sup>2</sup> Psalm cxvi. 12.

<sup>3</sup> Rom. xii. 1.

<sup>4</sup> 2 Cor. v. 14.

<sup>5</sup> 1 Cor. vi. 19, 20.

<sup>6</sup> 1 Pet. i. 22.

foundation of the world, *that we should be holy and without blame before him in love.*"<sup>1</sup> It is the only satisfactory evidence of the sincerity of our profession.<sup>2</sup> Then let me make the inquiry in the morning—What is the work appointed for the day? "Teach me thy way, O Lord: I will walk in thy truth: unite my heart to fear thy name."<sup>3</sup> Let me maintain an anxious and watchful spirit, that in my daily business I may be employed in the Lord's work. Let a guard be set upon my thoughts, my lips, my tempers, and pursuits, that nothing may hinder me, but rather every thing may assist me, in "*keeping the Lord's precepts diligently.*" Let there be a trading for him with all the talents entrusted to me. What is the reason that I ever find the precepts to be "grievous" to me? Is it not that some indolence is indulged; or some "iniquity regarded in my heart;" or some principle of unfaithfulness operating to divide my service with two Masters, when I should rather be conflicting with besetting hindrances, and seeking to overcome them all in "following the Lord fully?" Oh! for the spirit of "simplicity and godly sincerity" in the precepts of God. Oh! for that love, which is the main-spring of diligence, warm and constant, taking the place of every other motive in leading me on in the service of God. Oh! for a large supply of that wisdom which is from above, and which is "without partiality and without hypocrisy!"<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Ephes. i. 4.

<sup>2</sup> Matt. xii. 33. John xiv. 15, 21.

, <sup>3</sup> Psalm lxxxvi. 11.

<sup>4</sup> James iii. 17.

5. *O that my ways were directed to keep thy statutes!*

THE Lord has indeed “commanded us to keep his precepts.” But, alas! where is our power! Satan would make the sense of our weakness an excuse for indolence. The Spirit of God convinces us of it as an incitement to prayer and an exercise of faith. If, Reader, your heart is perfect with God, you “consent to the law that it is good;” you “delight in it after the inner man;”<sup>1</sup> you would not have one jot or tittle altered, mitigated, or repealed, that it might be more conformed to your own will, or allow you more liberty and self-indulgence in the ways of sin. But do you sigh over your short-comings; when you aim indeed at the perfect standard of holiness, yet at your best moments, and in your highest attainments, fall so far below it; seeing indeed the way before you, but feeling yourself without ability to walk in it? Then let a sense of your utter insufficiency for the work of the Lord lead you to the throne of grace, to pray, and watch, and wait, for the strengthening and refreshing influences of the Spirit of grace. Hard indeed would it have been for you, if your work were left upon your own hands. But while you are constrained to confess your insufficiency “of yourself to think,” much less to do, “anything of yourself,” at the same moment of inexpressible need, you are ready to exclaim—“Our sufficiency is of God.”<sup>2</sup> Yes; grace” will ever be found “sufficient” for the work; and “when you are weak, then are you strong.”<sup>3</sup> “Without me”—saith the Saviour—“ye can do nothing.”<sup>4</sup> But is your case therefore hopeless? Far from it. You

<sup>1</sup> Rom. vii. 16, 22, 23.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. xii. 9, 10.

<sup>3</sup> 2 Cor. iii. 5.

<sup>4</sup> John xv. 5.

“ can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth you.”<sup>1</sup> The “ worm Jacob shall thresh the mountains,” when the Lord says—“ Fear not, I will help thee.”<sup>2</sup>

But in tracing the connexion of this verse with the preceding, we cannot forbear to remark how accurately the middle path is preserved, as keeping us at an equal distance from the idea of self-sufficiency to “ *keep the Lord’s statutes,*” and self-justification in neglecting them. The first attempt to render spiritual obedience will quickly convince us of our utter helplessness. We might as soon create a world as create in our hearts one pulse of spiritual life. And yet our inability does not cancel our obligation. It is the weakness of a heart, that “ cannot be subject to the law of God,” for no other reason than because it is “ carnal, enmity against God.”<sup>3</sup> And therefore our inability is our sin, our guilt, our condemnation ; and, instead of excusing our condition, stops our mouth, and leaves us destitute of any plea of defence before God. Thus our obligation remains in full force. We are bound to obey the commands of God, whether we can or not. What then remains for us, but to return the mandate to heaven, accompanied with an earnest prayer, that the Lord would write upon our hearts those statutes to which he requires obedience in his word ?—“ *Thou hast commanded us to keep thy statutes diligently.*” We acknowledge, Lord, our obligation ; but we feel our impotency. Lord, help us ; we look unto thee. “ *O that our ways were directed to keep thy statutes !*” “ Give what thou commandest ; and then command what thou

<sup>1</sup> Phil. iv. 13.

<sup>2</sup> Isaiah xli. 14, 15.

<sup>3</sup> Rom. viii. 7. Compare Gen. xxxvii. 4. John viii. 43 ; v. 40. 2 Pet. ii. 14—where the moral inability is clearly traced to the love of sin, or the obstinate unbelief of the heart, and therefore is inexcusable. The case of the heathen is also described in a strictly parallel view, and the evil traced to the same wilful source. Rom. i. 28.

wilt.<sup>1</sup> Now, as if to exhibit the fulness and suitability of the gospel promises, the commands and prayers are returned back again from heaven with promises of quickening and directing grace. The Lord's end with us is now fully answered. He did not issue the commands, expecting that we could turn our own hearts to them; but rather that the conviction of our entire helplessness might cast us upon him, who loves to be sought, and never will be thus sought in vain. And indeed this is a part of "the mystery of godliness," that in proportion as we depend upon him, who is alike "the Lord our righteousness" and our strength, our desires after holiness will increase, and our prayers become more fervent. He who commands our duty, perfectly knows our weakness. And he who feels his own weakness is fully encouraged to depend upon the power of his Saviour. Thus are the commands of God connected with the exercise of faith in Christ, and the promises of his grace enabling us for duty, at the very time that it commands us to it.<sup>2</sup> And in this view are brought together the supreme authority of the Lawgiver, the total insufficiency of the creature, the full provisions of the Saviour, and the all-sufficiency of "the God of all grace." We are led to pray for what we want, to be thankful for what we have, to trust for what is promised. Thus "all is of God." Christ "is the Alpha and the Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last."<sup>3</sup> Thus "grace reigns" triumphant. The foundation is laid in grace, and the head-stone will be brought forth with shoutings, crying, "Grace unto it."<sup>4</sup>—The Saviour's work is finished, and Jesus is crowned Lord of All for ever.

<sup>1</sup> Da quod jubes, et jube quod vis. Augustine.

<sup>2</sup> Quod lex imperat, fides impetrat.

<sup>3</sup> Rev. xxii. 13.

<sup>4</sup> Zech. iv. 7.

6. *Then shall I not be ashamed, when I have respect unto all thy commandments.*

THE Lord expects our obedience to be not only “diligent” but universal. Indeed a partial obedience will never satisfy a child of God. The exclusion of any commandment from its supreme regard in the heart is the brand of hypocrisy. Even Herod could “do many things,” and yet one evil way cherished, and therefore unforsaken, was sufficient to show the sovereign power of sin undisturbed within.<sup>1</sup> Saul slew all the Amalekites *but one*; and that single exception in the path of universal obedience, marked the unsoundness of his profession, cost him the loss of his throne, and brought him under the awful displeasure of his God.<sup>2</sup> And thus the foot, or the hand, or the right eye, the corrupt, unmortified member, brings the whole body to hell.<sup>3</sup> Reserves are the canker upon Christian sincerity. A secret indulgence—the rolling of the sweet morsel under the tongue—the part of the price kept back—stamps our service as a robbery, not as an offering. We may be free, sincere, and earnest in many parts of our prescribed duty; but this root of bitterness renders the whole an abomination. If then I am a genuine believer, sincerity will be the stamp of my profession. Though ever ready to acknowledge my inability to render perfect obedience to the least of the commandments, yet my desire and purpose will seek to include the whole compass of uninterrupted obedience. I shall no more venture to break the least than the greatest of the commandments; much less shall I ever think

<sup>1</sup> Mark vi. 18—20.

<sup>2</sup> 1 Sam. xv. 12—23.

<sup>3</sup> Mark ix. 44—48.



of attempting to atone for the breach of one by the performance of the rest. They are indeed many commandments, yet they form but one law; and I know who has said—"Whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all."<sup>1</sup> However the professor may confine his regard to the second table, (as if the first were ceremonial or obsolete, or the regulation of the outward man was the utmost extent of the requirement) I would fix my eye with equal regard to both; yet marking with especial determination any command in either of them, that may appear most directly opposed to the besetting corruptions of my heart. Thus "walking in the fear of the Lord," I may hope to walk "in the comfort of the Holy Ghost;"<sup>2</sup> and "hereby shall I know, that I am of the truth, and shall assure my heart before God."<sup>3</sup>

But where, in my strictest and most persevering walk, would be my hope of acceptance, if my eye be not steadily fixed upon Him, whose obedience has "fulfilled all righteousness"<sup>4</sup> in my stead, and whose death "has redeemed me from the curse"<sup>5</sup> of my unrighteousness, when repentance, prayers, and tears, would have been of no avail? Yet, in what path, we might ask, but the way of holiness, can we expect to realize the enjoyment of union and communion with our Lord?—"He that keepeth his commandments, dwelleth in him."<sup>6</sup> We cannot therefore but suspect that assurance of the present favour of God, which is not weakened by self-indulgence, unwatchfulness, allowance of secret sins, or neglect of secret duties. "If thou return to the Almighty"—said a wise man—"thou shalt be built up, thou shalt put away iniquity

<sup>1</sup> James ii. 10, 11.

<sup>2</sup> Acts ix. 31.

<sup>3</sup> 1 John iii. 20.

<sup>4</sup> Matt. iii. 15.

<sup>5</sup> Gal. iii. 13.

<sup>6</sup> 1 John iii. 24.

far from thy tabernacles. *Then shalt thou have thy delight in the Almighty, and shalt lift up thy face unto God.*"<sup>1</sup> Is it not then important for us to look into the nature and ground of our assurance? Will it abide the test of the word of God? Is it productive of tenderness of conscience, watchfulness and circumspection of conduct? Does it exercise our souls in adding grace to grace, that we may "make our calling and election sure," and "an entrance may be ministered to us *abundantly* into the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ?"<sup>2</sup> The believer's plea for assurance is found in adherence to the path of obedience—"I have stuck unto thy testimonies; O Lord, put me not to shame. Let my heart be sound in thy statutes, that I be not ashamed."<sup>3</sup>

7. *I will praise thee with uprightness of heart, when I shall have learned thy righteous judgments.*

THE law of God is justly called his "judgments," his "*righteous judgments*," as marking his view and estimate of our character, and his rule of procedure with us in the court of heaven. David had indeed "*learned*" much of these "*righteous judgments*," but so much yet remained unlearned and unknown, that his attainments seemed to be as nothing—"Thy commandment"—he exclaims—is exceeding broad."<sup>4</sup> When the Apostle, after twenty years' acquaintance with the gospel, expressed it as the one desire of his heart—"That I may know Christ"<sup>5</sup>—it is evident that he entertained the same humbling views of his progress in divine knowledge, and the same exalted

<sup>1</sup> Job xxii. 23, 26.    <sup>2</sup> 2 Peter i. 5—11.    <sup>3</sup> Verses 31, 80.

<sup>4</sup> Verse 96.

<sup>5</sup> Phil. iii. 10—14.

apprehensions of the value of treasures yet unexplored, and which, as he advanced towards higher attainments, were progressively opening before him. Conceit of knowledge is the greatest enemy to knowledge, and the strongest proof of ignorance; so that, "if any man think that he knoweth any thing, he knoweth nothing yet as he ought to know"—"He deceiveth himself."<sup>1</sup> But what is the motive, that enlivens the believer in the pursuit of more extended spiritual knowledge? Is it that he may live upon the airy breath of human applause? No, rather that he may praise his God with uprightness of heart. We always find, that as our mind is dark, our tongue is dumb, our lips are sealed, and we are unable to bear a testimony for our God. But when "he opens our understandings" to "*learn his judgments,*" he will next "open our lips, and our mouths shall shew forth his praise."<sup>2</sup> As his "judgments" may be considered to include the whole revelation of his word, they display that view of "the glory of God" unveiled "in the face of Jesus Christ,"<sup>3</sup> which will ever tune the heart with the melody of heaven.—And this indeed is the end for which "his people are formed;"<sup>4</sup> for which they "are called out of darkness into marvellous light."<sup>5</sup> This is the daily frame in which our God will be glorified.<sup>6</sup>

But in order to "*praise with uprightness of heart,*" great watchfulness is necessary, that it may really be "out of the abundance" of what our hearts have learned of his "righteous judgments." For it is possible even for the real believer to speak of his Saviour with a secret lurking after self-exaltation. It is possible

<sup>1</sup> 1 Cor. viii. 2. Gal. vi. 3.      <sup>2</sup> Ps. li. 15 : also verses 27, 171.

<sup>3</sup> 2 Cor. iv. 6.      <sup>4</sup> Isaiah xliii. 21.      <sup>5</sup> 1 Peter ii. 9.

<sup>6</sup> Psalm 1. 23. For an example of the uprightness of heart in the service of praise here alluded to, see 1 Chron. xxix. 13—18.

really to be seeking and serving ourselves in the very act of seeming to serve and honour him. Surely the very thought of the selfishness that defiles our holiest services of praise on earth, may well quicken our longings after that world of praise, where the flame burns active, bright, incessant,—where we shall offer our sacrifices without defilement, without intermission, without weariness, without end.

8. *I will keep thy statutes : O forsake me not utterly.*

THE resolution to “*keep the Lord’s statutes*” is the natural result of having “*learned his righteous judgments.*” And on this point David illustrates the inseparable and happy union of “*simplicity*” of dependence, and “*godly sincerity*” of obedience. Instantly upon forming his resolution, he recollects that the performance of it is beyond the power of human strength ; and therefore the next moment, and almost the same moment, he follows it up with prayer—“*I will keep thy statutes ; O forsake me not utterly.*” What daily reason have we to beware of self-confidence, even in the course of sincerity in the ways of God ! As we lean upon an arm of flesh, or upon an Almighty Saviour, we shall stumble or advance in our spiritual course. If we ever seem to be forsaken, might it not be intended to correct our wantonness ? Grace was given in answer to prayer ; but, when given, perhaps it was not duly prized, or diligently improved. “*The beloved*”—in answer to solicitation—“*is come into his garden ;*” he knocks at the door, but the spouse is “*asleep.*” The answer to prayer was not expected, not waited for, and, therefore not enjoyed ; and the sleeper awakes too late, and finds herself forsaken by

the object of her desire.<sup>1</sup> Again—when we have given place to temptation;<sup>2</sup> when “our mountain stands strong;”<sup>3</sup> when our love for our Saviour “waxes cold,” and our earnestness in seeking him is fainting;<sup>4</sup> we must not be surprised, if we are left for a time to the trial of a deserted state.

But we sometimes speak of the hidings of God’s countenance, as if it were a sovereign act, calling for implicit submission; when the cause should at least be sought for, and will generally be found, in some unlawful indulgence, or act of unwatchfulness or self-dependence. “Are the consolations of God small with thee? Is there any secret thing with thee?”<sup>5</sup> It was while David “kept silence” from the language of contrition, that he felt the presence of the heavy hand of his frowning God:<sup>6</sup> and perhaps the darkness which has sometimes clouded our paths, may be the voice of God speaking loudly to us—“Thine own wickedness shall correct thee, and thy backslidings shall reprove thee; know therefore and see, that it is an evil thing and bitter that thou hast forsaken the Lord thy God.”<sup>7</sup>

But how blessed is the consideration, that there is good ground in the word of promise, for the prayer—“*Forsake me not utterly.*” David knew and wrote of the Lord’s everlasting faithfulness to his people; and, while he dreaded even a temporary separation from his God more than any worldly affliction, he could plead that gracious declaration—“Nevertheless, my loving kindness I will not utterly take from him, nor suffer my faithfulness to fail.”<sup>8</sup> And whilst we would not make the promises of grace an encourage-

<sup>1</sup> Cant. iv. 16, with v. 1—6.

<sup>2</sup> 2 Chron. xxxii. 31.

<sup>3</sup> Psalm xxx. 6, 7.

<sup>4</sup> Cant. iii. 1—4.

<sup>5</sup> Job xv. 11.

<sup>6</sup> Psalm xxxii. 3, 4.

<sup>7</sup> Jer. ii. 19.

<sup>8</sup> Psalm lxxxix. 33.

ment to carelessness, it is indispensable to our spiritual establishment, that we receive them in their full, free, and sovereign declaration. How many fainting souls have been refreshed by the assurance—"For a small moment have I forsaken thee, but with great mercies will I gather thee; with everlasting kindness will I have mercy on thee, saith the Lord thy Redeemer."—"My sheep shall never perish; neither shall any pluck them out of my hand."<sup>1</sup> So that, while the humble believer dreads separation from his Lord, and finds his only comfort in a lowly, self-abased, and dependent frame, he learns to "make his boast in the Lord," and to be "confident of this very thing, that he which hath begun a good work in him, will perform it until the day of Jesus Christ."<sup>2</sup> And even while destitute of sensible consolation, his language is—"I will wait upon the Lord, that hideth his face from the house of Jacob; and I will look for him."<sup>3</sup>

But is any afraid, that he will, after all that he has engaged, "forsake him utterly?" Let me ask you, What evidence do you find of such desertion on your soul? Do you find your heart willing to forsake him? Are there no mournings and thirstings after the return of the Lord? He has indeed warned you that, "if you forsake him, he will forsake you."<sup>4</sup> But can you forsake him? "Let him do as seemeth him good" (is the language of your heart); I will wait for him, follow after him, cleave to his word, cling to his cross:—"Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him." Though my comfort is gone, and my assurance is clouded, yet hope remains; poor and weak indeed, yet such as I would not exchange for the glory of an earthly crown.' How plain is the seal of heavenly

<sup>1</sup> Isaiah liv. 7, 8. John x. 28.    <sup>2</sup> Psalm xxxiv. 2. Phil. i. 6.

<sup>3</sup> Isaiah viii. 17.    <sup>4</sup> 2 Chron. xv. 2.    <sup>5</sup> Job xiii. 15.

influence in these earnest breathings after the Saviour!  
Can the Lord "forsake the work of his own hands?"<sup>1</sup>  
Sooner should heaven and earth pass, than the faithful  
engagements of the gospel be thus broken.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Psalm cxxxviii. 8.

<sup>2</sup> Augustine's paraphrase of this verse is beautifully descriptive of the believer's conflict in a state of temporary desertion. "O Lord, if—lest I should be proud, and should say in my prosperity, I shall never be removed—it pleaseth thee to tempt me, yet forsake me not overlong;" that is, if thou hast thus forsaken me, that I may know how weak I am without thy help, yet "*forsake me not utterly,*" lest I perish. I know that of thy good will thou hast given me strength: and if thou turnest away thy face from me, I shall forthwith be troubled. "O forsake me not, that I perish not."

## PART II.

9. *Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way? by taking heed thereto according to thy word.*

SURELY it must be considered as a most affecting proof of the natural alienation of the heart from God, that the youth of man—the bloom and freshness of his mind—his “first love”—should in so large a majority of instances be devoted to the service of sin.<sup>1</sup> Seldom indeed is the cry—“My Father! thou art the guide of my youth”<sup>2</sup>—uttered from the heart, until the misery of wandering without a guide has been painfully felt. And even when the youthful heart begins to feel the touch of Divine grace, and the desire to return homewards is first excited; the habit of wandering from God, and the long-indulged and cherished pollutions of sin seem to form an almost invincible barrier to progress. The inquiry then must be one of the deepest concern—“*Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way?*” And the answer is ready at hand. Let him “*take heed thereto according to the word*” of God. It was thus that Joseph in Egypt,<sup>3</sup> and Daniel with his young companions in Babylon,<sup>4</sup> were enabled to “*cleanse their way*” in the midst of the defiling atmosphere around them. It was probably the recollection of this purifying efficacy of the word, that induced the venerable Beza in his will to mention, among his chief matters of thankfulness to God, the mercy of having been called to the knowledge of the

<sup>1</sup> Gen. viii. 21.<sup>2</sup> Jer. iii. 4.<sup>3</sup> Gen. xxxix. 9.<sup>4</sup> DAN. i. 8—20; iii. 12—18.



truth at the age of sixteen years, by which means, during a course of upwards of seventy years' walk with God, he "escaped the pollutions of the world through lust." But let us not forget, that the way can be cleansed by no other process than by the cleansing of the heart; for how can a corrupt fountain "send forth" other than "bitter waters?"<sup>1</sup> What more suitable language therefore can be found for us, than the supplications of the Royal Penitent?—"Purge me with hyssop, and I shall be clean; wash me, and I shall be whiter than snow. Create in me a clean heart, O God, and renew a right spirit within me."<sup>2</sup>

The word of God is the ordinary means of this cleansing the sinner's heart and way. "*Now ye are clean*"—said the Saviour to his disciples—"through the word which I have spoken unto you."<sup>3</sup> Thus also he interceded for them to his Father—"Sanctify them through thy truth: thy word is truth."<sup>4</sup> The hope of the gospel has the same end in view—"Every man that hath this hope in" Christ "purifieth himself, even as he is pure."<sup>5</sup> For this purpose also are the promises set before us, that "having these promises," we might "cleanse ourselves from all filthiness of flesh and spirit, perfecting holiness in the fear of God."<sup>6</sup> But oh! can we lose sight of the recollection, that our way wants daily cleansing?—so defiled are our actions, our thoughts, our motives—nay more—our prayers and services. Let us "*take heed according to the word*

<sup>1</sup> James iii. 11, 12.

<sup>2</sup> Psalm li. 7, 10.

<sup>3</sup> John xv. 3.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. xvii. 17. For a striking illustration of this subject, the reader may refer to the account of Augustine's conversion as recorded by himself. Confessions, Books viii. ix. The substance of it may be found in Milner's Church History, Vol. ii. 353—356; and a most instructive use is made of it, as throwing light upon the doctrine of conversion, by Dr. Owen, in his valuable work on the Spirit. Book iii. chap. vi.

<sup>5</sup> 1 John iii. 3.

<sup>6</sup> 2 Cor. vii. 1.

of God"—directing us to the "fountain that is opened for sin and for uncleanness." Let us under the same Divine light seek for the daily sanctifying influence of the Spirit of God.<sup>1</sup> "*Who can understand his errors? Cleanse thou me from secret faults.*"<sup>2</sup> '*Cleanse the thoughts of my heart by the inspiration of thy Holy Spirit.*'<sup>3</sup>

10. *With my whole heart have I sought thee. O let me not wander from thy commandments.*

WE lose much of the comfort of our religion, and greatly obscure the glory of our profession, by neglecting to bring "*our whole heart*" to the work of the Lord. When sin is vigorous, and our spiritual affections are dull, and various circumstances combine to put difficulties in the way of prayer; this is a crisis with the soul, when strong faith is needed to overcome and to persevere. But then it is that the soul too commonly yields to the difficulty, and contents itself either with heartless complainings, or with just sufficient exertion to quiet the voice of conscience, and produce a delusive peace within. But remember that the Lord will not be found thus. His promise is not to such seekers as these; and if we are satisfied with such a state as this, we must look for a very scanty measure of spiritual success, accompanied with the total absence of spiritual enjoyment. This however was not David's spirit. In the true spirit of Christian confidence he could appeal—" *With my whole heart have I sought thee.*" And this assurance, so far from producing self-confidence in the soul, will, so far as it is genuine, be invariably attended with peculiar apprehensions of our own weak-

<sup>1</sup> Zech. xiii. 1.

<sup>2</sup> Psalm xix. 12.

<sup>3</sup> Prayer-Book.

ness, and will give constant occasion for the prayer—  
 “*O let me not wander from thy commandments.*” Yet  
 the feeblest desire and attempt to seek the Lord, is the  
 Spirit’s rising beam in the heart, “a day of small  
 things” not to be “despised.”<sup>1</sup> It is distinguished  
 from every other principle by the simplicity of its  
 object—“This one thing I do.” “One thing have I  
 desired of the Lord; that will I seek after.”<sup>2</sup> My  
 God! my Saviour! “*with my whole heart have I  
 sought thee.* The desire of my 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.”<sup>3</sup> And it is when the soul  
 is thus conscious of “following the Lord fully,” that  
 there is a peculiar *dread of wandering*. In a careless  
 or half-hearted state, wanderings are not watched, so  
 long as they do not lead to any open deviation from  
 the way. Secret prayer will be hurried over, worldly  
 thoughts unresisted, waste of time in frivolous pursuits  
 indulged, without much concern. But it is not so  
 when the heart is *fully* in pursuit of its object. There  
 is a carefulness, lest wandering thoughts should become  
 habitual. There is a resistance of the first step that  
 might lead into a devious path. The soul remembers  
 the “wormwood and the gall,”<sup>4</sup> “the roaring lion,”  
 and the devouring wolf; and in the recollection of the  
 misery of its former wandering, dreads any departure  
 from the Shepherd’s fold. This is indeed a blessed  
 state of mind, and one which the flock of Christ should  
 seek to cherish with godly jealousy. Yet let it be  
 remembered, that daily progress in the heavenly walk  
 is not maintained by the yesterday’s supply of grace.  
 It must flow from a fresh supply continually drawn in

<sup>1</sup> Zech. iv. 10.

<sup>2</sup> Phil. iii. 13. Psalm xxvii. 4.

<sup>3</sup> Isaiah xxvi. 8, 9.

<sup>4</sup> Lam. iii. 19.

by humble and dependent prayer, such as—"O let me not wander from thy commandments."—"Lord, I feel my heart so prone to wander. My affections are often scattered to the ends of the earth. "Unite my heart to fear thy name."<sup>1</sup> Concentrate every thought, every desire, in thyself, as the one object of attraction.'

11. *Thy word have I hid in my heart, that I might not sin against thee.*

WHAT an aggregate of guilt and misery is comprehended in this short word "sin"—the greatest curse that ever entered the universe of God, and the parent of every other curse! Its guilt is aggravated beyond the conception of thought. Injury to a Superior—a Father—a Sovereign! It seems impossible to rise in our conception, so as to give an adequate idea of its infinite malignity. Its power is misery, wherever it extends—in the heart—in the family—in the world. In eternity, its power is unrestrained. Sometimes the death-bed scene casts a fearful gleam of light upon "the worm that never dieth, and the fire that never shall be quenched;"<sup>2</sup> but what besides experience can develope its full-grown horrors? How supremely important therefore to secure the object of our preservation from sin! and how wisely adapted are the means to the end! "*Thy word,*" (says the believer, who knows the sinfulness of his own heart, and the inefficacy of any efforts of his own to bring it into subjection)—"*thy word have I hid in mine heart*"—there it lies as my treasure, which I would not lose, and my rule, which

<sup>1</sup> Psalm lxxxvi. 11.

<sup>2</sup> Mark ix. 44.

I would not transgress.' Not, however, that every acquaintance with the word proves an effectual safeguard from sin. In some instances, indeed, Satan shuts out its entrance altogether, or taketh away that which was sown. Transient impressions of its power are equally uninfluential for permanent benefit. In many cases also is it "choaked by the cares of the world, the deceitfulness of riches, and the lust of other things; and it becometh unfruitful." But whenever it falls on good ground, "the honest and good heart" "hides it, keeps it, and brings forth fruit with patience, unto perfection."<sup>1</sup> Here it "dwells richly in all wisdom," as a treasury to be resorted to, when need and occasion require; as a principle of holiness, a covering from sin. In this view it is recommended by one who had well studied its uses, and acquainted himself with its value—"My son, let them not" (the divine precepts) "depart from thine eyes: keep sound wisdom and discretion. So shall they be life unto thy soul, and grace to thy neck. Then shalt thou walk in thy way safely, and thy foot shall not stumble."<sup>2</sup> David also gives us the same experience of the power of this safeguard—"By the word of thy lips I have kept me from the paths of the destroyer."<sup>3</sup> And it was probably the recollection of many instances of preservation, united with a sense of continual danger, that suggested the prayer—"Order my steps in thy word; and let not any iniquity have dominion over me."<sup>4</sup>

Let us take a few illustrations of the incalculable blessings of thus "*hiding the word in the heart.*" How does the word resist some insinuating bait of

<sup>1</sup> Luke viii. 15, with the whole parable.

<sup>2</sup> Prov. iii. 21—24. Compare Prov. ii. 10--15.

<sup>3</sup> Psalm xvii. 4.

<sup>4</sup> Verse 133.

pleasre, or some entangling claim of business, that was likely to draw back the heart to the world? "No man having put his hand to the plough, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God."<sup>1</sup> Does the soul doubt the extent or application of mercy to its case? The word says—"Him that cometh unto me, I will in no wise cast out."<sup>2</sup> Thus, when hid in the heart, it is a preservative from unbelief. Again, the unbelieving believer, (if the expression may be allowed,) is alarmed by ridicule or persecution; but what says his Saviour's word?—"If the world hate you, ye know that it hated me before it hated you."<sup>3</sup> He fears that he shall never hold out unto the end; but here is suggested a most encouraging word for his support—"He hath said, I will never leave thee, nor forsak thee."<sup>4</sup> He trembles lest his sins should rise up to his condemnation; but the word again speaks—"the blood of Jesus Christ the Son of God cleanseth from all sin."<sup>5</sup> And then as to duties. Let his Saviour's word rebuke his indolence in spiritual services.—"What? could ye not watch with me one hour? Watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation."<sup>6</sup> Let the sorrowful story of his agony in the garden, and his death on the cross, be treasured up in the heart, that sin may appear yet more exceeding sinful.—But how is the word to gain entrance into hearts like ours? How shall it be "*hid*" in so unkindly a soil? No power of man surely could plant it there. The Holy Spirit's almighty agency must be diligently sought; for in proportion as we are filled with his gracious influences, shall we be armed, as was our Master, for the effectual resistance of our spiritual temptation.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Luke ix. 62.<sup>2</sup> John vi. 37.<sup>3</sup> Ibid. xv. 18.<sup>4</sup> Heb. xiii. 5.<sup>5</sup> 1 John i. 7.<sup>6</sup> Matt. xxvi. 40, 41.<sup>7</sup> Comp. Luke iv. 1, 2.

Lastly, connected with this subject, mark the Christian's Character—"In whose heart is my law."<sup>1</sup>—His Security—"None of his steps shall slide."<sup>2</sup>—His Happiness—"O how love I thy law!"<sup>3</sup>—His Victory—"The word of God abideth in him, and he hath overcome the wicked one."<sup>4</sup>—All infallibly provided by the promises of the covenant—"I will put my law in their inward parts, and write it in their hearts."<sup>5</sup> O let us not then be afraid of a close contact with the word, though the cost may be by cutting off a right hand for the saving of the life. No better test can be needed of the security of our state with God, than a willingness to come to the searching light of his holy word.<sup>6</sup>

12. *Blessed art thou, O Lord: teach me thy statutes.*

THE act of praise is at once our duty and our privilege. But in its highest exercise what does it amount to, when placed on the ground of its own merit? We clothe our ideas with magnificence of language, and deck them out with all the richness of imagery, and perhaps we may be pleased with our forms of praise; but what are they in his sight beyond the offering of a contemptible worm, spreading before its Maker its own mean and low notions of Divine Majesty? If a worm were to raise its head, and cry—'O sun, thou art the source of light and heat to a widely extended universe,'—it would, in fact, render a higher praise to the sun than we can ever give to our Maker. Between it and us there is some proportion—between us and God none. Yet, unworthy as

<sup>1</sup> Isaiah li. 7.

<sup>3</sup> Verse 97.

<sup>5</sup> Jer. xxxi. 33.

<sup>2</sup> Psalm xxxvii. 31.

<sup>4</sup> 1 John ii. 14, with Eph. vi. 17.

<sup>6</sup> Compare John iii. 20, 21.

the offering confessedly is, it is such as he will not despise. Nay, more—instead of spurning it from his presence, he has revealed himself as “inhabiting the praises of Israel,”<sup>1</sup>—intimating to us, that the service of praise is “set forth in his sight as incense,” and at the same time, that it should not be as an occasional visit of a guest, but the daily unceasing exercise of one at his own home. The act of praise, however, in its real character, depends intirely upon the state of the heart. In the contemplative philosopher it excites nothing but barren admiration. In the believer it becomes a principle of practical comfort and encouragement. With him the character of God is always an incitement to pray, and the attempt to praise gives strength and confidence to prayer. For in taking up the song of praise, can we forget who the Christian’s God is; and what is the revelation, which he has been pleased to give of himself in the gospel of his dear Son; how it divests every attribute of its terrors, and shines before us in all the glory of his faithfulness and love? The ascription of praise—“*Blessed art thou, O Lord*”—leads us therefore to take up the prophet’s song of triumph—“Who is a God like unto thee, that pardoneth iniquity, and passeth by the transgression of the remnant of his heritage? He retaineth not his anger for ever, because he delighteth in mercy.”<sup>2</sup> Truly then he is “blessed” in himself, and delights to communicate his blessedness to his people. Therefore we are emboldened to ask for continual “*teaching in his statutes*,”<sup>3</sup>—in the truths which he has revealed, and the precepts which he has enjoined, that we may “walk” with him “in love,”

<sup>1</sup> Psalm xxii. 3.

<sup>2</sup> Micah vii. 18.

<sup>3</sup> Compare verses 64, 68, where the same acknowledgment and the same plea are again made.



and “be followers of him as dear children.”<sup>1</sup> The practical influence, however, of Divine light upon the heart constitutes its peculiar privilege. Man’s teaching puffeth up—God’s teaching humbleth. Man’s teaching may make us more learned—God’s teaching makes us more holy. It persuades while it enlightens. It draws the heart, inclines the will, and carries out the soul to Christ.<sup>2</sup> The tried character and faithfulness of God affords a sure warrant for this petition—“*Good and upright is the Lord; therefore will he teach sinners in the way.*”<sup>3</sup> This warrant is especially confirmed in approaching him as our covenant God—“*Lead me in thy truth, and teach me, for thou art the God of my salvation. Teach me to do thy will, for thou art my God.*”<sup>4</sup> Reader, do you desire the Lord’s teaching? Surrounded as you are with the means of instruction, what progress are you making in the Lord’s statutes? Is your knowledge increased since the last year? Have you a deeper acquaintance with the character of God—with his holiness and love, with your own defilements, inconstancy, and weakness before him? Do you often frequent that “new and living way,”<sup>5</sup> by which at all times you may find a free access to his throne? that only way, by which the acknowledgment of praise can ever ascend with acceptance before him? “*By him (Christ) therefore let us offer the sacrifice of praise to God continually; that is, the fruit of our lips, giving thanks unto his name.*”<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Eph. v. 1, 2.<sup>2</sup> John vi. 44, 45.<sup>3</sup> Psalm xxv. 8.<sup>4</sup> Ibid. 5; cxliii. 10.<sup>5</sup> Heb. x. 20.<sup>6</sup> Ibid. xiii. 15.

13. *With my lips have I declared all the judgments of my mouth.*

WE may be assured that the Lord has taught us, and is engaged to “*teach us*” more of his “*statutes*,” when we are ready to impart the knowledge which we have received to one another. ‘Teach me, that I may teach others.’ This trading with our talents will bring a certain increase. “To every one that hath shall be given, and he shall have abundance.”<sup>1</sup> But—“our lips are our own,”<sup>2</sup>—is the proud language of the world. Blessed be God; “we are not our own.”<sup>3</sup> Has not the Lord, who fashioned our lips, the best claim to our service? And when he added to the claim of creation the right of purchase, ought not this double claim to be a security for the employment of all that we are and all that we have to his glory? David’s readiness to “*declare the judgments of God’s mouth*” was evidently the overflowing of a heart filled with heavenly love. Is our Christian communion under the influence of this unction that cometh from above, and guided by a single desire to glorify our Saviour, to edify his people, and to quicken our own souls? The guilt of sinful silence, is indeed much to be deprecated; and those, who thus prove their unfaithfulness to God, may well tremble at the awful denunciations against them. And yet it is possible to be bold in speech for God, when in the closet, the family, or the world, our consciences justly convict us of insincerity. “Thou that teachest another, teachest thou not thyself?”<sup>4</sup> While therefore “*with our lips we declare*

<sup>1</sup> Matt. xxv. 29.

<sup>2</sup> Psalm xii. 4.

<sup>3</sup> 1 Cor. vi. 19.

<sup>4</sup> Verse 20.

<sup>5</sup> Romans ii. 21.

*the judgments of God's mouth,"* let us seek to have our hearts "filled with the Spirit;"<sup>1</sup> else we shall be found talking about religion, without life in ourselves, or any prospect of benefitting others; and such a "talk of the lips tendeth only to penury."<sup>2</sup>

This subject illustrates the character of the Lord's people—"The mouth of the righteous speaketh wisdom, and his tongue talketh of judgment;"<sup>3</sup> their Resolution—"My mouth shall shew forth thy righteousness and thy salvation all the day, for I know not the numbers thereof;"<sup>4</sup> their Prayer—"O Lord, open thou my lips, and my mouth shall shew forth thy praise;"<sup>5</sup> their Blessing—"The lips of the righteous feed many. A wholesome tongue is a tree of life."<sup>6</sup> The example of the Saviour may be placed before us for our imitation—"I have preached righteousness in the great congregation, lo! I have not refrained my lips, O Lord, thou knowest."<sup>7</sup> In the same spirit the Apostles were enabled to awe their persecutors into forbearance—"We cannot but speak the things which we have seen and heard."<sup>8</sup>

How sinful is it to employ our lips for any but the Lord! Yet how sadly reluctant are we to employ them for him! Surely the day, when perhaps we have been fluent in worldly conversation, and yet have neglected our opportunities for speaking a word for him, must be considered a lost day! Is there not much cause for watchfulness, prayer, and self-denial, lest by our silence we should be ashamed of him, whom by every obligation we are bound to confess?

<sup>1</sup> Eph. v. 18, 19.

<sup>2</sup> Prov. xiv. 23, with x. 19.

<sup>3</sup> Psalm xxxvii. 30.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. lxxi. 15.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid. li. 15.

<sup>6</sup> Prov. x. 21; xv. 4.

<sup>7</sup> Psalm xl. 9, 10, with Luke iv. 16—22.

<sup>8</sup> Acts iv. 20.

If our inability to bear a testimony for our Lord is not painful to us,<sup>1</sup> we have the greatest reason to suspect, if not the sincerity, at least the strength of our attachment to his precious name; and we can do no better than retire into our closets with the prayer of contrition—"Enter not into judgment with thy servant, O Lord."<sup>2</sup>

14. *I have rejoiced in the way of thy testimonies, as much as in all riches.*

IF we desire to bear a testimony for God—in "*declaring the judgments of his mouth,*" we must realize their supreme joy far above earthly treasures, that "of the abundance of the heart our mouth may speak." There is indeed a real joy in despising earthly joys. 'How sweet,' said Augustine, referring to the period of his conversion, 'was it in a moment to be free from those delightful vanities, to lose which had been my dread; to part with which was now my joy!'<sup>3</sup> More satisfying is the believer's rejoicing in the way of God, than that of the miser in his untold treasures. Here he may safely say to his soul "Soul, thou hast much goods laid up for many years; Take thine ease." And these are the only riches within the reach of all.

<sup>1</sup> Comp. Psalm xxxix. 1, 2, Jer. xx. 9.      <sup>2</sup> Psalm cxliii. 2.

<sup>3</sup> 'Quas amittere metus erat, jam dimittere gaudium fuit.'—Aug. Confess. Book ix. Never man in his unregenerate state, by his own confession, more strongly illustrated the truth of our Lord's declaration: "Whosoever committeth sin is the servant of sin." (John viii. 34, with 2 Pet. ii. 19.) He describes himself actually as "wallowing in the mire," with as much delight as if he were rolling himself in a bed of spices, or perfuming himself with the most precious ointment. ('Volutare in cæno, tanquam cinnamoniis, et unguentis pretiosis.')

Yet when the word pierced his heart, and brought a new bias and taste into his soul, how delightfully was his language changed in the recollection of his past "excess of riot!" 'Quam suave est istis suavitatibus carere.'

If we are poor in this world, it is the Lord's providence. If we are poor in grace, it is our own fault. It is because we have despised our Lord's counsel to buy of him "gold tried in the fire, that thou mayest be rich."<sup>1</sup> The believer's portion includes "things present and things to come;"<sup>2</sup> something enjoyed, and much more expected; the mercies of eternity added to the blessings of time; the riches of both worlds—all assured to him by the covenant of grace "*in the way of the Lord's testimonies.*" And is it not then most strange, that with such treasure in possession and in prospect, the child of God should be so unmindful of it, so careless in increasing his store, and in confirming his own interest in it? But the riches of God's testimonies have this peculiar property, that they cease to rejoice the heart, when they are not uppermost there. Alas! do we not know something of this? Have there not been times, when they have appeared little desirable in our eyes, and we have actually rejoiced in the accession of some worldly good, or the accomplishment of some worldly desire, more than in this heavenly treasure?

And then, though the believer "*rejoices in*" the whole of God's "*testimonies,*" and would not for all that this world can afford lose a verse or a letter of his Bible, yet there are some parts which he delights in as his peculiar treasure. A general interest in Scripture does not satisfy him. Texts that have been directly applied to his conscience by the power of the Spirit, whether doctrinal, practical, or experimental, are especially precious; and he will be seeking to increase his little stock, until he has apprehended the full enjoyment of the whole; if indeed the fulness of that which

<sup>1</sup> Rev. iii. 18.

<sup>2</sup> 1 Cor. iii. 22.

is called “unsearchable,”<sup>1</sup> can ever be, in this life at least, completely enjoyed. But it was not so much in the Lord’s testimonies, as “*in the way of them,*” that David rejoiced—the way in which they lead—“the high way of holiness”<sup>2</sup>—the way, which is so contrary to our natural desires and inclinations, the narrow way of the cross—so revolting to flesh and blood, that none but the true sheep of Christ can ever enter, or continue to walk in it. Yet we may and must rejoice in it, as the Lord’s way, the way of his appointment, of which he hath spoken to his people—“Thus saith the Lord, Stand ye in the ways, and see, and ask for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls.”<sup>3</sup>

15. *I will meditate in thy precepts, and have respect unto thy ways.*

How much our “*rejoicing in the testimonies*” of God would be increased, by a more habitual meditation upon them! This is however a resolution, which the carnal mind can never be brought to make, and to which the renewed mind through remaining depravity is often sadly reluctant. But it is a blessed employment, and will repay a thousand-fold the difficulty of engaging the too backward heart in the duty. Many sincere Christians allow themselves to be very remiss in meditation. They are content in reading the word and prayer, and indolently, with scarcely a struggle or a trial, yield themselves up to the persuasion, that meditation is either unnecessary or impracticable. But none have exercised their minds in this employment in the efforts of faith, without

<sup>1</sup> Ephes. iii. 8.

<sup>2</sup> Isa. xxxv. 8.

<sup>3</sup> Jer. vi. 16.

a certain prospect of an abundant harvest. Who has not found it to give strength and efficacy to obtain most important duties, by “stirring up the gift of God that is in us,”<sup>1</sup> and keeping the energies of the heart in a wakeful posture of conflict and resistance? If we are oppressed with the difficulty of the resolution here expressed, let us turn it into a prayer: ‘Lord, help me to “meditate in thy precepts.”’ Meditation indeed is the digestive faculty of the soul, which converts the word into real and proper nourishment, and seals the full enjoyment of its Divine blessing and support—“Thy words were found, and I *did eat them*, and thy word was unto me the joy and the rejoicing of my heart.”<sup>2</sup>

But in this duty of meditation we are not only to include the stated times that we may be able to appropriate to the work, but the train of holy thoughts that passes through the mind during the busy hours of the day. By this means an habitual flow of spiritual desires will be maintained, and the flame of love be excited within, till at length we are enabled to make the Psalmist’s resolution more determinately our own—“*I will meditate in thy precepts?*”

We can never want a subject for meditation, if indeed the salvation of Jesus has ever been made known to our souls. How many, while musing upon this glorious theme, have felt “the fire burn”<sup>3</sup> within, under the gracious influence of their Lord’s presence in the heart! Let us therefore chide our dull and

<sup>1</sup> 2 Tim. i. 6.

<sup>2</sup> Jer. xv. 16. To this text answers the definition of meditation given by Bishop Horne in this verse, as ‘that exercise of mind, whereby it recalls a known truth, as some kind of creatures do their food, to be ruminated upon, until the nutritious parts are extracted, and fitted for the purposes of life.’

<sup>3</sup> Psalm xxxix. 3, and compare Psalm xlv. 1.

sluggish spirits, that suffer the precious manna to lie ungathered upon the ground, that are slow to entertain these heavenly thoughts, or rather that heavenly guest, whose peculiar office it is to “help our infirmities,”<sup>1</sup> and especially to “take of Christ’s and shew it unto us,”<sup>2</sup>

The exercise, however, of this, as of every other duty, may prove a matter of form, or a habit that imparts neither pleasure nor profit.<sup>3</sup> Let each of us then ask—What distinct experimental benefit have I received from the word? Do I endeavour to read it with prayerful meditation, until I find my heart filled with it? And what is the practical influence of my communion with the word?

Habitual “*respect to the ways*” of God will naturally flow from “*meditation in its precepts.*” Thus the Psalmist elsewhere speaks of his own case—“Thy loving kindness is before mine eyes, and I have walked in thy truth.”<sup>4</sup> The experience of Job speaks to the same point—“My foot hath held his steps, his way have I kept, and not declined. Neither have I gone back from the commandment of his lips; *I have esteemed the words of his mouth more than my necessary food.*”<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Rom. viii. 26.

<sup>2</sup> John xvi. 14, 15.

<sup>3</sup> If a chapter be read with the eye merely, while the mind remains inattentive, and the book be shut as soon as the chapter is finished, and thus, what has been read immediately escape the memory; what is there to surprise, if, after the whole Bible has been several times read through, we discover in ourselves no increase of piety and devotion? Professor Frank.

<sup>4</sup> Psalm xxvi. 3.

<sup>5</sup> Job xxiii. 11, 12.



16. *I will delight myself<sup>1</sup> in thy statutes ; I will not forget thy word.*

“MEDITATION” and habitual “*respect to the Lord’s statutes*” will never fail to issue in “*delight*”—and in such a delight, that however small the believer’s attainments may be, he would rather live and die in the enjoyment of this privilege, than in the pursuit, and even in the position, of the most satisfying pleasures of a vain and empty world. But if it be a real “*delight in the Lord’s statutes,*” it will be universal—when they probe the secret lurking-places within, and draw out to the full light the hidden indulgences of a heart that is yet carnal—when they call for the entire crucifixion of every corrupt inclination, and the unreserved surrender of all to the self-denying service of our God. We may mark this spirit as distinguished from the delight of the hypocrite, which is rather to “*know*” than to do the “*ways of his God,*”<sup>2</sup> and therefore which is satisfied with outward conformity, with little or no desire to understand the “*errors*” of his heart, that he might be “*cleansed from secret faults.*”<sup>3</sup> We may therefore try the sincerity of our obedience, by tracing the spring of it; and the reality of our love, by its fruitfulness and active cheerfulness in our appointed sphere of duty. We may also observe here an evidence of adoption. The servant may *perform* the statutes of God, but it is only the son who “*delights in them.*” But how—we may ask—are we led to the

<sup>1</sup> ‘I will solace and recreate myself.’—Ainsworth.—A beautiful illustration of the refinement of the word, when the mind is tired out with the toilsome incumbering cares of the world.

<sup>2</sup> Isaiah Iviii. 2.

<sup>3</sup> Psalm xix. 12.

believer's delight? What is the spring of adoption? It is "the Spirit of the Son sent into our hearts, whereby we cry—'Abba, Father.'"<sup>1</sup> It is because we are at peace with God through Jesus Christ; because the Scriptures are the message of reconciliation through him, that they become delightful to those who are partakers of this great salvation. This Spirit of adoption, therefore, as the principle of delight, is the spring of acceptable obedience in the Lord's service.

And surely those who are serving him in this happy filial walk are not likely to "*forget his word.*" As the eye is continually turned to the object of its affection, so the eye of the soul, that has been fixed with delight in the ways of God, will be habitually resting upon them. As one of the wise heathens observed—'I never yet heard of a covetous old man, who had forgotten where he had buried his treasure.'<sup>2</sup> The reason is abundantly evident. His heart is in it. And thus, if our hearts "have tasted that the Lord is gracious," if we have found a treasure in the way of his testimonies, we cannot forget the sweetness of the experience, or where to go to refresh ourselves with the repetition of it.

Forgetfulness of the word is however to the Christian, a source of continual complaint, and sometimes also of most distressing temptation. Not that there is always a real charge of guilt upon the conscience. For, as Boston somewhat quaintly observes—'Grace makes a good heart-memory, even where there is no good head-memory.' But means must be used, and helps may be suggested. Watchfulness against the influence of the world is of the first importance. How

<sup>1</sup> Gal. iv. 6.

<sup>2</sup> 'Nec vero quemquam senum audivi oblitum, quo loco thesaurum obruisset.'—Cicero de Senectute.

much of the good seed is choked by the springing thorns! <sup>1</sup> If our hearts are ever refreshed with spiritual delight, we should be as cautious of an uncalled-for advance into the world, as of exposing an invalid's susceptible frame to a damp or unhealthy atmosphere. Whatever warmth had been kindled in spiritual duties, may be chilled by one moment's unwary rush into an unkindly clime. We must also recommend increasing attention to the word, as the means of its preservation <sup>2</sup>—the exercise of "faith," without which it will "not profit" <sup>3</sup>—the active habit of love, bringing with it a more habitual interest in the statutes <sup>4</sup>—all accompanied with unceasing prayer for the gift of the Holy Spirit, made the express subject of promise for this purpose. <sup>5</sup> Under this heavenly teaching and recollections, what delight will be found in the statutes! what blessed remembrance of his word! "O Lord God, *keep this for ever* in the imaginations of the thoughts of the hearts of thy people, and prepare their hearts unto thee." <sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Matt. xiii. 22.

<sup>2</sup> Heb. ii. 1.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. iv. 2.

<sup>4</sup> Verse 15.

<sup>5</sup> John xiv. 26.

<sup>6</sup> 1 Chron. xxix. 18.

## PART III.

17. *Deal bountifully with thy servant, that I may live, and keep thy word.*

THIS prayer appears to have been much upon David's heart, and in the substance and object of it is again repeated.<sup>1</sup> Nor does he fail to acknowledge the answer to it.<sup>2</sup> We may remark from it, that those who have been taught to prize the throne of grace, have learned not to ask a little of God. Coming in the name of Jesus, they feel their ground to be sure. They plead the warrant of his own command and promise—"Open thy mouth wide, and I will fill it;"<sup>3</sup> and "crying, Abba, Father,"<sup>4</sup> they dare to expect all that a wise and indulgent Father is able to give—"Deal bountifully with thy servant." And indeed, remembering what a poor, weak, empty, and helpless creature even the most experienced believer is in himself, it is not to be conceived that any thing short of a *bountiful* supply can answer the emergency. We may be too bold in our manner of approach to God;<sup>5</sup> but we cannot be too bold in our expectations from him. "He that spared not his own Son, but delivered him up for us all, how shall he not with him also *freely give us all things?*"<sup>6</sup> What other pledge—what more encouragement—can we need to draw nigh

<sup>1</sup> Verse 77.           <sup>2</sup> Verse 65. Comp. Psalm xiii. 6; cxvi. 7, 8.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. lxxxix. 10.

<sup>4</sup> Rom. viii. 15. Gal. iv. 6.

<sup>5</sup> A beautiful example of reverential approach, and of the acceptance manifested, is given in Abram's history (Gen. xvii. 3,) and is in some degree illustrated by the private records of Luther.

—Note on verses 147, 148.

<sup>6</sup> Rom. viii. 32.

with the largest desire and the most heavenly expectations? The act of prayer will increase the power to pray; and the throne of grace will be found to be our highest privilege, and the mean of our daily support and richest consolation. Instead, therefore, of saying—"We have nothing to draw with, and the well is deep,"<sup>1</sup> let us try what faith can do—and "with joy shall we draw water out of the wells of salvation."<sup>2</sup> Let us bring our empty vessels until one is not left.<sup>3</sup> Yes—believer—there is indeed a bountiful supply of grace—of every kind—suited to every want—grace to pardon—grace to quicken—grace to bless. Oh! see, then, that you come not empty away. Remember who it is that pleads before the throne. Remember that the grace you need is at hand. From eternity he foreknew your case. He laid your portion by. He has kept it for the time of need, and now he only waits for an empty vessel into which to pour his supply. He is ready to show you, how infinitely his grace exceeds all thoughts—all prayers—all desires—all praises. And have you not returned from the throne of grace, with a fresh spring of devotedness in this service, with every selfish thought forgotten in the desire, that you "*may live, and keep his word?*" Nothing touched you, until you felt "the love of God shed abroad in your heart."<sup>4</sup> Nothing ever will touch or move the reluctant heart, but an apprehension of bountiful redeeming love. But this will never fail to influence. This it is that makes obedience easy—delightful—natural—in a manner unavoidable. It "constrains"<sup>5</sup> to it. The soul now "*lives, and keeps the word.*" It now lives supremely "to him that died for us, and

<sup>1</sup> John iv. 11.<sup>2</sup> Isa. xii. 3.<sup>3</sup> Comp. 2 Kings iv. 3, 6.<sup>4</sup> Rom. v. 5.<sup>5</sup> 2 Cor. v. 14.

rose again.”<sup>1</sup> The Christian’s motto and character now is—“To me to live is Christ.”<sup>2</sup> Nor indeed does the highest archangel, he that is nearest to the eternal throne, know a higher object of existence than this. And how encouraging the reflection, that in this glorious object, the meanest servant in the household of God is an equal participant with the most blessed inhabitant of heaven!

18. *Open thou mine eyes, that I may behold wondrous things out of thy law.*

IN order to “*keep God’s word,*” the Psalmist here prays, that he might understand it; and though under the teaching of the Spirit he had acquired “*more understanding than all his teachers,*”<sup>3</sup> yet we find him ever coming to his God under a deep sense of his blindness and ignorance. And this is indeed the invariable effect of Divine teaching, so that those, who have been best taught and longest taught, will be the most ready to “*sit at the feet of Jesus,*”<sup>4</sup> as if they knew nothing, and had every thing to learn. It is indeed an unspeakable mercy to know a little of the Lord, and at the same time to feel that it is only a little that we do know. In this spirit we shall be longing to know more, and yet anxious to know nothing except as we are taught of God. There are indeed “*wondrous things*” to be known in God’s law, things so wondrous, that “*the angels desire to look into them.*”<sup>5</sup> The exhibition of the scheme of redemption is in itself a world of wonders. The display of justice exercised in the way of mercy, and of mercy glorified in the exercise of justice, is a

<sup>1</sup> 2 Cor. v. 15.

<sup>2</sup> Phil. i. xxi.

<sup>3</sup> Verses 99, 100.

<sup>4</sup> Luke x. 39.

<sup>5</sup> 1 Peter i. 12.

wonder that must fill the intelligent universe of God with everlasting astonishment. And yet these “*wondrous things*” are hid from multitudes, who are most deeply interested in the knowledge of them. They are “hid” not only from the careless and unconcerned, but “from the wise and prudent, and revealed” only “to babes”<sup>1</sup>—to those who are experimentally acquainted with that important truth, that a “man can receive nothing except it be given him from heaven.”<sup>2</sup> The largest and clearest print can never assist our sight, as long as a covering remains before our eyes. So neither can the Holy Scriptures enlighten the mind, until “the veil is taken away” from the heart. Oh! how needful then is the prayer—Unveil<sup>3</sup>—“*Open thou mine eyes:*” Let the veil be taken away from the law, that I may understand it; and from my heart, that I may receive it. It is a most affecting consideration, that even Christians often find the word of God to be to them as a sealed book. They go through their accustomed portion without gaining any increased acquaintance with the light, life and power of it, and without any distinct application of any part of its contents to their own experience. And thus it must be, whenever reading has been unaccompanied with prayer for Divine influence and teaching. We not only need to have our “*eyes opened to behold*” fresh wonders, but also to maintain our perception of those wonders, which we have already beheld, that we may continue to behold them in a new and more spiritual light. But are we conscious of our blindness? Then let us hear the counsel of our Lord, that we “anoint

<sup>1</sup> Matt. xi. 25.

<sup>2</sup> John iii. 27.

<sup>3</sup> ‘*Revela oculos meos. Velamen detraha oculis meis.*’ Poli Synopsis.—Margin, Reveal. Compare 2 Cor. iii. 14—16.

our eyes with eye-salve, that we may see.”<sup>1</sup> The recollection of the promises of divine teaching are fraught with encouragement. The Spirit is freely and abundantly promised in this very character, as “the Spirit of wisdom and revelation in the knowledge of God.”<sup>2</sup> If therefore we desire a clearer insight into these “*wondrous things*,” of revelation—if we would behold the glorious beauty of our Immanuel—if we would comprehend something more of the immeasurable extent of that love, with which “God so loved the world, as to give his only-begotten Son”<sup>3</sup>—and of that equally incomprehensible love, which moved that Son so cheerfully to undertake our cause,<sup>4</sup> we must make daily; hourly use of this important petition—“*Open thou mine eyes.*”

19. *I am a stranger in the earth: hide not thy commandments from me.*

THIS confession from a solitary wanderer would have had little comparative meaning; but in the mouth of one who was probably surrounded with every source of worldly enjoyment, it shows at once the vanity of “earth’s best joys,” and the heavenly tendency of the religion of the Bible. This appears indeed to have been ever the character, confession, and glory, of the Lord’s people.<sup>5</sup> They “would not live always,”<sup>6</sup> and they gladly hear the warning voice, that minds them to “arise and depart, for this is not their rest.”<sup>7</sup> And was not this especially the character not of David only, but of David’s Lord? Born at

<sup>1</sup> Rev. iii. 18.

<sup>2</sup> Eph. i. 17.

<sup>3</sup> John iii. 16.

<sup>4</sup> Heb. x. 5—7.

<sup>5</sup> Abraham, Gen. xxiii. 4. Jacob, Gen. xlvii. 9. David, Psalm xxxix. 12. All, Heb. xi. 13.

<sup>6</sup> Job vii. 16.

<sup>7</sup> Micah ii. 10.



an inn<sup>1</sup>—not “having where to lay his head”<sup>2</sup>—suffering hunger<sup>3</sup>—subsisting upon alms<sup>4</sup>—neglected by his own<sup>5</sup>—“looking for some to take pity, but there was none, and for comforters, but he found none”<sup>6</sup>—might he not justly take up the confession—“*I am a stranger in the earth?*”

If we consider this verse as descriptive of the condition of the child of God, it exhibits him in many most interesting points of view: distant from his proper home<sup>7</sup>—without a fixed residence<sup>8</sup>—with no particular interest in the world<sup>9</sup>—and submitting to all the inconveniences of a stranger on his journey homewards.<sup>10</sup>—Such is the stranger’s state! And what does he want? a guide, a guard, a companion to direct, secure, and cheer his way. Now, all this he finds in the word of God—“When thou goest, it shall lead thee; when thou sleepest, it shall keep thee; and when thou awakest, it shall talk with thee.”<sup>11</sup> Most suitable then is his prayer—“*Hide not thy commandments from me.*” For thus, indeed, acquaintance with the word of God makes up all his hopes, and soothes all his sorrows. It supplies all the room of friends and counsellors. It furnishes light, joy, strength, food, armour, and whatever else the pilgrim may need on his way homewards. Let us put this subject closely to ourselves. As rational creatures, we know that “our life is even a vapour, which appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away.”<sup>12</sup> As believers, we know that we cannot, and we would not, call this world our home, and we are assured, that it is far better to be without it, than to have our

<sup>1</sup> Luke ii. 7.<sup>2</sup> Matt. viii. 20.<sup>3</sup> Ibid. xxi. 18.<sup>4</sup> Luke viii. 3.<sup>5</sup> John i. 11.<sup>6</sup> Psalm lxix. 20.<sup>7</sup> Heb. xi. 9.<sup>8</sup> 1 Chron. xxix. 15.<sup>9</sup> Phil. iii. 20.<sup>10</sup> Acts xiv. 22.<sup>11</sup> Prov. vi. 20—22.<sup>12</sup> James iv. 14.

portion in it. But do we never feel at home in the midst of our earthly comforts, and thus forget our proper character, and our eternal prospects? Do we always live, speak, and act as *strangers in the earth?*” Does our conversation in the society of the world savour of the home whither we profess to be going? To feel ourselves “*strangers in the earth,*” and in the midst of the enjoyments of the gifts of God, to sit loose to them, as if our treasure were in heaven, is a sure mark of a right spirit. If the world, however, should be gaining ascendancy in our affections, let us only turn our eyes to “the cross” of Calvary. “Let *that* be the object of our daily contemplation—the ground of our constant “glorying,” and the world will then be to us as a “crucified” object.<sup>1</sup> And lastly, let us not forget that we are looking forward, and making progress towards a world, where none are strangers—where all are children of one family, in one eternal home. “*In my Father’s house*”—said our gracious Head—“*are many mansions; I go to prepare a place for you.*”<sup>2</sup>

20. *My soul breaketh for the longing that it hath unto thy judgments at all times.*

WHO would not wish to adopt this language of intense desire and affection for the ways of God? It is such fervour as marks the Christian’s ardent longings for communion with his Saviour—“I charge you, O daughters of Jerusalem, if you find my beloved, that ye tell him that I am sick of love. Set me as a seal upon thine heart, as a seal upon thine arm; for love is strong as death, jealousy is cruel as the

<sup>1</sup> Gal. vi. 14.

<sup>2</sup> John xiv. 2.

grave ; the coals thereof are coals of fire, which hath a most vehement flame. Many waters cannot quench love, neither can the floods drown it.”<sup>1</sup> Not only does this verse express the same desire, but the same enjoyment. For where is this communion of the church with her Lord to be found, but in the way of his “judgments?” “Thou meetest him that rejoiceth and worketh righteousness, *those that remember thee in thy ways.*”<sup>2</sup> In contrasting this with the church of Laodicea, under a brighter dispensation, “neither cold nor hot ;”<sup>3</sup>—which state, we may ask—most nearly resembles our own?—We may remark also not only the fervour, but the steady uniformity of this religion. It was not a rapture, but a habit ; constant and uniform ; “*at all times.*” With us, such enjoyments are too often favoured seasons, happy moments ; alas ! only moments—why not days, and months, and years ? The object of our desire is a continual spring that can never be exhausted. The affection—the longing of the soul, can never overreach its object. If therefore the desire is cherished, it will become the established habit—the element, in which the child of God lives and thrives.

What then is the cause with us of the low ebbing of spiritual desire ? Perhaps the throne of grace is not frequently visited. Or at least prayer for the influence of the Spirit is neglected. Or we have been unwatchful against a light, vain, and worldly spirit, than which nothing more tends to wither the growth of spiritual things. Or probably the workings of unbelief have been too faintly resisted. And this is of itself sufficient to account for much of our dulness, since the rule of procedure in the kingdom of grace

<sup>1</sup> Cant. v. 8 ; viii. 6, 7.

<sup>2</sup> Isaiah lxiv. 5.

<sup>3</sup> Rev. iii. 15.

is—"According to your faith be it unto you."<sup>1</sup> Grace is indeed an insatiable principle. Enjoyment, instead of surfeiting, only serves to sharpen the appetite. Yet if we are content to live at a low rate, there will be no progress in fruitfulness or in comfort. We know, desire, and are satisfied with little, and *therefore* we enjoy but little. We live as borderers on the land, instead of being able to say—"Surely it floweth with milk and honey; and *this is the fruit of it.*" This is not the thriving, the cheerfulness, the adorning of the gospel. It is rather the obscuring of the glory of our Christian profession, and of the happiness of its attendant privileges.

Perhaps, however, the fervour of desire expressed in this verse is conceived by some to be out of reach; or by others it may be expected by some sudden manifestation or excitement. Rather let us look for it in a patient, humble, and persevering waiting upon the Lord. We may still have to complain of coldness, weakness, and wanderings of spiritual affections. Yet strength to wait will be imperceptibly given; faith will be sustained for the conflict; and thus our souls will "make their boast in the Lord," even though we should never be favoured with an excited flow of enjoyment.

At all events let us beware of resting satisfied with the confession of our lukewarmness to our fellow-creatures, without "pouring out our heart before the Lord." There is a fulness of grace in our glorious Head to "strengthen the things that remain, that are ready to die," as well as at the beginning to "quicken" us when "dead in trespasses and sins." Abundant, also, are the promises and encouragements to poor,

<sup>1</sup> Matt. ix. 29.

dry, barren souls. "I will heal their backslidings—I will be as the dew unto Israel—he shall grow as the lily, and cast forth his roots as Lebanon. His branches shall spread, and his beauty shall be as the olive-tree, and his smell as Lebanon."<sup>1</sup> For what purposes are promises such as these given, but that we may "fill our mouth with arguments," when in the contrition of faith we again venture from a backsliding state to "order our cause before God?" And "will he plead against us with his great power? No—but he will put his strength in us"<sup>2</sup> and we shall yet again "run the way of his commandments"<sup>3</sup> with an enlarged heart.

21. *Thou hast rebuked the proud that are cursed, which do err from thy commandments.*

LET the histories of Cain,<sup>4</sup> Pharoah,<sup>5</sup> Haman,<sup>6</sup> Nebuchadnezzar,<sup>7</sup> and Herod,<sup>8</sup> exhibit the proud under the rebuke and curse of God. He abhors their persons<sup>9</sup> and their offerings:<sup>10</sup> he "knows them afar off:"<sup>11</sup> he "resisteth them:"<sup>12</sup> "he scattereth them in the imaginations of their hearts."<sup>13</sup> Yet more especially hateful are they in his sight, when cloaking themselves under a spiritual garb—"which say, Stand by thyself, come not near to me: for I am holier than thou. These are a smoke in my nose, a fire that burneth all the day."<sup>14</sup> David<sup>15</sup> and Hezekiah<sup>16</sup> are instructive beacons in the church, that God's people, when-

<sup>1</sup> Hosea xiv. 4—6.

<sup>2</sup> Job xxiii. 4—6.

<sup>3</sup> Verse 32.

<sup>4</sup> Gen. iv. 5, 13—16. <sup>5</sup> Exod. xiv. 15—31. <sup>6</sup> Est. vii. 7—10.

<sup>7</sup> Dan. iv. 29—33. <sup>8</sup> Acts xii. 21—23. <sup>9</sup> Prov. vi. 16, 17.

<sup>10</sup> Luke xviii. 11, 12, 14.

<sup>11</sup> Psalm cxxxviii. 6.

<sup>12</sup> 1 Peter v. 5. with Prov. iii. 34.

<sup>13</sup> Luke i. 51.

<sup>14</sup> Isa. lxxv. 5.

<sup>15</sup> 2 Sam. xxi. 1—15.

<sup>16</sup> 2 Kings xx. 12, 18. 1 Chron. xxxii. 31.

ever they give place to the workings of a proud heart, must not hope to escape his rebuke. "Thou wast a God that forgavest them, though thou tookest vengeance on their inventions."<sup>1</sup> Something of pride probably influences all that "*do err from the Lord's commandments*;" yet doubtless "the Righteous Judge" will mark an infinite difference between those errors which arise from remaining imperfection of the renewed nature, and those which have their source in the obstinacy of the unrenewed heart. Those who are ever ready to confess collectively—"Who can understand his errors?"<sup>2</sup>—and individually—"I have gone astray like a lost sheep"<sup>3</sup>—are widely different in character from the subjects of this rebuke and curse of God—"Thou hast trodden down all them that err from thy statutes; for their deceit is falsehood."<sup>4</sup>

In meditating on this verse, let us observe the expression of the mind of God concerning pride. There is no sin more abhorrent to his character. It is as if we were taking the crown from his head, and placing it upon our own. It is man making a god of himself—acting from himself—and for himself. Nor is this principle less destructive to our own happiness. And yet it is not only rooted, but it often rears its head and blossoms, and bears fruit in the hearts even of those who can truly say, they "hate and abhor" its influence. It is most like its father, the Devil, in serpentine deceitfulness. It is always active—always ready imperceptibly to mix itself up with every thing. When it is mortified in one shape, it rises in another. When we have thought that it was gone, in some unexpected moment we find it here still. It can convert every thing into nourishment, even

<sup>1</sup> Psalm xcix. 8.

<sup>3</sup> Verse 176.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. xix. 12.

<sup>4</sup> Verse 118.

God's choicest gifts—yea, the graces of his Spirit. Let no saint therefore—however near he may be living to God, however favoured with the shinings of his countenance—consider himself beyond the reach of this temptation. Paul was most in danger when he seemed to be most out of it; and nothing but an instant miracle of grace and power saved him from “the snare of the devil.”<sup>1</sup> Indeed the whole plan of salvation is intended to humble the pride of man, by exhibiting his restoration to the Divine favour as a free gift through the atoning blood of the cross. And there is no more offensive display of pride in the eye of God, than that resistance to this humbling doctrine of the cross, and the humbling requisitions of the life of faith flowing from it, which makes the “sure foundation” of the believer's hope “a stone of stumbling” to the unbeliever's ruin.<sup>2</sup> As regards also the means of salvation—when can pride dare to lift up its head in the view of the Son of God taking upon him the form of a servant—that he might bear the curse of man?<sup>3</sup> “Behold, the soul that is lifted up, is not upright in him.”<sup>4</sup>

But can a sinner—can a saint—be proud?—one that owes every thing to free and sovereign grace—one that has wasted so much time—abused so much mercy—so grieved the Spirit of God—that has a heart so full of atheism—unbelief—selfishness? Nay, the very pride itself should be the matter of the deepest daily humiliation; that the remembrance of it may, under the gracious influences of the Spirit, prove an effectual means of subduing it in our hearts: thus we shall overcome corruption by its own workings, and meet our adversary with his own weapons. And if we should be

<sup>1</sup> See 2 Cor. xii. 7.

<sup>2</sup> Rom. ix. 32, 33. 1 Peter ii. 7, 8.

<sup>3</sup> Phil. ii. 5, 8.

<sup>4</sup> Hab. ii. 4.

unable entirely to restrain the influence of this cursed principle, yet the very sight of its corruption, if it deepen the work of contrition, will be overruled for our spiritual advancement.

O blessed end intended by the Lord's dealings with us! to "humble and to prove us"—"to know," and to make us know "what was in our hearts, that he might do us good at the latter end!"<sup>1</sup> Let us not frustrate his gracious intentions, or build again the things which he would have destroyed. May we love to lie low—lower than ever—infinately low before him! Lord! teach us to remember, that "that which is highly esteemed among men, is abomination in thy sight."<sup>2</sup> Teach us to acknowledge even thy sharp and painful discipline, that tends to subjugate this hateful pride of our hearts before our Saviour's cross!

22. *Remove from me reproach and contempt; for I have kept thy testimonies.*

The proud under the rebuke of God are usually distinguished by their enmity to his people. It is their delight to pour upon them "*reproach and contempt*," with no other provocation given, than that their obedience to the testimonies of God condemns their own neglect.<sup>3</sup> If therefore we are resolved to turn our backs upon the world, and to choose a decided contrary course, we must take this "*reproach and contempt*" as our portion. Yet it is such a portion as Moses valued above all the treasures of the world;<sup>4</sup> it is that reproach which our Master himself "despised," as reckoning it not worthy to be compared with "the joy that was set before him."<sup>5</sup> For did he bear his

<sup>1</sup> Deut. viii. 2, 16.

<sup>2</sup> Luke xvi. 15.

<sup>3</sup> Heb. xi. 7.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. 24—26.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid. xii. 2.



cross only on the way to Calvary? It was laid for every step in his path: it met him in every form of suffering, of "*reproach and contempt.*" When, therefore, we consider him as taking up his daily cross in the breathing of the atmosphere of a world of sin, and in the "endurance of the contradiction of sinners against himself;"<sup>1</sup> when we mark him consummating his course of "*reproach and contempt,*" by "*suffering without the gate,*"—can we hesitate to "*go forth unto him without the camp, bearing his reproach?*"<sup>2</sup> The trial however in many cases, especially if cast upon us by those whom we have loved and valued, proves most severe; and that we may not faint under it, let us follow David's example, and spread our case before the Lord—"*Remove from me reproach and contempt.*" Perhaps contempt is more hard to bear than reproach—we are thought of, even by our enemies, so much better than we deserve, that it strikes with peculiar poignancy. Yet when the prayer of deprecation is sent up in submission to our Father's will, doubtless some answer, and *that* the right answer, will be given; and whether the reproach be removed, or "*grace*" vouchsafed "*sufficient*" to endure it,<sup>3</sup> the issue will prove alike for the glory of God, and the prosperity of our own souls.

But let us beware of that "*way of escape,*" which the insincere are ever ready to pursue in returning to the world. They dare not act to the full conviction of their consciences; they dare not confront their friends to avow the determination of forming their conduct by the principles of the word of God. This is hard—this is impossible, for those who know not "*the victory that overcometh the world,*"<sup>4</sup> and who

<sup>1</sup> Heb. xii. 3.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. xiii. 12, 13.

<sup>3</sup> 2 Cor. xii. 8, 9.

<sup>4</sup> See 1 John v. 4, 5.

therefore cannot bear this mark upon their foreheads—  
 “ These are they which follow the Lamb whithersoever  
 he goeth.”<sup>1</sup> Far better, however, will be the heaviest  
 oppression, under “ reproach and contempt,” than any  
 such endeavour to remove it from ourselves. The desire  
 to escape the cross convicts the heart of unfaithfulness,  
 and will not fail to make way for tenfold difficulties in  
 our path. Every compliance with the world against  
the voice of the word of God is a step into the by-path,  
which deviates wider and wider from the straight and  
narrow way, brings discredit upon our profession, proves  
a stumbling-block in the way of the weak, and will  
cause us, if not actually to come short, at least to  
“ seem to come short of the promised rest.”<sup>2</sup>

But do we really find the weight of the cross  
 “ above that we are able?” He that bore it for us  
 will surely enable us to bear it for him; and upheld  
 by him, we cannot sink. It is a sweet exchange, by  
 which the burden of sin is removed, and bound to his  
 cross; and what remains to us is the lighter cross  
 of “ reproach and contempt”—the badge of our  
 discipleship.<sup>3</sup> If then we have the testimony of our  
 consciences that in the midst of persecution from the  
 world, we “ *have kept his testimonies,*”<sup>4</sup> we have  
 indeed a sure warrant of hope that the overwhelming  
 weight will be removed from us; and we shall be  
 able to testify to our Master’s praise in the churches  
 of God, that “ his yoke is easy, and his burden is  
 light.”<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Rev. xiv. 4.<sup>2</sup> Heb. iv. 1.<sup>3</sup> Matt. xvi. 24.<sup>4</sup> Verses 61, 69, 87, 95, 110.<sup>5</sup> Matt. xi. 30.

23. *Princes also did sit and speak against me ; but thy servant did meditate in thy statutes.*

DAVID might well give his testimony to the words of the Lord, that they were "tried words;"<sup>1</sup> for perhaps no one had ever tried them more than himself, and certainly no one had more experience of their faithfulness, sweetness, and support. Saul and his "*princes might indeed sit and speak against him,*" but he had a resource of which they could never deprive him. "Not as the world giveth, give I unto you."<sup>2</sup> As our blessed Master was employed in communion with his Father, and delighting in his work at the time when the "*princes did sit and speak against him,*"<sup>3</sup> so under similar circumstances of trial, in the history of this faithful servant of God, the habit of meditation in the Lord's statutes extracted spiritual food for his support: and in this strength of his God he was enabled to "suffer according to his will, and to commit the keeping of his soul to him in well-doing, as unto a faithful Creator."<sup>4</sup> Not that this form of trial was peculiar to the history of David. The children of Israel in Egypt,<sup>5</sup> Daniel in Babylon,<sup>6</sup> and the disciples of Christ in the early ages of the church,<sup>7</sup> have severally found "the same afflictions to be accomplished in themselves." Never, indeed, has Christ's "kingdom been of this world."<sup>8</sup> "Therefore the world knoweth us not, because it knew him not."<sup>9</sup> And perhaps this is one of the wise and gracious reasons of our trials, to make the word of God more

<sup>1</sup> Psalm xii. 6. Prayer-book Translation.

<sup>2</sup> John xiv. 27.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. xi. 47, 54—57.

<sup>4</sup> 1 Peter iv. 9.

<sup>5</sup> Exod. i. 10.

<sup>6</sup> Dan. vi. 4—6.

<sup>7</sup> Matt. x. 17, 18. Acts iv. 27—29.

<sup>8</sup> John xviii. 36.

<sup>9</sup> 1 John iii. 1.

precious by the experience of its sustaining consolations, in an hour when the arm of human power may be opposed to us. Often, indeed, from a want of a present application of the word, Christians, and especially young Christians, are in danger of being put to rebuke by the scorner's sneer. We cannot therefore estimate too highly the importance of an accurate and well-digested acquaintance with this precious book. In the appalling conflicts of the Christian warfare, it is "the sword of the Spirit,"<sup>1</sup> which, if it be kept bright by constant use, will never be wielded without the victory of faith. So many reasons may be drawn from thence against fainting under persecution, that the believer may ever be ready to "thank God, and to take courage."<sup>2</sup> Christ has left it indeed as the portion of his people—"In the world ye shall have tribulation," counterbalanced however most abundantly by the portion which they enjoy in him—"In me ye shall have peace."<sup>3</sup> If therefore the one half of this portion may seem hard, the legacy entire is such as no servant of Christ can refuse to accept, or indeed will receive without thankfulness.

24. *Thy testimonies are also my delight, and my counsellors.*

WHAT could we want more in a time of difficulty than comfort and direction? David had both these blessings. As the fruit of his "*meditation in the Lord's statutes,*" in his distress they were his "*delight;*" in his seasons of perplexity they were his

<sup>1</sup> Ephes. vi. 17.

<sup>2</sup> Acts xxviii. 15.

<sup>3</sup> John xvi. 33. See the beautiful illustration of this *whole declaration*—Acts xvi. 22—25.

“*counsellors*,” directing his behaviour in the perfect way;”<sup>1</sup> so that though “*princes sat and spake against him*,” they “could find none occasion nor fault, forasmuch as he was faithful, neither was there any error or fault found in him.”<sup>2</sup> The testimonies of God were truly “*the men of his counsel*.”<sup>3</sup> He directed his own conduct by the rules laid before him in the book of God, as if he was having recourse to the most experienced counsellors, or rather as if the prophets of his God were giving the word from his mouth,<sup>4</sup> Thus the child of God has his counsel, as well as his Sovereign. On one side we see here Saul and his counsellors<sup>5</sup>—on the other side, David and the testimonies of his God. Which, think we, was better furnished with that wisdom which is profitable to direct? Subsequently, as a king, David was constrained to make “*the testimonies of God his counsellors* ;”<sup>6</sup> and probably to his constant regard to their voice, he owed much of his earthly prosperity.<sup>7</sup>

Now do we improve the privilege of being counselled in all our difficulties by the word of God? If so—the recollection of our privilege must increase our “delight” in it. Those who take up the word of God without interest, will find no light in it; while those who make it their “*delight*,” will never fail to find it their “Counsellors.” But if we wish for the enjoyment of its holy delight and spiritual counsel in times of perplexity, we shall find a mere cursory reading of it of little avail. It must be brought home to our own experience, and consulted on those trivial

<sup>1</sup> 1 Sam. xviii. 14. Psalm ci. 2.

<sup>2</sup> Daniel vi. 4, 5.

<sup>3</sup> Margin.

<sup>4</sup> Compare 2 Sam. vii. 4, 5, also xvi. 23.

<sup>5</sup> Verse 23.

<sup>6</sup> Deut. xvii. 18—20.

<sup>7</sup> 2 Sam. viii. 6, 14. Compare also his dying and most encouraging advice to Solomon on this subject, founded doubtless upon the recollection of his own experience. 1 Kings ii. 3.

occasions of every day's occurrence, when unconscious of our need of divine direction, we are too often inclined to lean to our own counsel. It is this habitual use and daily familiarity with it, as the voice and word of God, that will ever reflect its heavenly light upon the many dark turns of our path-way to heaven. It will be to us as a "pillar and a cloud;"<sup>1</sup> as the "Urim and Thummim;"<sup>2</sup> an infallible guide and counsellor.

Sometimes however perplexity arises from the conflict, not between conscience and sinful indulgence, (in which case Christian sincerity would at all times determine the path,) but between duty and duty. When however the secret claims of acknowledged obligations seem to interfere with each other, the counsel of the world will mark their relative importance, connexion, and dependence: their suitability to present circumstances in providence; their probable influence upon the present frame and acting principles of the heart; the guidance which has been vouchsafed to the Lord's people in similar emergencies; and the light which the daily routine of the life of our Great Exemplar exhibits before us. The great concern however is to cultivate the habit of mind which falls in most naturally with the counsel of the word—"Walking in the fear of the Lord,"<sup>3</sup> in a simple spirit of dependence,<sup>4</sup> and torn away from the idolatry of taking counsel from our own hearts, we cannot *materially* err; because there is *here a suitability between the disposition and the promise*—a watchfulness against the impetuous bias of the flesh; a paramount regard to the glory of God, and a meek submission to his gracious appointment. If the counsel however should not prove infallible, the fault is not in the word, but

<sup>1</sup> Numb. ix. 15—23.

<sup>3</sup> See Psalm xxv. 12.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. xxvii. 21.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. 4, 5, 9; cxliii. 8.

in the indistinctness of our own perception. We want not a clearer rule, or a surer guide, but a more single eye. And if, after all, it may not mark every precise act of duty (for to do this “ I suppose that even the world itself could not contain the books that should be written, ”) yet it determines the standard, to which the most minute acting of the mind should be brought;<sup>1</sup> and the disposition, which will reflect the light of the will of God upon our path.<sup>2</sup> But let it be remembered, that any want of sincerity in the heart<sup>3</sup>—any allowance of self-dependence<sup>4</sup>—will ever close the avenues of this divine light and counsel. We are often unconsciously “ walking in the light of our own fire, and in the sparks that we have kindled.”<sup>5</sup> Perhaps we sought, as we conceived, the guidance of the Lord’s counsel, and conceive that we are walking in it. But, in the act of seeking, and as the preparation for seeking, did we feel the necessity of subjecting our motives and inclinations to a strict, cautious, self-suspecting scrutiny? Was the heart schooled to the discipline of the cross? Was “ every thought brought into captivity to the obedience of Christ ? ”<sup>6</sup> Or was not our mind and heart possessed with the object, before counsel was sought at the mouth of God? Oh! how careful should we be to walk warily in those uncertain marks of divine counsel, that fall in with the bias of our own inclination. How many false steps in the record of past experience may be traced to the counsel of our own hearts, sought and followed to the neglect of the counsel of God; <sup>7</sup> while no circumstance of perplexity can befall us in

<sup>1</sup> 1 Cor. x. 31. Col. iii. 17.

<sup>2</sup> 1 Sam. xxviii. 6. Ezek. xiv. 2—4.

<sup>3</sup> Isaiah i. 11.

<sup>4</sup> Matt. vi. 22, 23.

<sup>5</sup> Prov. iii. 5, 6.

<sup>6</sup> 2 Cor. x. 5.

<sup>7</sup> Joshua ix. 14. Isaiah xxx. 1—3.

the spirit of humility, simplicity, and sanctity, when the counsel of the Lord will fail.

An undue dependence upon human counsel,<sup>1</sup> whether of the living or the dead, may also operate unfavourably to the reception of the full influence of the counsel of the word. However valuable such counsel may be, and however closely it may agree with the word, we must not forget, that it is not the word—that it is fallible—and therefore must never be resorted to in the first place, or followed with that full reliance, which we are warranted to place on the revelation of God. On the other hand, what is it to have God's word as our "Counsellors?" Is it not to have Himself? When our Bibles in seasons of difficulty, are searched in a humble, prayerful, teachable spirit, we are as much depending upon the Lord himself for counsel, as if we were listening to an immediate revelation from heaven.

Let me then inquire, what is the counsel of God, that speaks directly to myself. If I am an unawakened sinner, it warns me to turn from sin<sup>2</sup>—it invites me to the Saviour<sup>3</sup>—it directs me to wait upon God.<sup>4</sup> If I am a professor, slumbering in the form of godliness, words of gracious counsel are offered to show me my real condition<sup>5</sup>—to instruct me in the all-sufficiency of Christ,<sup>6</sup> and to caution me of the danger of hypocrisy.<sup>7</sup> If through grace I am made a child of God, still do I need my Father's counsel to recover me from perpetual backsliding<sup>8</sup>—to excite me to increased watchfulness,<sup>9</sup> and to strengthen my confidence in the fulness of his grace<sup>10</sup> and the faithfulness of his love.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Isaiah ii. 22.

<sup>2</sup> Prov. i. 24—31. Ezek. xxxiii. 11.

<sup>3</sup> Isaiah lv. 1. John vii. 37.

<sup>4</sup> Hosea xii. 6.

<sup>5</sup> Rev. iii. 17.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid. 18.

<sup>7</sup> Luke xii. 1.

<sup>8</sup> Jer. iii. 12, 13.

<sup>9</sup> 1 Thess. v. 6. Rev. iii. 2.

<sup>10</sup> Isaiah xxvi. 4.

<sup>11</sup> Hebrews xii. 5, 6.



Ever shall I have reason for the grateful acknowledgement—"I will bless the Lord, who hath given me counsel."<sup>1</sup> And every step of my way would I desire to advance, glorifying my God and Father in the expression of my confidence in his counsel unto the end—"Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterward receive me to glory."<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Psalm xvi. 7.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. lxxiii. 23.

## PART IV.

25. *My soul cleaveth unto the dust: quicken thou me according to thy word.*

No one can lay claim to the character and privileges of a believer, to whom sin is not the greatest sorrow and the heaviest burden.<sup>1</sup> To have a “*soul cleaving unto the dust,*” and to feel the trouble of it, is the black mark of a sinner, “dead in sins”—dead to God. To “know the plague of our own heart,”<sup>2</sup> to feel our misery, to believe the remedy, and to apply it to our own case,<sup>3</sup> is the satisfactory evidence of a child of God. Dust is the portion of the world; they wish for no better. But how strange, how humbling, that the believer should still continue to have so much connexion with the dust—so polluting as it is to the touch, the taste, and the habit of the renewed man, yet that there should be a “*cleaving to it!*” Alas, how close it clings! And it is this that, like the dust of the summer road, blinds our eyes, and obscures our prospects. It is this earthliness of the soul that obstructs our brighter view of the Saviour, dims the eye of faith, and hides the glorious prospects which, if beheld in the clear horizon, would enliven and invigorate us in our heavenly way. But in the midst of conflict, humiliation, and discouragement, the believer prays—“*Quicken me.*” Jesus “came that we might have life;” let us come to him “that we may have it more abundantly.”<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Psalm xxxviii. 4.

<sup>3</sup> Rom. vii. 24, 25.

<sup>2</sup> 1 Kings viii. 38.

<sup>4</sup> John x. 10.

The plea is such as must “have power with God and prevail”—“according to thy word”—“Faithful is he that calleth you, who also will do it.”<sup>1</sup> But how different is the character of the professor; ready probably to make the same confession, yet without humiliation, without prayer, without faith! Nothing is more common than to hear the complaint—“*My soul cleaveth unto the dust.*” The world has such power over us—we are so cold—so dead to God! whilst perhaps the complaint is never once brought to God—never accompanied with earnest wrestling for quickening grace. Nay, more, the complaint is often the language of self-complacency, and urged as an evidence of the good state of the heart before God. Yet it is not the complaint of sickness, but an application to the physician, that advances the recovery of the patient. We do not usually expect to improve our condition, by wishing it better, or by mourning that it is so bad. Nor is it the confession of sin, but the application to him who alone is able to relieve our case, that marks the real contrition of the soul before God. When confession evaporates in heartless complaints, it has little connexion with the tenderness of a heart, whose secret springs have been touched by Divine grace. But when the utterance of prayer flows from the expression of complaint, it is the voice of God’s own “Spirit making intercession for us;”<sup>2</sup> and how sweet the encouragement, that he that “searcheth the hearts, knoweth what is the mind of the Spirit, because he maketh intercession for the saints according to the will of God.”<sup>3</sup> Some are ready to give up, or delay their duty, when they have been unable to bring their heart to

<sup>1</sup> 1 Thess. v. 23, 24.

<sup>2</sup> Rom. viii. 26.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. 27.

it. Thus indeed does 'Satan get advantage of us' by our ignorance of his devices.' Quickening grace is not the ground or warrant for duty. Indisposition to duty is not our weakness but our sin—not therefore to be indulged but resisted. We must mourn over the dulness that hinders us, and diligently wait for the 'help we every moment need.' God keeps the grace in his own hands to exercise our daily dependence upon him. But the door will not be long shut to him, who has faith and patience to wait until it is opened.

Now let me sift the character of my profession. Is it such as humbles me in a painful sense of shortcomings? Am I never spending time in fruitful bemoanings of my state, which had been far better spent in vigorous actings of grace? If I find "*my soul cleaving to the dust,*" am I not sometimes "*lying on my face,*"<sup>1</sup> when I ought to be taking heaven by violence,<sup>2</sup> by importunate restless petitions for quickening grace? Are my prayers invigorated by confidence in the word of God? Is my religion an habitual, persevering, overcoming conflict with sin?

O Lord, make me more deeply ashamed, that "*my soul should cleave to the dust.*" Breathe upon me fresh influence from thy quickening Spirit. Help me to plead thy word of promise; and oh! may every fresh view of my sinfulness, while it prostrates me in self-abasement before thee, be overruled to endear the Saviour as daily and hourly more precious to my soul. For defiled as I am in myself, in every service of my heart, what but the unceasing application of his blood, and the uninterrupted prevalence

<sup>1</sup> Joshua vii. 10.

<sup>2</sup> Matt. xi. 12.

of his intercession, gives me a moment's confidence before thee, or prevents the very sins that mingle with my prayers from sealing my condemnation? Blessed Saviour! it is nothing but thy everlasting merit covering my person, and honouring my sacrifice, that satisfies the justice of an offended God, and restrains it from breaking forth as a devouring fire to consume me upon my very knees!

26. *I have declared my ways, and thou heardest me :  
teach me thy statutes.*

A BEAUTIFUL description of the "simplicity and godly sincerity"<sup>1</sup> of the believer's "walk with God!" He spreads his whole case before his God, "*declaring his ways*" of conduct with filial confidence, his ways of difficulty with holy fellowship, and his ways of sinfulness with tender contrition. It is his delight to acquaint him with all his undertakings; to receive his direction;<sup>2</sup> and to tell him his distress, that he may be guided by his counsel, confirmed by his strength, pitied by his love, and delivered by his power. And how sweet, above all, to overcome his strangeness under a sense of guilt, and to lay open his ways of sin before him "without partiality and without hypocrisy!"<sup>3</sup> Then indeed he is enabled to say, "*Thou heardest me.*" "*When I kept silence, my bones waxed old through my roaring all the day long.*"<sup>4</sup> While the voice of ingenuous confession was suppressed, cries and lamentations were disregarded. It was not the voice of the penitent child, and therefore "where was the sounding of his father's bowels, and

<sup>1</sup> Prov. iii. 6.

<sup>2</sup> Comp. Psalm xxxiv. 4—6.

<sup>3</sup> Comp. Psalm li. 3; lxix. 5.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. xxxii. 3.

of his mercies towards him ?”<sup>1</sup> But now, on the first utterance of confession from his lips, or rather on the first purpose of contrition formed in his heart ; “ while he is yet speaking,”<sup>2</sup> the pardon, the full and free pardon, had been signed in heaven, and comes down with royal parental love to his soul—“ I said, I will confess my transgression unto the Lord ; and thou forgavest the iniquity of my sin.”<sup>3</sup> Oh ! what cannot the child of God, in the same spirit of ingenuous confession, testify of the more than parental tenderness with which his “ transgression is forgiven, and his sin covered.”<sup>4</sup> And yet how necessary to the free declaration of our ways is an acquaintance with the way of forgiveness ! If our great High Priest had not passed into the heavens, how awful would have been the thought, that “ all things were naked and opened unto the eyes of him with whom we have to do !” What inducement could we have to declare our ways before him ? But now, while “ *our ways* ” are so defiled, so crooked, that we are made to abhor ourselves on account of them, we are yet encouraged boldly to “ declare ” them all before God with the assurance of finding pardon, acceptance, and seasonable supply of grace.<sup>5</sup>

Thus also the child of God gains confidence in prayer for the continual teaching of his Father’s Spirit ; knowing that, as he could not find the way of return at first, so cannot he now walk in it, except under the guidance of his God—“ Teach me thy way, O Lord : I will walk in thy truth.”<sup>6</sup> “ *I have declared my* ” ignorance, my sinfulness, and my whole

<sup>1</sup> Isa. lxiii. 15.

<sup>2</sup> Dan. ix. 20.

<sup>3</sup> Psalm xxxii. 5. 2 Sam. xii. 13: Compare Jer. iii. 12. 13.

<sup>4</sup> Compare Psalm xxxii. 1. Luke xv. 18—22: Prov. xxviii. 13.

<sup>5</sup> Heb. iv. 13—16.

<sup>6</sup> Psalm lxxxvi. 11.

experience before thee, in dependence on thy pardoning mercy, thy teaching Spirit, and assisting grace—  
*“and thou hast heard me.”* O continue to me what thou hast been, and teach me more of thyself?

Are we sincere in our dealings with God? Are we daily opening our hearts before him? How often do we treat our Almighty friend as a stranger! as if we were weary of dealing with him. And when we do *“declare our ways”* before him, are we not often content to leave it as a matter of uncertainty whether he has heard us or not? We think too little of the importance of watching for an answer to our prayers. It is such an encouragement to pray again.<sup>1</sup> It gives such a sweetness to the mercies received, when they come to us marked with this inscription—*“Received by prayer.”* It is not our inevitable weakness,<sup>2</sup> nor our lamented dulness,<sup>3</sup> nor our abhorred wanderings,<sup>4</sup> nor our opposed distractions,<sup>5</sup> nor our mistaken unbelief;<sup>6</sup>—it is not any, no, nor all these, that can shut out our prayer. If *“iniquity”* is not *“regarded in our heart,”* we may always hear our Saviour’s voice—*“Verily, verily, I say unto you, Whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my name, he will give it you. Hitherto have ye asked nothing in my name. Ask, and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full.”*<sup>7</sup>

It is the echo of the believer that answers to this voice—*“I have declared my ways, and thou heardest me; teach me thy statutes.”*<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Psalm cxvi. 1, 2.

<sup>2</sup> Rom. vii. 21.

<sup>3</sup> Mark xiv. 38, 40.

<sup>4</sup> Verse 113.

<sup>5</sup> Psalm lxxxvi. 11, last clause.

<sup>6</sup> Mark ix. 22, 24.

<sup>7</sup> John xvi. 23, 24.

<sup>8</sup> Every way worthy of that great man, and a most instructive illustration of Christian sincerity, was the resolution of President Edwards.—‘Resolved to exercise myself in this all my life long, viz. with the greatest openness to declare my ways to God, and lay open my soul to him—all my sins, temptations, difficulties,

27. *Make me to understand the way of thy precepts:  
so shall I talk of thy wondrous works.*

WHO is there that has ever been found to understand this way of himself? and who has ever found the Lord unwilling to show it to him? "To him that ordereth his conversation aright, will I show the salvation of God."<sup>1</sup> A man untaught by the Spirit of God, may be able to criticise, write, and speak, of the word of God, and may discover much, and explain much to others, of the beauty and importance of its contents. But such a prayer as this has never ascended from his heart; and perhaps the necessity of it has never occurred to his mind. And doubtless from this neglect of prayer for divine illumination, have arisen those false and erroneous views of the doctrines of Scripture, which crude, unexercised minds have too hastily embraced. Instead of humbly and simply asking—"Make me to understand the way of thy precepts"—they lean to their own understanding,—trust to the bias of their own judgment, and thus become "unstable—wresting the Scriptures," if not to their final "destruction,"<sup>2</sup> at least to the destruction of their establishment and steadiness in the ways of God. And whilst the Divine teaching is indispensable in order to a right knowledge of the most simple truths of God's word, (for what truth is too simple to be perverted by carnal prejudice, or misunderstood by wilful ignorance?) it will be found amply sufficient to lead us into that measure

sorrows, fears, hopes, desires, and every thing, and every circumstance according to Dr. Manton's twenty-seventh sermon on the cxix. Psalm. Resol. 65.—Extracted from his Diary.—Works vol. i. 16.

<sup>1</sup> Psalm l. 23.

<sup>2</sup> 2 Peter iii, 16.



of understanding which is needful for us of those deeper and more mysterious "ways" of God, which have so often proved as rocks, upon which the weak or the self-conceited have struck, and thus "made shipwreck of their faith."<sup>1</sup> And how does this prayer remind us of the promise of the Spirit<sup>2</sup> to guide us into a spiritual understanding of the way and word of God—especially of the knowledge of his dear Son. With this promise in view, as the direction of his prayer, and the warrant of his faith, the simple, heaven-taught child of God takes his place at the feet of his Saviour, and prays—"Make me to understand the way of thy precepts." For he never expects to make one step of advance in divine knowledge without such a prayer as this—"If thou criest after knowledge, and liftest up thy voice for understanding; if thou seekest her as silver, and searchest for her as for hid treasures; then shalt thou understand the fear of the Lord, and find the knowledge of God."<sup>3</sup> And when we remember that a day is approaching, when the smallest attainments in this knowledge will be of infinitely greater value than all the knowledge of the world, with what earnest devotedness should we apply our hearts to a clearer acquaintance with this way, and a more steady and uniform walk in it!

But let us mark the object for which David desired understanding in the way of God's precepts—"So shall I talk of thy wondrous works." For thus the humble believer will desire to know more of this way, that his tongue may be employed in commending it to others—not that he may be pleased with himself, and indulge in a self-complacent view

<sup>1</sup> 1 Tim. i. 19.

<sup>2</sup> John xvi. 13—15.

<sup>3</sup> Prov. ii. 3—5.

of his attainments, but that God may be more admired by him and "glorified in him,"<sup>1</sup> and that he may advance himself, and lead others forward in the fear, love, obedience, and praise of God.

It is a frequent complaint with Christians, that they are straitened in religious conversation, and often feel unable to speak "to the use of edifying that they may minister grace to the hearers."<sup>2</sup> Here then is the secret disclosed, by which we shall be kept from the danger of dealing in unfelt truths, and "out of the abundance of the heart our mouths will speak."<sup>3</sup> Seek to have the heart searched, cleansed, filled with the graces of the Spirit. Humility, teachableness, simplicity, will bring light into the understanding, influence the heart, "open the lips," and unite every member that we have in the service and praise of God.

28. *My soul melteth for heaviness: strengthen thou me according unto thy word.*

How different the condition of the people of God from the world! and yet how much more enviable! Their "*soul melteth for heaviness.*" They groan under the power of sin, and realize so little strength in resisting it! But this is only "for a season." "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning."<sup>4</sup> This is a "needs be" for it while it remains, and in the end it will "be found unto praise and honour and glory."<sup>5</sup> Never perhaps are their graces more lively, or the ground of their assurance more clear, than in these sorrowing seasons of conflict. They complain, indeed, of the power

<sup>1</sup> Gal. i. 24. Matt. v. 16.

<sup>2</sup> Matt. xii. 34.

<sup>4</sup> Psalm xxx. 5.

<sup>2</sup> Ephes. iv. 29.

<sup>5</sup> 1 Peter i. 6, 7.

of indwelling sin in all its various actings. But their complaints are the evidences of the power of grace at those very moments working mightily within them. For what is it but the principle of faith that makes unbelief their burden? What but hope that struggles with their fears? What but love that makes their coldness a grief to them? What but humility that causes them to loathe their pride? What but the secret spring of thankfulness that shows them their unthankfulness, and shames them for it? And therefore the very depth of their "*heaviness melting their souls*" away, is the exhibition of the strength and establishment of God's work within,<sup>1</sup> upholding them in perseverance of conflict to the end; so that the believer would not exchange his heaviest moments with the most prosperous condition of the ungodly. No—rather would he say—"Let me not eat of their dainties."<sup>1</sup> Far better, and we may add, far happier, is godly sorrow than worldly joy. In the midst of his misery, the Christian is most happy; nor would he resign his hope in the gospel, though often obscured by unbelief, and clouded by fear, for "all the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them." Though "the heart knoweth his own bitterness, yet a stranger doth not intermeddle with his joy."<sup>2</sup> Yet indeed there is a bitterness that is keenly felt. Sin is a source of daily heaviness—as displeasing to a tender and gracious Father<sup>3</sup>—as having pierced the heart that loves him,<sup>4</sup> and shed the blood that

<sup>1</sup> Psalm cxli. 4.

<sup>2</sup> Prov. xiv. 10. "A good man lying on his bed of sickness, and being asked—Which were the most comfortable days that he ever knew? cried out—O give me my *mourning* days; give me my mourning days again, for they were the joyfulest days that ever I had."—Brookes's Works.

<sup>3</sup> Psalm li. 4.

<sup>4</sup> Zech. xii. 10.

saves him—and as “grieving”<sup>1</sup> that beloved friend “the indwelling Comforter of his soul.” God therefore expects to see him a mourner, and he feels he has reason enough to mourn—“*My soul melteth for heaviness.*” But this cry of distress is sometimes the utterance of the child under the needful chastisement of a father’s love. The world is dethroned, but not extirpated in the heart. Much remains to be purged, much dross is yet to be removed. The sources of the too attractive earthly joy must be embittered: and now it is that the discipline of the cross forces the cry—“*My soul melteth for heaviness.*” Yet in the midst of heaviness the child of God cannot forget that he is loved—that he is saved; and the recollection of this sovereign mercy seems to make the tears with which he mourned for sin, tears of joy.

But the heaviness under which we are bound down, has never done its appointed work, until a sense of our weakness to struggle against it has brought us to the throne of grace—“*Strengthen thou me.*” No burden, trial, conflict, or difficulty, however great, can stand before Almighty strength—“Fear not, thou worm, Jacob; thou shalt thresh the mountains, and beat them small.”<sup>2</sup> And especially when the plea is drawn, as it is repeatedly in this Psalm,<sup>3</sup> from the word and promise of God—“according to thy word”—our success is assured. For what is that word? “As thy days, so shall thy strength be.”<sup>4</sup> “Will he plead against me,” said Job, “with his great power? No; but he will put strength in me.”<sup>5</sup> Thus David found it in his own case—“In the day when I cried, thou answerest me, and strengthenest

<sup>1</sup> Ephes. iv. 10.    <sup>2</sup> Isa. xli. 14, 15.    <sup>3</sup> Verses 25, 41, 58, &c.

<sup>4</sup> Deut. xxxiii. 25.

<sup>5</sup> Job xxiii. 6.

me with strength in my soul.”<sup>1</sup> Thus also to the Apostle was the word of promise given and fulfilled — “My grace is sufficient for thee, for my grace is made perfect in weakness.”<sup>2</sup> And who does not find, that “the God of Israel is” still “he that giveth strength and power unto his people;”<sup>3</sup> still the same “faithful God, who will not suffer them to be tempted above that they are able, but will with the temptation also make a way to escape, that they may be able to bear it.”<sup>4</sup> When we are most sensible of our utter helplessness, and most simple in our reliance upon divine strength, then it is that the “soul melting for heaviness” is most especially upheld and established. Truly therefore may it be said— “Heaviness in the heart of man maketh it stoop, but a good word maketh it glad.”<sup>5</sup> And how reviving is that “good word” of the Gospel, which proclaims the office of the Saviour to “give the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness,”<sup>6</sup> and as gifted with “the tongue of the learned, that he might know how to speak a word in season unto him that is weary.”<sup>7</sup> And no less encouraging is to view it *Him* “melting for heaviness” being sorrowful and very heavy,<sup>8</sup> under the accumulated weight of imputed guilt; for by this bitter discipline he learned, “in that he himself suffered being tempted, to succour them that are tempted.”<sup>9</sup> Yet was he, like his faithful servant, supported according to his Father’s word. For, in the moment of his bitterest agony, “there appeared an angel unto him from heaven strengthening him.”<sup>10</sup> And his people are taught to expect that, “as the sufferings of Christ abound in them, so their consola-

<sup>1</sup> Psalm cxxxviii. 3.<sup>2</sup> 2 Cor. xii. 8, 9.<sup>3</sup> Psalm lxxviii. 35.<sup>4</sup> 1 Cor. x. 13.<sup>5</sup> Prov. xii. 25.<sup>6</sup> Isaiah lxi. 3.<sup>7</sup> Isaiah i. 4.<sup>8</sup> Mark xiv. 33.<sup>9</sup> Heb. ii. 18.<sup>10</sup> Luke xxii. 43.

tion also aboundeth by Christ.”<sup>1</sup> The blessed word will supply all their need—life for their quickening, light for their direction, comfort for their enjoyment, strength for their support—“*Strengthen thou me according unto thy word.*”

Lord, may I ever be kept from despondency—regarding it as sinful in itself, dishonourable to thy grace, and weakening to my soul; and though I must “needs be sometime in heaviness through manifold temptations,” yet let the power of faith be in constant exercise, that I may be able to expostulate with my soul—“Why art thou cast down, O my soul, and why art thou disquieted within me? hope thou in God: for I shall yet praise him, who is the health of my countenance and my God.”<sup>2</sup>

29. *Remove from me the way of lying; and grant me thy law graciously.*

EVERY deviation in principle and conduct from the strait and narrow path, is a “way of lying.” Every traveller in the way is the victim of his own delusion. “He feedeth on ashes: a deceived heart hath turned him aside, that he cannot deliver his soul, nor say—“Is there not a lie in my right hand?”<sup>3</sup> How needful then is the prayer—“*Remove from me the way of lying.*” If at any time we “should be removed from him that called us into the grace of Christ unto another gospel:”<sup>4</sup> if erroneous views of doctrine should find a place in our system of faith; if our dependence upon Christ should be mixed with a secret leaning to something in ourselves, then indeed, this prayer will apply most fitly to our case. And

<sup>1</sup> 2 Cor. i. 5.

<sup>3</sup> Isaiah xlv. 20.

<sup>2</sup> Psalm xlii. 11.

<sup>4</sup> Gal. i. 6.

if, as the natural consequence of doctrinal errors, any looseness or inconsistency should be marked in our practice; if there should be any undue concessions to the world, any allowed sinful indulgence in the heart, any shrinking from the daily cross, there will be fresh occasion for this prayer—“*Remove from me the way of lying.*”—Most justly are ways such as these called “*ways of lying.*” They promise what it is impossible, in the nature of things, that they can ever perform, and prove to their deluded followers, that “they that observe lying vanities, forsake their own mercies.”<sup>1</sup> We can be at no loss to trace these “*ways of lying*” to their proper source—to him, who, “when he speaketh a lie, speaketh of his own; for he is a liar and the father of it.”<sup>2</sup> As, in the first instance of transgression, “he beguiled Eve through his subtility;”<sup>3</sup> so it is his constant employment throughout a world lying under his sway, to beguile the blinded “children of disobedience”<sup>4</sup> into the awful deception of mistaking their God, and into the blind choice of preferring “broken cisterns” to “the fountain of living waters.”<sup>5</sup>

It is indeed a distinguishing mercy to have “*the way of lying removed from us.*” Every deviation from the Christian course proceeds from a neglect of the only method of this removal—the gracious knowledge of the law of God. *That law*—applied by the teaching of the Spirit of God—introduces the light, and infuses “the savour, of the knowledge of Christ” into the heart. Truth will gradually extirpate “*lying;*” Christ will reign instead of Belial; and the promises of heavenly teaching will be effectually fulfilled.

Let us, however, remember the importance of “keep-

<sup>1</sup> Jonah ii. 8.

<sup>2</sup> John viii. 44.

<sup>3</sup> Gen. iii. 1—6, with 2 Cor. xi. 3.

<sup>4</sup> Rev. xii. 9. with 2 Cor. iv. 4. Eph. ii. 2.      <sup>5</sup> Jer. ii. 13.

ing our hearts with all diligence ; for out of them are the issues of life.”<sup>1</sup> They are the leading wanderers that mislead the rest. Wherever we see wandering eyes, wandering feet, and a wandering tongue, all flow from a heart that has taken its own liberty in wandering from God. Let us then take the law for our rule, and the Spirit—even “the Spirit of Truth”—for our guide ; and we shall be directed and kept in the way, so clearly marked out for us in the word of God. And let us carefully mark the gracious answers to this prayer, in a clearer perception of the truth of the law of God, a more sensitive shrinking from forbidden objects, and a more devoted attachment to the way of truth.

30. *I have chosen the way of truth : thy judgments have I laid before me.*

ONLY two ways lie before us for our choice—“*the way of lying*” and “*the way of truth*”—God by the light of his word guiding us unto one—Satan by his temptations alluring us into the other. But until *the way of lying is removed from us*,” “*the way of truth*” must be hid. It is the Lord’s teaching that shows us the way,<sup>2</sup> and his grace that enables us to “*choose*” it.<sup>3</sup> Has any believer, in the subsequent course of his experience, found reason to alter his first determination ? Does Mary regret the choice which she made ?<sup>4</sup> One, whose solid and reflecting judgment was not likely to make a rash or hasty choice, tells us, in reference to the outset of his course—“*What things were gain to me, those I counted loss for Christ.*” And instead of repenting of his choice, the experience of twenty years only served to confirm him

<sup>1</sup> Prov. iv. 23.      <sup>2</sup> Psalm xxv. 4 ; xxxii. 8.      Isa. xlvi. 17.

<sup>3</sup> Psalm cx. 3.      Isa. xlv. 3—5.

<sup>4</sup> Luke x. 42.



in it; and he repeats his determination, with increasing energy of expression: *Yea, doubtless, and I count all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus my Lord.*"<sup>1</sup> In the same spirit one of the ancient fathers expresses himself: 'If I have any possessions, health, credit, learning—this is all the contentment I have of them—that I may have *something to despise for Christ, who comprises in his own person all and every thing that is most desirable.*'<sup>2</sup>

In comparing, however, this verse with the preceding, we remark a striking illustration of the bias of the believer's heart. His experience of the deceitfulness of sin, Satan, and his own heart, *stirs up the prayer*—"*Remove from me the way of lying.*" But his choice is expressed in this verse—"I have chosen the way of truth." The sincere desire to have "*the way of lying removed from us,*" is a clear evidence that we have already "*chosen the way of truth;*" that the Spirit of truth hath guided us to him,<sup>3</sup> who is indeed "*the way of truth*"—the true and only way to God!<sup>4</sup> And of all ways that could be set before the Christian, this is the way he would "*choose*"—as bringing most glory to his God, exalting the Saviour, honouring the Spirit of God, and securing the salvation of his own soul. Whatever becomes of me—the Christian would feel—'I would have no other way than this. Yea, though I should perish, I would abide in it.—So transcendent is the discovery which it affords of the glory of God,—scarcely less clear than the glory of heaven itself.'

The practical pathway, however, is often rugged—always narrow. We may have to encounter not only the reviling and the sneer of an ungodly world, but even

<sup>1</sup> Phil. iii. 7, 8.

<sup>2</sup> 'Totus desirabilis et totum desirabile.'—Greg. Naz. Crat. i.

<sup>3</sup> John xvi. 13, 14.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. xiv. 6.

the suspicions of our brethren, who may not always be able to understand our motives. Yet if our heart is upright with God, none of these things will move us. Our choice is made, and we are prepared to abide the cost.<sup>1</sup>

But that our choice may be daily established, let us not forget the treasury of our life, light, and grace. Let us "*lay the judgments of God before us.*" For we have always some new lessons to learn—some new duty to perform—some new snare to avoid. We must therefore walk by rule<sup>2</sup>—as under the eye of Jesus, a jealous God, who enlightens and cheers our path—under the eye of the ungodly, who watch for our halting—under the eye of weak Christians who might be stumbled by our unsteady walk—under the eye of established Christians, who will be yet further established by the testimony of our consistent profession. The promises of the Gospel are abundantly sufficient for this strict and accurate walk. Here the obedience that is enjoined is secured, "God working in us"<sup>3</sup> enables us to work for him; and while we are humbly looking for further supplies, and diligently improving what has been already bestowed, he is pledged by promise to assist,<sup>4</sup> as we are bound by duty to obey.

What then—let me inquire—is the choice which I have made? I would remember it is for eternity. And if, through the grace that has first chosen me, "*I have chosen the way of truth,*" is the effect of this choice daily visible in a life and conversation well-ordered according to the word of God? If it is good to "hide that word in my heart,"<sup>5</sup> as a safe-guard against sin, it is good also "*to lay it before*" my eyes as the chart to guide my course—the model to direct my work—the support to uphold my weakness.

<sup>1</sup> Luke xiv. 28.

<sup>2</sup> See Gal. vi. 16. Phil. iii. 16.

<sup>3</sup> Phil. ii. 12, 13. Isaiah xxvi. 12.

<sup>4</sup> Isaiah xli. 10. Zech. x. 12.

<sup>5</sup> Verse 11.

31. *I have stuck unto thy testimonies : O Lord, put me not to shame.*

WHILE David complained of his "*soul cleaving unto the dust,*"<sup>1</sup> he was yet enabled to say—" *I have stuck unto thy testimonies.*" And how exactly does this experience accord with the features of every real Christian's heart, (or two hearts, as a converted African once expressed it,) described in the Apostle's picture of himself—" I delight in the law of God after the inward man; but I see another law in my members, warring against the law of my mind, and bringing me into captivity to the law of sin, which is in my members. So then with the mind I myself serve the law of God; but with the flesh the law of sin."<sup>2</sup> The most painful conflicts, however, will not destroy the believer's consciousness of being a new creature in Christ Jesus. He feels that he hates the sin that he commits, and loves the Saviour whom, in spite of himself, he dishonours; and then, with all his sins and unworthiness, he fears not to put in his claim among the family of God.

But, reader, seriously ask yourself—How did you

<sup>1</sup> Verse 25.

<sup>2</sup> Rom. vii. 22, 23, 25. Most graphically is this conflict depicted in the interesting record which Augustine has given of the exercises of his own mind—"The new will which began to be in me, whereby I would love thee, O my God, the only certain sweetness, was not yet able to overcome my former will, confirmed by long continuance. So my two wills, the one old, the other new; the one carnal, the other spiritual, conflicted between themselves, and rent my soul by their disagreement. Then did I understand by my own experience what I had read, how the "*flesh lusteth against the spirit, and the spirit lusteth against the flesh.*" I was myself on both sides, but more in that which I approved, than in that which I condemned, in myself, because for the most part I suffered reluctantly what I did willingly."—Confess. Book viii. ch. 5. Compare Rom. vii. 15—20.

become a Christian? Was it by birth and education, or by choice? If indeed by grace you have been enabled to "*choose the way of truth*," then be sure you cleave to it, so that no business, nor pleasure, nor difficulties, turn you away from it. Unless indeed you "*stick to*" your choice, better, far better, were it that you had not made it all. "No man having put his hand to the plough, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God. If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed. It had been better for you not to have known the way of righteousness, than, after you have known it, to turn from the holy commandment delivered unto you."<sup>1</sup> Yet there must be a daily conflict maintained with the world, and what is more difficult, with self, if "with purpose of heart you would cleave unto the Lord."<sup>2</sup> You will often be tempted to turn aside. The length and weariness of the day,<sup>3</sup> and the slowness of your progress, are sources of constant and harassing trial. It will be well, therefore, often to inquire, what was the reason of your original choice? Was it made under the light, direction, and encouragement of an awakened and enlightened conscience? This reason may well bind you to "*stick to*" it; for the more steadily you "*hold fast your profession*," the greater experience you will have of its reality, the more you will be able to overcome opposing difficulties, and to assure your own heart, that the way which you have chosen, and to which "*you stick*," is a "*way of pleasantness and peace*."<sup>4</sup> Backslider! have you found God "*a wilderness, or a land of darkness*,"<sup>5</sup> that you could think of deserting him, and returning

<sup>1</sup> Luke ix. 62. John viii. 31. <sup>2</sup> Peter ii. 21.

<sup>2</sup> Acts xi. 23.

<sup>3</sup> Numb. xxi. 4.

<sup>4</sup> Prov. iii. 17.

<sup>5</sup> Jeremiah ii. 31.

to the world for happiness? Is it wise to “forsake the fountain” for “broken cisterns?”<sup>1</sup> Is it likely to make you happier in this world? And is it not certain (unless through abounding grace you are recovered) to bring you to perdition in the next? And have you forgotten who it was, that befriended you in the moment of awful extremity, and snatched you as a brand from the burning? Have you forgotten the costly proofs of his love, when he condescended to become a man, and “a man of sorrows,”<sup>2</sup> and to die in the agony of the cross, bearing the curse for you?<sup>3</sup> and does not gratitude remind you, what returns of faithful service are due from a creature so infinitely indebted to him as you have been? Surely the steadfast perseverance with which his heart clave to the work that brought him down from heaven,<sup>4</sup> may serve to put to shame the unsteadiness of your purpose in “*sticking to his testimonies.*” Believer! you are determined to abide by your choice. But let not your confidence be in your own strength. Remember him, who one hour declared that he would sooner die with Christ than deny him, and the next hour denied him with oaths and curses:<sup>5</sup> and learn to follow up your resolution with instant prayer—“*O Lord, put me not to shame.*” Leave me not to myself, lest I become a shame to myself, and an offence to thy church. “I will keep thy statutes, Oh! forsake me not utterly.”<sup>6</sup> Dependance upon the Lord, in a deep sense of our weakness, is the only way of perseverance in steadfast obedience. He will never shut out the prayer of his faithful servant.—He hath promised—“My people shall never be ashamed;”<sup>7</sup> and, taking

<sup>1</sup> Jeremiah ii. 13.<sup>2</sup> Isaiah liii. 3.<sup>3</sup> Gal. iii. 13.<sup>4</sup> Compare Matt. xvi. 23. Luke xii. 50. Heb. xii. 2, 3.<sup>5</sup> Matt. xxvi. 35, 74.<sup>6</sup> Verse 8.<sup>7</sup> Joel ii. 27.

firm hold of his promise, you may “go on your way rejoicing.”

32. *I will run the way of thy commandments, when thou shalt enlarge my heart.*

Let us look into our own experience for something responsive to this expression of the Christian's delight in the ways of God. If we “*have chosen the way of God's commandments,*” and have been able to “*stick unto*” this way, we shall wish to “*run in it*” with constancy, activity, and cheerfulness. We shall want to mend our pace. If we walk, we shall long to “*run,*” There is always the same reason for progress that there was for setting out. Necessity, advantage, enjoyment, spur us on to the end. Whether therefore we have made little or much progress, we shall desire to make more; we shall go on praying and walking, and praying that we may walk with a swifter motion: we shall be dissatisfied, yet not discouraged—“*faint, yet pursuing.*”<sup>1</sup> Now this is as it should be. This is after the pattern of the holy apostle—“*Brethren, I count not myself to have apprehended; but this one thing I do; forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those which are before, I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus.*”<sup>2</sup> But we must mark the secret as well as the pattern of Christian progress—looking beyond the Apostle, and the “*so great cloud of witnesses with which we are encompassed*”—and “*looking unto Jesus.*”<sup>3</sup> Faith is the principle of life, and supplies the daily motion of life, by directing our eye to him us “*the Author,*” until he “*becomes the*

<sup>1</sup> Judges viii. 4.

<sup>2</sup> Phil. iii. 13, 14.

<sup>3</sup> Heb. xii. 1, 2.

Finisher" of our faith. This is at once our duty, our privilege, our happiness, and our strength. This is the point at which we begin to run. Hitherto the shackles of sin, self-righteousness, and unbelief, had hindered us: now we "so run that we may obtain."<sup>1</sup>

But in "*the way of God's commandments*," how are we "sore let and hindered" by a straitened heart! And how often do we feel the heart as it were, shut up, that "it cannot get forth:"<sup>2</sup> faith so low—desires so faint—hopes so narrow, that it seems impossible to make progress! Perhaps we "did run well," and have been "hindered."<sup>3</sup> Perhaps the soul has been asleep in carelessness or self-indulgence; or unbelief in some of its varied forms has prevailed; and thus, while we "are not straitened" in God, we "are straitened in our own bowels."<sup>4</sup> If then the rich fool thought of enlarging his barns, when his stores had increased upon him,<sup>5</sup> much more should not we be sending up the petition—"O that thou wouldest bless me indeed, and enlarge my coast?"<sup>6</sup> Whatever cause we have to cry out—"My leanness, my leanness,"<sup>7</sup>—still let us, in the exercise of faith and prayer, be waiting for a more cheerful ability to love, serve, and praise. Let us be restless, till the prison doors are again opened, and the command is issued to the prisoners—"Go forth; and to them that are in darkness—Shew yourselves. They shall feed in the ways, and their pastures shall be in all high places."<sup>8</sup> The blessed "*ways of God's commandments*" lie before us; and who knoweth but the Lord will once more shine upon us, once more unloose our fetters, and renew our strength? Every motion, however, must proceed from the Lord's touch upon

<sup>1</sup> 1 Cor. ix. 24.<sup>2</sup> Psalm lxxxviii. 8.<sup>3</sup> Gal. v. 7.<sup>4</sup> 2 Cor. vi. 12.<sup>5</sup> Luke xii. 16—19.<sup>6</sup> 1 Chron. iv. 10.<sup>7</sup> Isaiah xxiv. 16.<sup>8</sup> Ibid. xlix. 9.

the heart. Our resolutions may be sincere; but without a spirit of dependence, we "shall faint and be weary, and utterly fall." "*I will run*"—saith the believer—but how? "not in my own strength, but by the good hand of my God upon me,"<sup>1</sup> enlivening and enlarging my heart, "Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty."<sup>2</sup> Let me begin betimes—make haste—keep straight on—fix my eye on the mark—"endure unto the end." I may yet expect "the oil of gladness" to make my chariot wheels move with ease, and in the joy of blessed surprise shall I exclaim—"Or ever I was aware, my soul made me like the chariots of Amminadib."<sup>3</sup> Godly sorrow had made me serious. Now let holy joy make me active. "The joy of the Lord is my strength,"<sup>4</sup> and I am ready, under the power of constraining love,<sup>5</sup> to work, to toil, and to obey. I am ready to run without weariness, to "march onward" without fainting;<sup>6</sup> not measuring my pace by my own strength, but looking to him who strengtheneth with all might by his Spirit in the inner man."<sup>7</sup>

Happy fruit of wrestling prayer and diligent waiting on God!—Joy in God, and strength to walk with him, with increasing knowledge of him, increasing communion with him, and increasing confidence in him.

<sup>1</sup> Ezra vii. 9.

<sup>2</sup> 2 Cor. iii. 17.

<sup>3</sup> Cant. vi. 12.

<sup>4</sup> Neh. viii. 16.

<sup>5</sup> 2 Cor. v. 14.

<sup>6</sup> Isaiah xl, 31, "march onward."—Bp. Lowth's Version.

<sup>7</sup> Ephes. iii. 16.



## PART V.

33. *Teach me, O Lord, the way of thy statutes, and I shall keep it unto the end.*

WHAT a high and heavenly privilege it is to be under the teaching of our gracious Lord! “Lord, to whom shall we go?”<sup>1</sup> “Who teacheth like thee?”<sup>2</sup> Who can effectually teach beside thee? Have we not found in coming to thee, that the invincible unteachableness of the dullest heart has been overcome, sight given to the blind, and understanding to the simple? Spiritual knowledge, however, will prove of little avail, unless it is employed for the purposes of practical obedience. What do we gain by the discovery even of important truth, if we be not moulded into the likeness of it—if we do not feel its influence, enlightening, persuading, constraining the soul unto “the obedience of faith?” Perhaps it may be considered one of the most striking proofs of the Divine origin of the “statutes” of Scripture, and of the seal of God stamped upon them, that there is no thought of our heart connected with Christian practice, that is not, in this holy book, directed to its proper end. How often do we see the most clear instructions for the regulation of our conduct, flow from single sentences or expressions in these “statutes;” evidently proving an infinite wisdom in their distribution, a reference in the eternal mind to every detail of practical duty, and a divine power and unction applying the word to the several circumstances

<sup>1</sup> John vi. 68.

<sup>2</sup> Job xxxvi. 22.

of daily conduct! For indeed, what mind but the mind of God could have comprehended, in so small a compass, such a vast system of instruction? In this view, therefore, supplication for Divine teaching becomes the spring of our obedient walk. For how can we “keep” a way which we do not understand? And who was ever “*taught the way of the Lord’s statutes,*” without marking in them a spiritual beauty and sweetness, that needed no other constraint to win and direct the heart? Our walk in this path realizes a happy evidence of union with the Saviour<sup>1</sup>—“the love of God is perfected in us”<sup>2</sup>—and our confidence is established before God.<sup>3</sup> Yet in order to continue in this straight and narrow path, we shall need daily teaching to the end. Never therefore will this prayer be “out of season,”—“*Teach me, O Lord, the way of thy statutes.*” And the answer to this prayer will issue in that which is the object nearest to the believer’s heart, and which causes him many an anxious, and too often many an unbelieving thought—the grace of perseverance. For under the constant influence of Divine teaching in the way of God, he cannot fail of “*keeping that way unto the end.*” And this crowning blessing thus secured by the promise of the Lord’s teaching<sup>4</sup> seals to him the hope of victory over his spiritual enemies, and the participation of his Saviour’s glory.<sup>5</sup> Confidence indeed without prayer is most daring presumption; but the spirit of continual supplication and dependence upon our glorious Head is the seal of our interest in that “well-ordered and sure covenant” which engages for the continuance of believers in “the way of the Lord’s statutes!”—

<sup>1</sup> 1 John iii. 24.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. ii. 5.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. iii. 22.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. ii. 27.

<sup>5</sup> Rev. ii. 26—28.

“ I will put my fear in their hearts, that they shall not depart from me. I will put my law in their inward parts, and write it in their hearts : and will be their God, and they shall be my people.”<sup>1</sup>

34. Give me understanding, and I will keep thy law ;  
yea, I shall observe it with my whole heart.

‘ HE that is his own teacher ’—says Bernard—  
‘ has a fool for his master.’ Man cannot teach what he does not know ; and of God and of his law he knows nothing. Therefore the beginning of wisdom is a consciousness of ignorance, a distrust of our own understanding, and a desire to be taught of God—  
“ Give me understanding.” The spiritual understanding is the gift of Jesus Christ.<sup>2</sup> He directs us to himself as the fountain from whence it flows—“ I am the light of the world ; he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life.”<sup>3</sup> And this understanding differs from mere intellectual discernment or speculative knowledge, as being an influential principle, and the spring of spiritual activity in our walk with God ;<sup>4</sup> so that our obedience is not merely outward and reluctant, but the exercise of filial delight and wholeness of heart—not only looking to keep the law of God to the end, during our whole life ; but every day of our life “ *with our whole heart.*” Now are we still restless and persevering in seeking more love to God, and greater alacrity in his service ? Do we long to engage our hearts with more entire devotedness to the work of obedience ? Then will this prayer be a suitable expression of our need, and the utterance of a humble,

<sup>1</sup> Jer. xxxii. 40 ; xxxi. 33.

<sup>2</sup> 1 John ii. 20 ; v. 20.

<sup>3</sup> John viii. 12 ; also xii. 46.

<sup>4</sup> See Col. i. 9, 10.

resolute petitioner. It is not however enough that we have once received, unless we are constantly receiving. We must ask, that we may receive; but after we have received we must ask again. Yet such a prayer as this is never offered up, until the soul has in part received what it is here seeking for. The natural man is more or less "wise in his own conceit," and has therefore no idea of his need of divine teaching. But even a clear apprehension of the doctrines of the Bible, and of the "truth as it is in Jesus," will not satisfy the real believer. "*Give me understanding*"—is still the prayer of the most advanced proficient in the ways of God, not only that I may believe these doctrines, but that I may adorn them. And in every occasion of need, in every path of duty, this cry is repeated, with an importunity that is never wearisome to the ears of our gracious Father. And in how many unnoticed instances has the answer been vouchsafed, when some clear and heavenly ray, darting unexpectedly into the mind, or some providential concurrence of unforeseen circumstances, has disentangled a path before intricate and involved, and marked it before us with the light of a sunbeam! How many whispers of conscience! how many seasonable suggestions in moments of darkness and perplexity may the observant child of God record, as the answer to this needful prayer; "Whoso is wise, and will observe these things, even they shall understand the loving-kindness of the Lord."<sup>1</sup> Nor will our growth in spiritual understanding fail to evidence itself in the steady consistency of a well-ordered conversation—"Who is a wise man, and endued with knowledge among you? Let him shew, out of a good conversation, his works with meekness

<sup>1</sup> Psalm cvii. 43.

of wisdom.”<sup>1</sup> If then knowledge is valuable according to its usefulness, one ray of this practical knowledge of the ways of God—the result of prayer for heavenly teaching—is more to be prized than the highest attainments of speculative religion—flowing from mere human instruction.

35. *Make me to go in the path of thy commandments ;  
for therein do I delight.*

EQUALLY ignorant are we of the path of God’s commandments, and impotent to walk in it. “The light of life”<sup>2</sup> is therefore promised, at once to “give us understanding,” and to “make us to go in the path.” Thus blindness is removed, light poured in, and quickening life imparted to walk in the light. “All is of God,” who “worketh in us to will and to do of his good pleasure.”<sup>3</sup> For since the natural inclination “is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be;”<sup>4</sup> some new bias, some constraining principle, some act of the power of God, must be introduced. “Turn thou me, and I shall be turned.”<sup>5</sup> “Make me to go in the path of thy commandments.” If ever our spiritual acquaintance with this path has given us any delight in it, still we want accelerated motion to run with increasing alacrity. We want to take “the Lord God for our strength; and he shall make our feet like hind’s feet, and shall make us to walk upon our high places.”<sup>6</sup> The path, however, when seen with the eye of sense, will appear uninviting. This distorted vision brings all its difficulties into full view, while all its counterbalancing enjoyments are hid. Let us however exercise that “faith, which

<sup>1</sup> James iii. 13.

<sup>2</sup> John viii. 12.

<sup>3</sup> Phil. ii. 13.

<sup>4</sup> Rom. viii. 7.

<sup>5</sup> Jer. xxxi. 18.

<sup>6</sup> Hab. iii. 19.

is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen.”<sup>1</sup> Let us exhibit our proper character, “walking by faith and not by sight;”<sup>2</sup> and our discernment of unseen things will be more clear, and our enjoyment of them more permanent. The prayer will then be with increasing earnestness of desire—“*Make me to go in the path of thy commandments.*”

But we must not be content with walking in this way; we must seek to “*delight in it.*” Delight is the marrow of religion. “God loveth a cheerful giver,”<sup>3</sup> and accepts obedience only when it is *given*, not when it is *forced*. He loves the service of that man, who considers it his highest privilege and pleasure to render it, and whose heart rejoices in the way, “as a giant to run his race.”<sup>4</sup> Fervent prayer and cheerful obedience, mark the experience of the thriving Christian. As a true “child of Zion, he is joyful in his King:”<sup>5</sup> he loves his service and counts it “perfect freedom,” the dominion of love, mercy, and grace.—Perhaps however the poor, weak, self-condemned penitent is distressed by this description of a child of God. He thinks he cannot find the same marks in himself; and he too hastily concludes, that he does not belong to the heavenly family; not considering, that his very grief is caused by his love to, and delight in, that way in which he is so hindered, and in which he daily prays—“*Make me to go.*” It was probably the same sense of weakness and inability “to go in the path of God’s commandments,” which urged David’s prayer; and if it urges yours, poor trembling penitent; if it sends you to a throne of

<sup>1</sup> Heb. xi. 1.

<sup>2</sup> 2 Cor. v. 7.

<sup>3</sup> 2 Cor. ix. 7.

<sup>4</sup> Psalm xix. 5.

<sup>5</sup> Psalm cxlix. 2.

grace, you will, ere long, receive an answer of peace, and “ go on your way rejoicing.”

But whoever of us can say of this path—“ *therein do I delight*”—we are not only following the “ man after God’s own heart,” but we bear the image of David’s Lord, and our forerunner in this path. He could testify to his Father—“ I delight to do thy will, O my God : ”<sup>1</sup> and to his disciples—“ I have meat to eat that ye know not of. My meat is to do the will of him that sent me, and to finish his work : ”<sup>2</sup> and as a proof of the intenseness of his joy, he could to their great amazement, “ go before them ”<sup>3</sup> to Jerusalem, unappalled by the “ baptism ”<sup>4</sup> of blood which awaited him ; yea, even “ straitened ” with the unquenchable ardour of his love, “ until it was accomplished.”

36. *Incline my heart unto thy testimonies, and not to covetousness.*

BUT what is that power of God, which we just now conceived to be necessary to “ make us to go in the path of his commandments ? ” No other force is employed than that of love. He bows and bends the will by his Divine touch, and thus effectually inclines and draws us to himself. “ The day of his power,” in which he “ makes us willing,”<sup>5</sup> is “ a time of love.”<sup>6</sup> “ I draw them ”—saith he—“ with cords of a man, with bands of love.”<sup>7</sup> The remembrance of the natural indisposition and counteracting bias of the heart to this way of God, will deeply impress the need of this prayer—“ *Incline my heart.*” Covetous-

<sup>1</sup> Psalm xl. 8, with Heb. x. 7.

<sup>2</sup> Mark x. 32.      <sup>4</sup> Luke xii. 50.

<sup>6</sup> Ezck. xvi. 8.

<sup>3</sup> John iv. 32, 34.

<sup>5</sup> Psalm cx. 3.

<sup>7</sup> Hosea xi. 4.

ness in this active principle within—opposing the workings of the renewed man, and assuming a thousand shapes and forms of gratifying self at the expense of love to God. Few but are ready to decry and condemn it in others, while perhaps it may be cleaving to themselves as their besetting sin. When the mind is suffered to grasp after the world, as if we were seeking our whole portion in it, we have the greatest reason to “take heed” to our Lord’s admonition, and “beware of covetousness.”<sup>1</sup> When we invest earthly gratifications with any inherent excellency, we put them in the place of God, and (for the time at least) are under the influence of covetousness. Whenever therefore we feel an undue balance to our own interest or indulgences; then will be a season for special application, that the bent of our heart may be “*inclined unto the testimonies of our God.*” The question therefore is of primary moment—Has any advance been made in the subjugation of this baneful inclination? Are we willing to part with our substance at the Lord’s will?—not only with our superfluities, or the refuse of what we possess, but with that which seems to be necessary to us? Do we desire to sit loose to our earthly comforts, and to restrain that “inordinate concupiscence within” which in the sight of God is “idolatry!”<sup>2</sup> Are we enabled to check our natural discontent with the Lord’s dealings with us, and our eagerness to “seek great things for ourselves,” when he hath said—“Seek them not?”<sup>3</sup> What the world calls a generous and noble spirit is often a cloke for this selfish principle, which will part with much, if but the darling object—the idol—be retained. There is probably no propensity more

<sup>1</sup> Luke xii. 15.

<sup>2</sup> Col. iii. 5. Comp. Eph. v. 5. Job xxxi. 24.

<sup>3</sup> Jer. xlv. 5.



opposed to the influence of the gospel, or which more cripples the soul in “going in the path of God’s commandments.” How much of the good seed of the kingdom, that was springing up with the promise of a plentiful harvest, has this weed of rank luxuriance “choked, that it has become unfruitful!”<sup>1</sup> Our Lord’s parables therefore<sup>2</sup>—his precepts<sup>3</sup>—his terms of discipleship<sup>4</sup>—his own example of poverty and renunciation of this world’s comforts<sup>5</sup>—all are directed to detect the working, and even to forbid the existence, of “covetousness.” The sight and love of Christ delivered Matthew and Zaccheus from this destructive principle<sup>6</sup> and “inclined their hearts to the testimonies of God.” And has not faith still the same power to turn the heart from the world, from sin, from self, to Christ? Oh! let it be exercised in daily contemplation of Him, and a continual access to God by Him. Then shall we learn to rest upon the promise of his love<sup>7</sup> and to delight in his testimonies. Earthly cares will be cast upon him, and earthly prospects will lose their splendour.<sup>8</sup>

But let us not forget, that the desire, the inclination, the principle of covetousness, even if it is not brought into active and perceptible motion, is destructive of the life of religion, and, unless subdued by grace, is most fatal in its effects—“They that *will be rich*,<sup>9</sup> fall into temptation and a snare, and into many foolish

<sup>1</sup> Mark iv. 19.—The example of the rich young man, Matt. xix. 21, 22.—Ananias and Sapphira, Acts v. 1, 2.—Demas, 2 Tim. iv. 10.

<sup>2</sup> Luke xii. 16—21; xvi. 14, 19, &c.      <sup>3</sup> Matt. vi. 25—33.

<sup>4</sup> Matt. xvi. 24; xix. 27—29.      Luke xiv. 33.

<sup>5</sup> Matt. viii. 20.

<sup>6</sup> Matt. ix. 9.      Luke xix. 1—10.

<sup>7</sup> Heb. xiii. 5.

<sup>8</sup> Luke xii. 15. “A man’s life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth”—illustrated by the parable, verses 16—21.

<sup>9</sup> *Οι βουλομενοι πλουτειν.* 1 Tim. vi. 9. The very desire or inclination to be rich bears the stamp of a heart seeking to divide

and hurtful lusts, which drown men in destruction and perdition." Awful warning to professors!—"The love of money is the root of all evil; which while some have coveted after, they have erred from the faith, and pierced themselves through with many sorrows."<sup>1</sup> A most important exhortation to the people of God!—"but thou, O man of God, flee these things, and follow after righteousness."<sup>2</sup> If the Lord loves you, he will not indeed lose you; but unless you "take heed and beware of covetousness," he will not spare you. In the midst therefore, of temptation without, and a world of sin within, go on your pilgrimage to heaven, with this prayer indelibly fixed on your heart—"Incline my heart unto thy testimonies, and not to covetousness."

37. *Turn away mine eyes from beholding vanity; and quicken thou me in thy way.*

How hard, nay—how impossible—is it, without the continued exercise of watchfulness and prayer, to detain the heart in the service and ways of God! Naturally inclined to evil, and hankering after forbidden paths, a thousand vanities steal it away in a moment, and every object around furnishes fuel for temptation. What need have we then to cry to God our Saviour all the way to heaven—"Turn away mine eyes from beholding vanity!" Vanity is sin, because it "is not of the Father, but of the world;"<sup>3</sup> and it includes "all that is in the world, the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life."

its services between God and Mammon, and therefore unfaithful to him, who by just right claims the supreme—undisputed whole—"My son, give me thine heart."

<sup>1</sup> 1 Tim. vi. 10.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid 11.

<sup>3</sup> 1 John ii. 16.

Detail is unnecessary in reckoning all the sum of vanity, or in enlarging on any particular items. The preacher, the son of David, has done it for us; standing on the vantage ground, and taking within his view the furthest horizon of earthly excellency, he pronounces his judgment—"Vanity of vanities, saith the preacher, vanity of vanities: all is vanity."<sup>1</sup> That many a promising profession has been blasted by the "choking lusts of other things," we have just had occasion to mention; and that many a sincere profession has been exposed to hurt by the same deadly influence, is evident from the solemn caution given by Christ to his own disciples—"Take heed to yourselves, lest at any time your hearts be overcharged with surfeiting and drunkenness and the cares of this life; and so that day come upon you unawares."<sup>2</sup> Some indeed seem to walk as if they were proof against temptation. They venture to the very edge of the precipice, under a vain assurance that no danger is to be apprehended. But such a confidence is upon the brink of a grievous fall.<sup>3</sup> The tender-hearted child of God, like David, while he trusts in the promise, that "Sin shall not have dominion over him,"<sup>4</sup> knows that he can only enjoy the comfort of it, or live in the assurance of it, while he is shrinking from every thing that is likely to hurt and endanger him. He "hates even the garment spotted by the flesh."<sup>5</sup> and, remembering how often his outward senses have ministered to the workings of his weak and treacherous heart,<sup>6</sup> he prays with fervency and with perseverance—"Turn away mine eyes from beholding vanity." Probably David might feel, that he had

<sup>1</sup> Eccl. i. 2; also ii. 1—12.

<sup>2</sup> Luke xxi. 34.

<sup>3</sup> Prov. xvi. 18.

<sup>4</sup> Rom. vi. 14.

<sup>5</sup> Jude xxiii.

<sup>6</sup> See Numb. xv. 39. Joshua vii. 21.

especial need for this prayer, from the recollection of the circumstances of his own sin.<sup>1</sup> Yet none that know that they carry about with them a heart prone to wander from God, will find this prayer unsuitable to their circumstances of daily temptation. But we must watch as well as pray. For as watchfulness without prayer is presumption, so prayer without watchfulness is self-delusion. To pray that "*our eyes*" may be "*turned from vanity,*" without "*making a covenant with our eyes,*"<sup>2</sup> that they should not behold it; is like "*taking fire in our bosoms,*" and expecting "*not to be burnt,*"<sup>3</sup> because we have prayed that we might not be burnt. If we desire not to be "*led into temptation,*" we must "*watch that we enter not into it.*"<sup>4</sup> Unless we wish to be ensnared, we must keep at a proper distance from the danger. The sincerity of our prayer—"Lead us not into temptation"—will be proved by the watchfulness of our conduct in avoiding the circumstances and occasions of temptation. So also the fear of sin will manifest itself by a fear of temptation to sin. "*The knife will be put to the throat, if we be given to appetite.*"<sup>5</sup> We shall be afraid of the wine sparkling in the glass.<sup>6</sup> Who has not found the eye an inlet to sin? When Eve beheld the forbidden fruit, perhaps she did not think of taking it; and when she took it, did not think of eating it: but "*the beginning of*" sin "*is as the letting out of water,*" whose progress once opened may beat down all before it.<sup>7</sup> When Bunyan's pilgrims were obliged to pass through Vanity Fair, assailed by temptations and allurements on every side, they stopped their eyes and

<sup>1</sup> 2 Sam. xi. 2.<sup>2</sup> Job xxxi. 1.<sup>3</sup> Prov. vi. 27, 28.<sup>4</sup> Comp. Matt. vi. 10; with xxvi. 41.<sup>5</sup> Prov. xxiii. 2.<sup>6</sup> Verses 31, 32.<sup>7</sup> Gen. iii. 6, with Prov. xvii. 14.

ears, and, quickening their pace cried—“ *Turn away mine eyes from beholding vanity.*” A striking reproof to us, who too often loiter and gaze, until we begin to covet those vanities, to which, as Christians, we “are dead.”<sup>1</sup>

Is it asked—“ What will most effectually turn my eyes from vanity ?” Not the seclusion of contemplative retirement—not the relinquishment of our lawful connexion with the world—but the transcendent beauty of Jesus unveiled to our eyes, and fixing our hearts. “ Thus “ *may our eyes be turned from vanity*” in the midst of its most glittering forms. The sight of the “ *pearl of great price*”<sup>2</sup> dims the lustre of the “ *goodliest pearls*” of earth. While, therefore, we are diligently seeking the preventing grace of God to keep us from evil, and his quickening grace to urge us forward in a steady, active, habitual progress; specially let the eye and the heart be kept “ looking to Jesus.” Then will the world, with all its flowery paths of vanity, appear a dreary wilderness, and Christ and heaven the only objects of desire—“ He that shutteth his eyes from seeing evil, he shall dwell on high: his place of defence shall be the munitions of rocks: bread shall be given him, his water shall be sure. *Thine eyes shall see the King in his beauty: they shall behold the land that is very far off.*”<sup>3</sup>—Precious promises to those that flee from temptation and desire to walk in the ways of God!

<sup>1</sup> See Colossians iii. 2, 3.

<sup>2</sup> Matthew xiii. 46.

<sup>3</sup> Isaiah xxxiii. 15—17.

38. *Stablish thy word unto thy servant, who is devoted to thy fear.*

IF “the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom,”<sup>1</sup> a “treasure,”<sup>2</sup> a “strong confidence,”<sup>3</sup> and “a fountain of life;”<sup>4</sup> how wise, how rich, how safe, how happy is he that “is devoted to” it. Blessed indeed is he with every spiritual blessing—with the favour of his God,<sup>5</sup> the secret manifestations of his love,<sup>6</sup> the teaching of his grace,<sup>7</sup> and the mercy of his covenant.<sup>8</sup> This principle, so far from being the spirit of bondage, flows into the heart from a sense of forgiveness—“There is forgiveness with thee that *thou mayest be feared.*”<sup>9</sup> It is also invigorated by an interest in gospel privileges; for “receiving a kingdom which cannot be moved,” we are exhorted to seek for “grace whereby we may serve God acceptably, with reverence and *godly fear.*”<sup>10</sup> It also completes the character of a “*servant of God—devoted to his fear*” in an obedience of choice, of reverence, and of love; “joining himself to the Lord to serve him, and to love the name of the Lord, to be his servant.”<sup>11</sup> “Yes, gracious Lord, I had rather be bound than loosed, I only wish to be loosed from the bonds of sin, that I might be bound to thy service for ever. My heart is treacherous, and I care not what bonds are laid on me. “O Lord, truly I am thy servant, thou hast loosed my bonds:”<sup>12</sup> *I am “devoted to thy fear.”* Is this my desire, my mind, my determination, my character? Then let me come

<sup>1</sup> Psalm cxi. 10.

<sup>2</sup> Isa. xxxiii. 6.

<sup>3</sup> Prov. xiv. 26.

<sup>4</sup> Prov. xiv. 27.

<sup>5</sup> Psalm xxxiii. 18.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid. xxv. 14.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid. 12.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid. ciii. 17.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid. cxxx. 4.

Compare Jer. xxxiii. 8, 9. Hosea iii. 5.

<sup>10</sup> Heb. xii. 28.

<sup>11</sup> Isa. lvi. 6.

<sup>12</sup> Psalm cxvi. 16.

and plead my title to an interest in the promises of the word—rich and free, “exceeding great and precious”<sup>1</sup>—all mine—“yea and amen in Christ Jesus;”<sup>2</sup> let me plead at the throne of grace, that every word may be “*stablished*,” in my victory over sin, advancing knowledge of Christ, experience of his love, conformity to his image, and finally in my preservation in him unto eternal life. But I must inquire, how far has the fear of God operated with me as a safeguard from sin,<sup>3</sup> and an habitual rule of conduct?<sup>4</sup> I observe that David’s confidence in the promises of God, far from lessening his jealousy over himself, only made him more “*devoted to the fear*” of God. And if my assurance be well-grounded, it will be ever accompanied with holy fear; so that my progress may be known by my “standing more in awe of God’s word;”<sup>5</sup> having a more steady abhorrence of sin, and a dread of “grieving the holy Spirit of God.” Thus this filial fear produces a holy confidence; while confidence serves to strengthen fear; and their mutual influence quickens our devotedness to the work of the Lord.

It is interesting to remark the Christian privilege of assurance as not confined to the New Testament dispensation. In David’s pleading to have the “*word of his God stablished unto him*,”<sup>6</sup> he settles himself upon the tried grounds of faith. And this direct act of faith as it regards God in Christ, his engagements, and his promises, cannot be too confident. The promises are made to the whole church, that we might

<sup>1</sup> 2 Peter i. 4.

<sup>2</sup> 2 Cor. i. 20.

<sup>3</sup> Gen. xxxix. 9. Neh. v. 15. Prov. xvi. 6.

<sup>4</sup> Proverbs xxiii. 17.

<sup>5</sup> Verse 161.

<sup>6</sup> Mark this petition drawn out by David into a full pleading with his God. 2 Sam. vii. 25, 28, 29. The expression also of the same confidence will afterwards be noticed, verse 49.

each look for our part and interest in them. And much of the power and comfort of faith is realized in the personal application of them to our individual cases, and bringing them before the throne of grace as the subject matter and arguments of our pleading. The plea here employed is familiar with the believer's experience—"Stablish thy word unto *thy servant*." Thou hast bought me with a precious price: thou hast made me thine: thou hast subdued my heart to thyself, so that it is now "devoted to thy fear," Whatsoever, therefore, thy covenant has provided for my sanctification, my humiliation, my chastisement, my present and everlasting consolation—"Stablish this word;" let it be fulfilled in me, for I am "thy servant, devoted to thy fear."

39. *Turn away my reproach which I fear; for thy judgments are good.*

THERE is a reproach that we have no cause to fear, but rather to glory in; that which is stamped by our Lord as one of the chief privileges of his gospel,<sup>1</sup> and which his faithful people have ever reposed in as the badge of their profession.<sup>2</sup> But the "reproach" of bringing dishonour upon the name of his God—David had cause to "fear;"<sup>3</sup> and the removal of it was with him a subject of the deepest anxiety and the most

<sup>1</sup> Matt. v. 10—12. Compare Phil. i. 29.

<sup>2</sup> Acts v. 41; xxiv. 5; xxviii. 22. Heb. xiii. 13. 1 Peter iv. 12—16.

<sup>3</sup> 2 Sam. xii. 14. The same deprecation of "reproach" appears to have been strongly felt by Saul—"I have sinned; yet honour me now, I pray thee, before the elders of my people and before Israel." (1 Sam. xv. 30.) But how different the principle in these two instances under a similar trial. The one tremblingly alive, that the name of God might not be reproached through his shameful fall. The other earnest only to secure his own reputation.



importunate prayer. The fear of this reproach is doubtless felt by the most established believers, while it is overruled for his habitual dependence upon an almighty upholding power. "Hold thou me up, and I shall be safe"<sup>1</sup>—will be the constant supplication of one that fears the Lord, and fears himself. Professors of religion do not perhaps sufficiently consider that the enemies of the gospel are ever "watching for their halting;"<sup>2</sup> else why among many of them this remissness in removing all occasions of reproach on account of inconsistency of temper or conversation? None therefore, that feel their own weakness, the continual apprehension of danger, the tendency of their heart to backslide from God, and to disgrace "that worthy name by which they are called,"<sup>3</sup> will think this prayer unseasonable or unnecessary—"Turn away my reproach which I fear." Perhaps also those who have been exposed in spiritual conflicts, to "the fiery darts of the wicked one," may find this a suitable prayer in such seasons of trial. Sometimes when Satan has succeeded in beguiling a child of God—when he has drawn him into some worldly compliance, or weakened his confidence, by tempting him to look to himself for some warrant of acceptance, (in all which suggestions he is aided and abetted by his treacherous heart) this "accuser of the brethren" will then turn back upon him, and, changing himself into "an angel of light," reproach him with those very falls, into which he had successfully led him; so that frequently a long and black catalogue is presented to the harassed soul with a view of adding to his distress. Bunyan does not fail to enumerate these reproaches as amongst the most harassing assaults of Apollyon. In his

<sup>1</sup> Verse 117.<sup>2</sup> Jer. xx. 10.<sup>3</sup> James ii. 7.

desperate conflict with Christian, he taunts him with his fall into the Slough of Despond, and every successive deviation from his path, as blotting out his warrant of present favour with the king, and blasting all hopes of reaching the celestial city. Christian is neither able nor willing to conceal or palliate the charge. He knows it is all true, and much more besides; but he knows this is true also—"Where sin abounded, grace hath much more abounded." "The blood of Jesus Christ the Son of God cleanseth from all sin."<sup>1</sup> Christian! are you harassed with these fiery darts? Remember the direction, the only direction, that meets your case, and provides for your help—"Above all, taking the shield of faith, wherewith you shall be able to quench all the fiery darts of the wicked."<sup>2</sup> If you are conscious of hating the sins with which you have been overtaken, and of earnestly longing for deliverance from their power,—while the recollections of their guilt and defilement humble you before the Lord, you have only to take fresh hold of the gospel, and you shall "overcome by the blood of the Lamb."<sup>3</sup> Victory must come from the cross. And the soul that is directing its eye thither for pardon, strength, and consolation, may sigh out the prayer with acceptance—"Turn away my reproach which I fear."

Yet must we not forget, how deeply the guilt of apostacy or backsliding is aggravated by the acknowledgment that all are constrained to make—"Thy judgments are good." How affecting is the Lord's expostulation with us!—"What iniquity have your fathers found in me, that they are gone far from me, and have walked after vanity, and are become vain? O my people, what have I done unto thee, and wherein

<sup>1</sup> Rom. v. 20.    <sup>1</sup> John i. 7.

<sup>2</sup> Eph. vi. 16.

<sup>3</sup> Rev. xii. 9—11.

have I wearied thee? testify against me. I have not caused thee to serve with an offering, nor wearied thee with incense."<sup>1</sup> We have nothing to complain of our Master, of his work, or of his wages; but much, very much, to complain of ourselves, of our unwatchfulness, neglect, backsliding, and consequent reproach upon our profession.

But whatever allowed backsliding, or inconsistency, may at any time have brought us the "reproach which we fear," let us cry with unceasing supplication, for the Lord's sake, for the Church's sake, that it may be "*turned away from us.*" Meanwhile, "we may accept it as the punishment of our iniquity;"<sup>2</sup> and in the recollection of the "*goodness of the Lord's judgments,*" we may still venture to hope and look for the best things to come out of it, from our good and gracious Lord.

40. *Behold, I have longed after thy precepts: quicken me in thy righteousness.*

WE are sometimes unconsciously led to "*long*" after the promises, more than "*after the precepts*" of God; forgetting that it is our privilege and safety to have an equal regard to both—to obey his precepts in dependence on his promises, and to expect the accomplishment of the promises, in the way of obedience to the precepts. The utmost extent of the service of the mere professor is the heavy yoke of *outward conformity to the Lord's precepts*. He knows nothing of the believer's *inward delight and "longing after them."* Of many of them his heart complains—"This is a hard saying: who can hear it?"<sup>3</sup> But is

<sup>1</sup> Jer. ii. 5. Mic. vi. 3. Isa. xliii. 23.

<sup>2</sup> Lev. xxvi. 41.

<sup>3</sup> John vi. 60.

there not a reason for the believer's delight even in the most difficult and painful precepts? Are not the moments of his deepest repentance, his times of the sweetest "refreshing from the presence of the Lord!"<sup>1</sup> Whatever pleasure there may be in the indulgence of a sinful inclination, we cannot doubt that the ultimate enjoyment from the mortification of it is far more abundant.<sup>2</sup> What more fruitful source of comfort is found than obedience to our Saviour's precept—"If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross daily and follow me."<sup>3</sup> By this wholesome discipline we lose our own perverse will; the power of sin is restrained; the pride of the heart humbled; and our real happiness fixed upon a solid and permanent basis. So that, whatever dispensation some might be disposed to desire for breaking the precept without forfeiting the promise, the Christian blesses God for the strictness, that binds him to a steady obedience to his will. To him it is grievous, not to keep it, but to break it. A "*longing*" therefore "*after the precepts,*" marks the character of a child of God; and may be considered as the pulse by which the health—if not the life—of the soul may be ascertained.

There are indeed times, when the violence of temptation or the paralyzing effect of indolence, hide the movements of the "hidden man of the heart." And yet even in those gloomy hours, when the mouth is shut and the heart dumb before God—"so troubled

<sup>1</sup> Acts iii. 19. Luther says, the practice of repentance was ever sweeter to him, after hearing the expression of an old divine—"That is kind repentance, which begins from the love of God."

<sup>2</sup> See David's lively expression of gratitude—first to his God—then to the instrument employed by him (Abigail)—in restraining him from the gratification of most unjustifiable revenge—1 Sam. xxv. 32, 33.

<sup>3</sup> Luke ix. 23.

that it cannot speak"<sup>1</sup>—acceptable incense is ascending before the throne of God. We have a powerful Intercessor "helping our infirmities"—interpreting our desires—and crying from within, "with groanings that cannot be uttered;"<sup>2</sup> yet such as, being indited by our Advocate within, and presented by our Advocate above,<sup>3</sup> are most consoling earnestnesses of their fulfilment. "He will fulfil the desire of them that fear him: he also will hear their cry and will save them."<sup>4</sup>

Let the child of God then be encouraged to besiege the mercy-seat with incessant importunity;<sup>5</sup> and if he cannot conceal from himself the coldness and weakness of his spiritual affections, at least let him not be content with idle confessions and heartless complainings. Let him bewail his own deadness before God. Let him wrestle with God for a real desire—a longing desire. "Quicken me in thy righteousness." I plead thy righteousness—thy righteous promise for the reviving of my spiritual life. I long for more lively apprehensions of thy spotless righteousness. Oh! let it invigorate my delight, my obedience, my secret communion, my Christian walk and conversation.' Such longings poured out before the Lord, and accompanied with humble and earnest supplications for a fresh supply of quickening grace, are far different from "the desire of the slothful, which killeth him,"<sup>6</sup> and will not be forgotten before God. "Delight thyself in the Lord; and he shall give thee the desires of thine heart."<sup>7</sup> O for a more enlarged expectation, and for a more abundant supply!

But it may be asked—What weariness in, and

<sup>1</sup> Psalm lxxvii. 4.

<sup>2</sup> Rom. viii. 26.

<sup>3</sup> Heb. ix. 24. Rev. viii. 3, 4.

<sup>4</sup> Psalm cxlv. 18.

<sup>5</sup> Matt. xi. 12.

<sup>6</sup> Prov. xxi. 35.

<sup>7</sup> Psalm xxxvii. 4.

reluctancy to, duties is consistent with the principle and exercise of grace? Where it is only in the members, not in the mind—where it is only partial, not prevalent—where it is only occasional, not habitual—where it is lamented and resisted, and not allowed—and where in spite of its influence the Christian still holds on the way of duty—grace reigns in the midst of conflict, and will ultimately and gloriously triumph over all hindrance and opposition. But in the midst of the humbling views of sin that present themselves on every side, let me diligently inquire—‘Have I an habitual “hungering and thirsting after righteousness?”’ And since, at the best, I do but get my longings increased, and not satisfied; let heaven be much in my heart, where alone I shall be fully satisfied. “As for me, I will behold thy face in righteousness; I shall be satisfied, when I awake with thy likeness.”’<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Psalm xvii. 15.

## PART VI.

41. *Let thy mercies come also unto me, O Lord; even thy salvation, according to thy word.*

A PRAYER at all times suitable for a sinner, who needs mercy every moment, and has been taught to look for it only in the Lord's "salvation." Out of Christ we know only a God of justice and holiness. In Christ we behold "a just God, and yet a Saviour;"<sup>1</sup> and in "his salvation, which is nigh them that fear him, mercy and truth are met together; righteousness and peace have kissed each other."<sup>2</sup> Therefore general notions of the mercy of God without a distinct apprehension of his "salvation," can never be a warrant of faith to a sinner; and can only have their origin in presumption, such as God abhors. Can there be any communication of mercy from an unknown God? Can there be any intercourse with an angry God? "Acquaint thyself now with him, and be at peace; thereby good shall come unto thee."<sup>3</sup>—"The Lord's mercies, even his salvation." This prayer, however, is peculiarly suitable to the believer, longing to realize that which sometimes "through manifold temptations" is clouded to his view—his personal and individual interest in the Lord's salvation.—"Let thy mercies come also unto me." The experience of the Lord's people furnishes a powerful plea in prayer—"Look thou upon me, and be merciful unto me, as thou usest to do unto those that love

<sup>1</sup> Isa. xlv. 21.      <sup>2</sup> Psalm lxxxv. 9, 10. Comp. Rom. iii. 26.

<sup>3</sup> Job xxii. 21.

thy name. Remember me, O Lord, with the favour that thou bearest to thy people; O visit me with thy salvation; that I may see the felicity of thy chosen, that I may rejoice in the gladness of thy nation, that I may glory with thine inheritance.”<sup>1</sup> Are we seeking the assurance of this salvation in prayer? Are we waiting for the present power of it, saving us from sin—Satan—the world—ourselves, and “blessing us with all spiritual blessings in Christ Jesus?” Should a trial of faith and patience be ordained for us, yet in the end we shall doubtless find, that God by these dispensations with us has been secretly storing us with experience, which will be a rich treasury to us throughout our pilgrimage. That he has kept us from turning our backs upon his ways, when we had no comfort in them, that he has upheld us with secret supplies of strength—what is this, but the working of his own Spirit within, and the pledge that the work shall advance to perfection? That he has enabled us, against all discouragements, to “continue instant in prayer,” is surely an answer to that prayer, which in our apprehensions of it had been cast out. That in the exercise of waiting upon him, we have been restless in the possession of worldly consolation, is an assurance, that the Lord himself will be our soul-satisfying and eternal portion. And who is there now in the sensible enjoyment of his love, who does not bless that Divine wisdom, which took the same course with them that has been taken with us to bring them to these joys? When did a weeping seed-time fail of bringing a joyful harvest?<sup>2</sup>

But let not the word of promise be forgotten—*“According to thy word,”*—that it shall come fully—

<sup>1</sup> Verse 132. Psalm cvi. 4, 5.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* cxxvi. 5, 6.



freely—eternally—to him that waiteth for it. “Thou meetest him that rejoiceth and worketh righteousness; those that remember thee in thy ways.”<sup>1</sup> The same desire of earnestness and faith will again come before us—“*My soul fainteth for thy salvation: but I hope in thy word.*”<sup>2</sup> Many indeed are satisfied with attainments far too low in spiritual enjoyments. It is comfortless to live at a distance from our Father’s house, when we might be dwelling in the secret of his presence, and rejoicing in the smiles of his love.

But sometimes, alas! days, weeks, and even months, pass by without any heart-searching inquiries as to the reasons of this deprivation. Let us not charge this dull and dishonourable state of mind upon the sovereignty of the Divine dispensations. Let us rather trace it to its true source—want of desire—want of faith—want of prayer—want of diligence. Let us be excited to a sense of our need of Divine influence. Let us be encouraged by the recollection, that earnest prayer will bring a sure answer; if not in the immediate fulfilment of our desires, at least in their enlargement. And how can our desires be too large after “*the mercies of God’s salvation?*”

42. *So shall I have wherewith to answer him that reproacheth me: for I trust in thy word.*

WHAT is the salvation which he had just been speaking of? The whole gift of the mercy of God—redemption from sin, death, and hell—pardon, peace, and acceptance with a reconciled God—constant communication of spiritual blessings—all that God can give or we can want—all that we are able to receive

<sup>1</sup> Isaiah lxiv. 5.

<sup>2</sup> Verse 81.

here, or heaven can perfect hereafter. Now if this “*comes to us*”—comes to our hearts—surely it will furnish us at all times with “*an answer to him that reproacheth us.*” Do the world cast upon us the reproach of the cross? We find it our happiness not to live without the cross; and we can testify that there are no comforts like Christ’s comforts, even in the midst of tribulation. And yet, when, in a time of spiritual desertion, Satan’s temptations or the reproach of the ungodly assault the soul, the trial is very severe; and the believer, destitute of sensible support, cannot always exercise faith in him “*that hideth himself;*”<sup>1</sup> and therefore is unprepared with an “*answer to him that reproacheth him.*” Such appeared to be Job’s condition,<sup>2</sup> and Heman’s,<sup>3</sup> and that of many of the Lord’s most favoured people, at different stages of their experience. And how should this teach us to pray for a realizing sense of the Lord’s “*mercies, even of his salvation,*” not only as necessary to our peace and comfort, but as furnishing a powerful and sufficient “*answer to him that reproacheth.*” When we have a personal interest in it, and in him who is the All in All of it, we “*have the witness in ourselves.*”<sup>4</sup> We are garrisoned against every assault from without, and can throw down the challenge—“*Rejoice not against me, O mine enemy; when I fall, I shall arise; when I sit in darkness, the Lord shall be a light unto me.*”<sup>5</sup> Such was David’s “*answer,*” when the divisions of his family were probably an occasion of reproach—“*Although my house be not so with God, yet he hath made with me an everlasting covenant, ordered in all things and sure; for this is all my salvation and all my desire.*”<sup>6</sup> The ground

<sup>1</sup> Isa. xlv. 15.<sup>2</sup> Job vi. vii. ix.<sup>3</sup> Psalm lxxxviii.<sup>4</sup> 1 John v. 10.<sup>5</sup> Micah vii. 8.<sup>6</sup> 2 Sam. xxiii. 5.

of this confidence is “trust in the word of God,” “not one jot or tittle of which can ever fall to the ground. In this confidence, upon the conviction of an enlightened judgment, we may “be ready always to give an answer to every one that asketh us a reason of the hope that is in us, with meekness and fear.”<sup>1</sup> “No weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper; and every tongue that riseth against thee in judgment, thou shalt condemn. This is the heritage of the servants of the Lord, and their righteousness is of me, saith the Lord.”<sup>2</sup>

Oh! do we not often fail in Christian boldness by the weakness of our apprehensions of the salvation of God? Clear and full evangelical views are indispensable to the enlivening exercises of our Christian obligations. Any indistinctness here, from its necessary mixture of self-righteousness and unbelief, obscures the warrant of our personal interest, and therefore hinders that firm grasp of the promise which realizes the needful supplies of Divine strength. Much cause therefore have we to pray for a spiritual perception of the gospel in its freeness and fulness, in its beauty and loveliness, as well as in its holy and heavenly enjoyments. Much need have we to use our speedy diligence, without delay—our painful diligence, without indulgence—our continual diligence without weariness—that we be not satisfied with remaining on the skirts of the kingdom; that it be not a matter of doubt whether we belong to it or not; but that, grace being added to grace, “so an entrance may be ministered to us abundantly into”<sup>3</sup> all its rich consolations and everlasting joys.

<sup>1</sup> 1 Peter iii. 15.

<sup>2</sup> Isa. liv. 17.

<sup>3</sup> 2 Peter i. 5—11.

43. *And take not the word of truth utterly out of my mouth ; for I have hoped in thy judgments.*

FOR the sake of the Church and the world, not less than for our own sakes, let us give diligence to clear up our interest in the Gospel, that “the joy of the Lord may be our strength” in his service. The want of personal assurance not only brings a loss in our own experience, but a hindrance to usefulness within our appointed sphere. Hence our efforts are often powerless in parrying off the attack of “*him that reproaches us ;*” and our attempts to “strengthen the weak hands and confirm the feeble knees”<sup>1</sup> of our brethren unavailing. Sometimes in this state of perplexity we are afraid to speak for the Saviour, lest we should incur the charge of hypocrisy. At other times we are ashamed to speak, from the absence of that only constraining principle—“the love of Christ.”<sup>2</sup> And thus “*the word of truth is taken out of our mouths.*” Often have we wanted a word to speak for the relief of the Lord’s tempted people, and have not been able to find it ; so that the recollection of precious lost opportunities may well give utterance to the prayer—“Take not the word of truth utterly out of my mouth.” Not only take it not out of my heart ; but let it be ready in my mouth for a confession of my Master. Some of us have known the painful trial of the indulgence of worldly habits and conversation, when a want of liberty of spirit has hindered us from standing up boldly for our God. We may perhaps allege the plea of bashfulness or judicious caution in excuse for silence ; which how-

<sup>1</sup> Isa. xxxv. 3.

<sup>2</sup> 2 Cor. v. 14.

ever, in many instances, we must regard as a self-deceptive covering for the real cause of restraint—the want of apprehension of the mercy of God to the soul. “All thy works shall praise thee, O Lord; and *thy saints shall bless thee*. They shall speak of the glory of thy kingdom, and talk of thy power; to make known to the sons of men his mighty acts, and the glorious majesty of his kingdom.”<sup>1</sup> Wisdom is indeed required to know when, as well as what, to speak. “There is a time to keep silence, as well as a time to speak;”<sup>2</sup> and “the prudent shall keep silence in that time.”<sup>3</sup> But it will be always well to examine, whether it is our cross to be “dumb with silence”—whether when we “hold our peace even from good, our sorrow is stirred,” and our “heart hot within us, and the fire burning.”<sup>4</sup> Oh! let “not the word of truth be taken *utterly* out of our mouth.” If we cannot say all we want of a Saviour, let us say all we can. A word spoken in weakness may be a word of Almighty power, and a present help to one of the Lord’s “little ones.” And in our connexions with the world, many occasions will unexpectedly offer, when the heart is wakeful and active to improve them. The common topics of earthly conversation may furnish a channel for heavenly intercourse; so that our communications even with the world may be like Jacob’s ladder, “whose bottom rested upon the earth, but the top reached unto the heavens.”<sup>5</sup> And oh! what a

<sup>1</sup> Psalm cxlv. 10—13.

<sup>2</sup> Eccles. iii. 7.

<sup>3</sup> Amos v. 13.

<sup>4</sup> Psalm xxxix. 2, 3.

<sup>5</sup> Gen. xxviii. 12. “Why do I make any of my visits to any of my neighbours, or countenance their visits unto me? Lord, I desire to let fall something, that may be for the good of the company; even, that more may be known of thee, and done for thee, from what passes in it. And when I propose to ingratiate myself unto any people by the civilities of conversation, it shall be, that I may gain thereby the better advantages to prosecute purposes

relief is it to the burdened conscience, if but a few words can be stammered out for God, even though there are no sensible refreshings of his presence upon the soul. But to give power and acceptance to our word, it must be “spoken out of the abundance of the heart.”<sup>1</sup> And when “the heart is inditing a good matter, speaking of the things touching the king, our tongue will be the pen of a ready writer.”<sup>2</sup> This prayer is the same confidence of faith that was expressed in the preceding verse—“*For I have hoped in thy judgments*”—an acceptable spirit of approach to God, and an earnest of the revival of life and comfort in the Lord’s best time and way.

The Lord sometimes punishes the unfaithfulness of his people, in neglecting to use the spiritual weapon of his word, by “*taking it out of their mouth*” when they most need it. Let us then “hide it in our hearts.” “Let it dwell in us richly in all wisdom,”<sup>3</sup> that it may be ready for every circumstance of emergency.

44. *So shall I keep thy law continually, for ever and ever.*

THE heaping up of so many words in this short verse, appears to be the struggle of the soul to give something like an adequate expression of the vehemency of its longings to glorify its Saviour. And indeed the Lord’s return to us, unsealing the lips of the dumb, and putting his word again into our mouth, brings with it a fresh sense of constraining obligation. A

upon them. In conversation, I would especially lay hold on all advantages to introduce as much as I can of a lovely Christ into the view of all that I come near unto.’ Cotton Mather, Student and Pastor, pp. 74, 75.

<sup>1</sup> Matt. xii. 34.

<sup>2</sup> Psalm xlv. 1, 2.

<sup>3</sup> Col. iii. 16.

new prospect is opened of employment in his praise and service; not only as our present privilege, but as an antepast of our heavenly employment, when the word will never more “be taken out of our mouth;” but we shall be able to “talk of his wondrous works,”<sup>1</sup> and to “*keep his law for ever and ever.*” The defects in the constancy and extent of our obedience (as far as our hearts are alive to the honour of God,) must ever be our grief and burden; and the prospect of its completeness in a better world, is that which renders the anticipation of heaven so delightful. There we shall be blest with suitable feelings, and therefore be enabled to render suitable obedience—even one unbroken consecration of all our powers to his work. Then “shall we keep his law continually for ever and ever.” When once we have found admittance before the throne of God, we “shall serve him day and night in his temple,”<sup>2</sup>—without sin—without inconstancy—without weariness,—without end! We speak of heaven; but oh! to be there! To be engaged throughout eternity in the service of love to a God of love! In one day’s continuance in the path of obedience even here, in the midst of the defilement which stains our holiest services, how sweetly do the minutes roll away! But to be for ever employed for him, in that place where “there shall in no wise enter any thing that defileth”<sup>3</sup>—this gives an emphasis and a dignity to the heavenly joy, which may well stamp it as “unspeakable and full of glory.”<sup>4</sup> May we not then encourage the hope, that the Lord is making us meet for heaven, by the strength and constancy of our desires to “keep the law of God?” And is it not evident, that heaven itself can afford no real delight

<sup>1</sup> Verse 27.<sup>3</sup> Rev. xxi. 27.<sup>2</sup> Rev. vii. 15.<sup>4</sup> 1 Peter i. 8.

to one, who feels the service of God on earth to be irksome? He stands self-excluded by the constitution of his nature, by the necessity of the case. He has no heart for heaven, no taste for heaven, no capacity for the enjoyment of heaven—"He that is unjust, let him be unjust still; and he that is filthy, let him be filthy still; and he that is righteous, let him be righteous still; and he that is holy, let him be holy still."<sup>1</sup>

Heavenly, gracious Father, who and what are we, that our hearts should be made the unworthy recipients of thy grace? that our wills should be subdued into "the obedience of faith?" and that we should be permitted to anticipate the blessed period when we shall "keep thy law continually for ever and ever?" May this prospect realize the happiness of our present obedience! May he, who has "bought us with a price" for his glory, reign in our hearts, and live upon our lips; that each of us may have his mark upon our foreheads—the seal of his property in us, and of our obligation to him—"Whose I am, and whom I serve."<sup>2</sup>

*45. And I will walk at liberty; for I seek thy precepts.*

IT was a fine expression of a heathen, 'To serve God is to reign:'<sup>3</sup> and certainly David appears to have found the liberty of a king in linking his affections

<sup>1</sup> Rev. xxii. 11.

<sup>2</sup> Acts xxvii. 23.

<sup>3</sup> 'In regno vivimus. Deo servare est regnare.'—Seneca. When the female martyr Agatha was upbraided, because, being descended of an illustrious parentage, she stooped to mean and humble offices—'Our nobility'—she replied—'lies in this; that we are the servants of Christ.' Bp. Sumner's Evidences, pp. 359, 360.



to the service of God. The precepts of God were not forced upon him; for he sought them, as the source of continual enjoyment. Hear what he says of them—“More to be desired are they than gold, yea, than much fine gold; sweeter also than honey, and the honey-comb. Moreover by them is thy servant warned; and in keeping of them there is great reward.”<sup>1</sup> The way of the Lord, which to the carnal view is beset with thorns and briars on every side, to the child of God is a way of liberty. Without fear or anxiety, in the gladness of his heart and the rejoicing of his conscience, he walks on the king’s highway. Even in seeking these precepts, there is liberty to be enjoyed, unknown to the worldling, the sensualist, or the professor; an enlargement of heart, a natural motion, like that of the sun in his course, “going forth as a bridegroom, and rejoicing as a strong man to win a race.”<sup>2</sup> What must it be, then, to walk in the full enjoyment of the precepts of God? “They shall sing in the ways of the Lord”<sup>3</sup>—“for how great is his goodness! how great is his beauty!”<sup>4</sup> Are we then obeying them as a duty, or seeking them as our privilege? Oh! beware, lest allowed unfaithfulness in any part of your walk with God, straiten and cripple your soul. The glow of spiritual activity, and the healthfulness of Christian liberty, are only to be found in a persevering and self-denying pursuit of every track of the ways of God. “If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free. If the Son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed.”<sup>5</sup> To have the whole stream of all our thoughts, actions, motives, desires, affections,

<sup>1</sup> Psalm xix. 10, 11.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. xix. 5.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid cxxxviii. 5.

<sup>4</sup> Zech. ix. 17.

<sup>5</sup> John viii. 31, 32, 36.

carried in one undivided current towards God, is indeed most delightful evidence of the complete and unrestrained influence of love upon our hearts.—There will often be considerable difficulty in suppressing the corrupt and rebellious inclinations of the natural mind; but as long as indulgence is denied, conflict excited, and resistance maintained in the constant endeavour to “bring every thought into captivity to the obedience of Christ,”<sup>1</sup>—our liberty is established, even where it is not always enjoyed. Every fresh chain by which we bind ourselves to the Lord, makes us feel more free.<sup>2</sup> While, then, they that “promise us liberty are themselves the servants of corruption,”<sup>3</sup> O let us live as the children of God—the heirs of the kingdom—grateful—free—blood-bought souls—remembering the infinite cost at which our liberty was purchased, and the moment of infinite peril when we were saved. When the flesh was weak, and “the law weak through the flesh,”<sup>4</sup> and no resolutions that we could make or perform, could extricate us from the yoke of sin—then it was that “Christ both died, and rose, and revived, that he might be Lord both of the dead and living.”<sup>5</sup> And then indeed do we “walk at liberty” in the way of his precepts,” when we “break the bands” of all other lords “asunder,” and consecrate ourselves entirely to his service. “O Lord our God, other lords beside thee have had dominion over us; but by thee only will we make mention of thy name.”<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 2 Cor. x. 5.

<sup>2</sup> Jugum Christi non deterit, sed honestat colla. BERNARD.

<sup>3</sup> 2 Pet. ii. 19. Compare John viii. 34.      <sup>4</sup> Rom. viii. 3.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid. xiv. 9.

<sup>6</sup> Isa. xxvi. 13. An incident in the history of ancient Rome may furnish an illustration of that full liberty and entireness of heart, which forms the act of acceptable surrender to the Lord. When the people of Collatia were negotiating an unconditional

46. *I will speak of thy testimonies also before kings,  
and will not be ashamed.*

LIBERTY in walking in the Lord's ways will naturally produce boldness in speaking of them. Compare the conduct of the three unshaken witnesses of the truth before the Babylonish monarch.<sup>1</sup> Mark the difference of the spirit displayed by the Apostles, and especially by Peter, before and after the day of Pentecost.<sup>2</sup> Look at Stephen before the council,<sup>3</sup> and Paul before Felix,<sup>4</sup> Festus,<sup>5</sup> and Agrippa.<sup>6</sup> "God had not given to them the spirit of fear; but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind."<sup>7</sup> In this spirit we find the great Apostle testifying of himself—"I am ready to preach the Gospel to you that are at Rome also,"—at the metropolis of the world, in the face of all opposition and contempt, and at the imminent hazard of my life—"For," says he, "*I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ.*"<sup>8</sup> In the same determination of soul, he exhorts his dear son in the faith—"Be not thou ashamed of the testimony of the capitulation to the Romans, Egerius, on the part of the Romans, inquired of the ambassadors—'Are the people of Collatia in their own power? When an affirmative answer was given, it was next inquired—'Do you deliver up yourselves—the people of Collatia—your city, your fields, your waters, your boundaries, your temples, your utensils, *all your property*, divine and human, into my power and the power of the Roman people?' '*We surrender all.*' 'And so,' said he, 'I accept you.'—Livy, Book i. Such may my surrender beto the Lord. Disentangled from every other yoke, under no bonds that ought to bind me, Lord, I offer myself, and all that belongs to me, without exception or reserve, at thy feet. "But who am I, that I should be able to offer so willingly after this sort? For all things come of thee, and of thine own have I given thee." 1 Chron. xix. 14.

<sup>1</sup> Dan. iii. 16—18.

<sup>2</sup> Contrast Matt. xxvi. 56, 69, 75, with Acts ii. iii. iv. v. We can scarcely believe that the same persons are alluded to. But the explanation of the difficulty had been given by anticipation. John vii. 39.

<sup>3</sup> Acts vi. vii.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. xxiv.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid. xxv.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid. xxvi.

<sup>7</sup> 2 Tim. i. 7.

<sup>8</sup> Rom. i. 15, 16.

Lord, nor of me his prisoner.”<sup>1</sup> With how many does “the fear of man bring a snare!”<sup>2</sup> Many a good soldier has faced the cannon’s mouth with undaunted front, and yet shrunk away with a coward’s heart from the reproach of the cross, and been put to the blush even by the mention of the Saviour’s name. Far better—the Son of man “strengthening you”—brave the fiery furnace or the den of lions in the service, than, like Jonah, by finching from the cross, incur the sting of conscience and the frown of God.<sup>3</sup>

Professing Christians! are we ready to bear our testimony for Jesus, when the sneer and ridicule of the ungodly are to be encountered? We have not to face the enmity of “*kings*.” We are not likely to “be brought before kings and rulers for the Son of Man’s sake.”<sup>4</sup> Yet Divine help, and strong faith are not less needed by us in withstanding the enmity of a prejudiced relative or scornful neighbour. Young people! you are perhaps in especial danger of being ashamed of your Bible, your religion, your Saviour. You may often be brought under the snare of “the fear of man,” and be tempted to compromise your religion, and to sacrifice your everlasting all from a dread of “the reproach of Christ.” But remember him, who for your sake “before Pontius Pilate witnessed a good confession;”<sup>5</sup> and will the dread of a name restrain you from sharing his reproach, and banish the obligations of love and gratitude from your hearts? Have you forgotten, that you once owned the service of Satan; and will you not be bold for Christ, as you were for him? Were you once “glorying in your shame,” and will you now be ashamed of your glory?

<sup>1</sup> 2 Tim. i. 8.

<sup>2</sup> Prov. xxix. 25.

<sup>3</sup> Dan. iii. 16—18. vi. 16—22. with Jonah i. 1—15.

<sup>4</sup> Luke xxi. 12. Mark xiii. 9.

<sup>5</sup> 1 Tim. vi. 13.

Oh ! remember who hath said—“ Whosoever shall be ashamed of me and of my words in this adulterous and sinful generation, of him also shall the Son of Man be ashamed, when he cometh in the glory of his Father with the holy angels.”<sup>1</sup> Think much and often of this word. Think on this day. Think on the station of “ the fearful and unbelieving ” on the left hand on that day. Think on their eternal doom ;<sup>2</sup> and pray and tremble for yourselves. If you are sincere in your determination, and simple in your dependence, then will the love of Christ constrain you,<sup>3</sup> not to a cold, calculating, reluctant service ; but to a confession of your Saviour, bold, unfettered, and “ faithful even unto death.”<sup>4</sup> Every deviation from the straight path bears the character of being ashamed of Christ. How much have you to speak in behalf of his testimonies, his ways, his love ! When in danger of the influence of the fear of man, look to him for strength. He will give to you—as he gave to Stephen—“ a mouth and wisdom, which all your adversaries shall not be able to gainsay or resist.”<sup>5</sup> Thus will you, like them, be strengthened “ to profess a good profession before many witnesses.”<sup>6</sup>

47. *And I will delight myself in thy commandments, which I have loved.*

It is but poor comfort to the believer to be able to talk well to others upon the ways of God, and even to “ bear the reproach ” of his people, when his own heart is cold, insensible, and dull. He longs for “ *delight* ” in these ways ; and he shall delight in them. And why do we not more boldly use the

<sup>1</sup> Mark viii. 38.

<sup>3</sup> 2 Cor. v. 14.

<sup>5</sup> Luke xxi. 15, with Acts vi. 10.

<sup>2</sup> Rev. xxi. 8.

<sup>4</sup> Rev. ii. 10.

<sup>6</sup> 1 Tim. vi. 12.

language of faith, and say—" *I will delight myself in thy commandments?*" That which is the burden of the carnal heart is the delight of the renewed soul. The former "is enmity against God; and therefore is not, and cannot be, subject to his law."<sup>1</sup> The latter can delight in nothing else.—If the gospel separates the heart from the delights of a sinful world, it is only to make room for delights of a more elevated, satisfying, and enduring nature.<sup>2</sup> Satan indeed generally baits his temptations with that seductive witchery which the world calls pleasure. But has he engrossed all pleasure into his service? Are there no pleasures besides "the pleasures of sin?" Can the ways of the Lord promise nothing but difficulty and trial? What means then the experience of him, who could "rejoice in them, as much as in all riches," and who "loved them above gold; yea, above fine gold?"<sup>3</sup> The marrow and fatness of our Father's house is surely a most gainful exchange for the husks of the "far country."<sup>4</sup> The joy of the saint is not that false, polluted, deadly joy, which is all that the worldling knows, and all that he has to look for; but it flows spontaneously from the fountain of living waters through the pure channel of "the word of God, which liveth and abideth for ever." Nay, so independent is it of any earthly spring, that it never flourishes more than in the desolate wilderness, or the sick-bed solitude; so that, "although the fig-tree shall not blossom, neither shall fruit be in the vines, yet we will rejoice in the Lord, we will joy in the God of our salvation."<sup>5</sup> The world see

<sup>1</sup> Rom. viii. 7.

<sup>2</sup> 'Delectationes non amittimus, sed mutamus'—was the expression of one of the ancients. 'I live a voluptuous life'—said the excellent Joseph Alleine to his wife—'but it is upon spiritual dainties, such as the world know not, nor taste not of.'

<sup>3</sup> Verses 14, 127.    <sup>4</sup> Luke xv. 13—24.    <sup>5</sup> Hab. iii. 17, 18.

what religion takes away, but they see little of what it gives;<sup>1</sup> else, instead of pitying our folly, they would reproach their own blindness. “ Thus saith the Lord God, Behold, my servants shall eat, but ye shall be hungry : behold, my servants shall drink, but ye shall be thirsty : behold, my servants shall rejoice, but ye shall be ashamed : behold, my servants shall sing for joy of heart, but ye shall cry for sorrow of heart, and shall howl for vexation of spirit.”<sup>2</sup> Acceptable obedience must however flow from love, and be accompanied with a measure of “ *delight.*” And surely at the very time that we are “ abhorring ourselves in dust and ashes ” before our God, we have every reason to delight in his ways ; and it cannot be entirely right with us, until something of this “ *delight in God’s commandments* ” is felt and enjoyed. But do we complain of the dulness of our hearts, that we cannot “ *delight in the commandments of God ?* ” Let us seek for a deeper impression of redeeming love. This will be the spring of grateful obedience and holy delight. Let us endeavour to turn our complaints into prayers, and the Lord will quickly turn them into praises.—Let us watch against every thing that would intercept our communion with Jesus. Distance from him must be accompanied with poverty of spiritual enjoyment—“ *They shall be abundantly satisfied with the fatness of thy house ; and thou shalt make them drink of the river of thy pleasures. For with thee is the fountain of life ; and in thy light shall we see light.* ”<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Cyprian in one of his Epistles (ad Donat.) mentions the great difficulty he found in overcoming the false view of the gloom of religion—little suspecting that the cause of the gloom was in himself—not in the gospel. But this is explained, Matt. vi. 23.

<sup>2</sup> Isaiah lxx. 13, 14.

<sup>3</sup> Psalm xxxvi. 8, 9.

48. *My hands also will I lift up unto thy commandments, which I have loved; and I will meditate in thy statutes.*

SCARCELY any expression seems to be equal to set forth the fervency of David's love and delight in the ways and word of God. Here we find him "*lifting up his hands*" with the gesture of one, who is longing to embrace the object of his desire with both hands and his whole heart.<sup>1</sup> Perhaps also in "*lifting up his hands unto the commandments,*" he might mean to express his looking upward for assistance to keep them, and to live in them.<sup>2</sup> But how humbling this comparison with ourselves. Alas! how often, from the neglect of this influence of the Spirit of God, do our "hands hang down," instead of being "lifted up" in these holy ways! We are too often content with a scanty measure of love, going from day to day without any sensible "hungering and thirsting after righteousness;" neither able to pray with life and power, nor to hear with comfort and profit, nor to "do good and to communicate" with cheerfulness, nor to meditate with spiritual delight, nor to live for God with zeal and interest, nor to anticipate the endurance of the cross with unflinching resolution—the soul equally disabled for heavenly communion or active devotedness—Oh! let us beware of looking for ease under the power of this deadening malady. Let us rather struggle and cry for deliverance from it. Let us subscribe ourselves before God as wretched, and helpless, and guilty. Let us encourage ourselves before him with the thought, *that he can look upon us and revive*

<sup>1</sup> See Psalm cxlii. 6.

<sup>2</sup> See Ibid. xxviii. 2.



us. Let us "take hold upon his covenant," and plead, *that he will look upon us*. Let us put him in remembrance of the glory of his name, which is much more concerned in delivering us out of this frame, by his quickening and enlivening grace, than in leaving us, stupid, corrupt, and carnal in it. Professor! awake; or beg of the Lord to awaken you! For if your cold sleeping heart is contented with the prospect of a heaven hereafter, without seeking for a present foretaste of its blessed enjoyments, it may be a very questionable matter whether heaven will ever be yours.

Delight, however, will exercise itself in an habitual "*meditation in the statutes.*"<sup>1</sup> The breathing of the heart will be—"O how I love thy law! it is my meditation all the day."<sup>2</sup> It is in holy meditation on the word of God, that all the graces of the Spirit are manifested. What is the principle of faith, but the reliance of the soul upon the promises of the word? What is the sensation of godly fear, but the soul trembling before the threatenings of God?<sup>3</sup> What is the object of hope, but the apprehended glory of God? What is the excitement of desire or love, but longing, endearing contemplations of the Saviour, and of his unspeakable blessings? So that we can scarcely conceive of the influence of grace separated from spiritual meditation in the word. It is this which, under the teaching sought from above, draws out its hidden contents, and exhibits them to the soul, as the objects upon which the principles and affections of the Divine life are habitually exercised. Not that any benefit can be expected from meditation, even upon the word of God, as an abstract duty. If not closely

<sup>1</sup> See Psalm i. 2.

<sup>2</sup> Verse 97.

<sup>3</sup> Verse 120.

joined and mixed with prayer, it will degenerate into dry, speculative study. If not applied to some distinct practical purpose, it will be unedifying in itself, and unsatisfactory for the important ends designed by it—the discerning of the mind of God, and feeding upon the rich provision of the gospel.

Let it be a matter of daily inquiry—Does my reading of the word of God furnish food for my soul—matter for prayer—direction for conduct? Scriptural study, when entered upon in a prayerful spirit, will never, like many other studies, be unproductive. The mind that is engaged in it, is fitly set for bearing fruit: it will “bring forth fruit in due season.”<sup>1</sup> Meditation kindles love, as it is the effect of love—“While I was musing, the fire burned.”<sup>2</sup> “Whoso looketh into the perfect law of liberty, and continueth therein, this man is blessed in his deed.”<sup>3</sup> But let us take heed, that the root of religion in the soul is not cankered by the indulgence of secret sin. The largest supply of Christian ordinances will fail to refresh us, except the heart be kept right with God in simplicity of faith, love, and diligence in the service of Christ.

<sup>1</sup> Psalm i. 2, 3.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid xxxix. 3.

<sup>3</sup> James i. 25.

## PART VII.

49. *Remember the word unto thy servant, upon which thou hast caused me to hope.*

“GOD has not forgotten”—he cannot forget—his word, “*on which he causes his servants to hope.*” But he permits—nay commands them to remind him of it, in order to exercise their sincerity, earnestness, faith, and patience. There are indeed times, when though he has “*caused us to hope in his word,*” yet “*hope deferred maketh the heart sick.*”<sup>1</sup> Still, however, let the remembrance of the promises of a faithful God be our constant pleading at the throne of grace—“*Remember the word unto thy servant.*” Indeed the proper use to be made of the promises, is to furnish “*arguments, wherewith to fill our mouths, when we order our cause before God.*”<sup>2</sup> And when thus pleaded with the earnestness and humility of faith, they will be found to be Divine and blessed realities. Besides—Have you not found, Christian Reader, some word of God made especially precious to your soul, as illustrated in the daily occurrences of Providence, or applied by the immediate power of the Spirit? Such words are thus made your own; and most important is it to you to lay them up in your heart against some future time of trial, when you may bring them before your God, and “*put them in remembrance*”<sup>3</sup> of them. The same principle and exercise of faith may be applied to the invitations

<sup>1</sup> Prov. xiii. 12.

<sup>2</sup> Job xxiii. 4.

<sup>3</sup> Isaiah xliii. 26.

of the Gospel. Have you not often been arrested by such a word as this—"Him that cometh unto me, I will in no wise cast out?"<sup>1</sup> Then do not question your right, or neglect to plead it as a coming sinner—"Lord, I hope in this thy word—I believe that it is of thine own Spirit that I do hope in it—"Thou hast caused me to hope" in it. "*Remember this word unto thy servant.*" Thus does prayer form the promise of God into a prevailing argument, and send it back to heaven in the exercise of faith; nothing doubting, but that it will be verified in God's best time and way.<sup>2</sup>

Again—if you have ever found power in God's word against any besetting sin, will it not be an encouragement, when again beset by the temptation, to look to the same source for help, in the assurance, that "he who hath delivered, doth deliver, and will even to the end deliver?"<sup>3</sup> He "hath done great things for you"—And is not this an earnest of more? "*Because thou hast been my help, therefore under the shadow of thy wings will I rejoice.*"<sup>4</sup> Faith is not trusting what the eye sees, but what the word promises. And may you not—Believer—at any time confidently receive a promise as the distinct message to your soul, were you are conscious of a readiness to receive the whole word as the rule of your life? Oh! does it not set an edge upon your prayers *to eye a promising God*, and to consider his promises—not as hanging in the air, without any definite direction or meaning, but as individually spoken and belonging to

<sup>1</sup> John vi. 37.

<sup>2</sup> We may observe Jacob making precisely this use of the word of promise to great advantage, at a time of personal extremity. Gen. xxxii. 9, 10, 12, with xxxi. 3, 13, xxviii. 13—15.—was not this in fact pleading—"Remember the word unto thy servant, upon which thou hast caused me to hope?" Compare also verse 38 of this Psalm.

<sup>3</sup> 2 Cor. i. 10.

<sup>4</sup> Psalm lxxiii. 7.

yourself as a child and servant of God? “Remember the word unto thy servant.” Indeed this is the experience and comfort of the life of faith. This unfolds the true secret of living to God. And this will end at last with the triumphant death-bed—“Behold, this day I am going the way of all the earth: and ye know in all your hearts and in all your souls, that not one thing hath failed of all the good things which the Lord your God spake concerning you; all are come to pass unto you, and not one thing hath failed thereof.”<sup>1</sup>

50. *This is my comfort in my affliction; for thy word hath quickened me.*

DAVID was encouraged to plead the word of promise in prayer, from the recollection of its “*comfort in*” his “*affliction.*” Never indeed are we left unsupported in such a time, or called to drink a cup of unmingled tribulation. In the moments of our bitterest sorrow, are not we compelled to stand amazed at the tenderness, which is daily and hourly exercised towards us? Whatever our affliction may be, we need never be at a loss for some word exactly suited to it, and which we could not have understood without it; and “a word” thus “spoken in due season, how good is it!”<sup>2</sup> One word of God, sealed to the heart, in-

<sup>1</sup> Jos. xxiii. 14.

<sup>2</sup> Prov. xv. 23. ‘I will shew you a privilege that others want, and you have in this case. Such as are in prosperity, and are filled with earthly joys, and increased with children and friends; though the word of God is indeed written for their instruction, yet to you who are in trouble, and from whom the Lord hath taken many children, and whom he hath otherwise exercised, there are some chapters, some particular promises in the word of God, made in an especial manner, which would never have been yours, so as they now are, if you had had your portion in

fuses more sensible relief, than ten thousand words of man. When therefore the word assures us of the presence of God in affliction; <sup>1</sup> of the continued pity and sympathy of the Lord in his most severe dispensations; <sup>2</sup> and of their certain issue to our everlasting good; <sup>3</sup> must not we say of the word—“ *This is our comfort in our affliction?* ” And are not distressed souls revived by the word, as the channel, in which the Saviour’s love streams forth on every side; imparting life, refreshment and strength to those, who but for this comfort would have “fainted,” <sup>4</sup> and “perished in their affliction?” <sup>5</sup> This indeed was the end for which the scriptures were written; <sup>6</sup> and such power of consolation have they sometimes administered to the afflicted saint, that tribulation has almost ceased to be a trial, and the retrospect has been the source of thankful recollection.

But those only, who have felt the quickening power of the word, can realise its consolations. Be thankful, then, Reader, if, when dead in sins, it quickened you; <sup>7</sup> and, when sunk in trouble, once and again it has revived you. <sup>8</sup> Yet think not that it is any innate power of its own, that works so graciously for you. No. The exhibition of the Saviour is the spring of life and consolation. It is because it “testifies of him” <sup>9</sup>—“the consolation of Israel” <sup>10</sup>—“afflicted in all our afflictions” <sup>11</sup>—and never failing to uphold

this world like others. It is no small comfort that God hath written some scriptures to you, which he hath not to others. Read these, and think God is like a friend, who sendeth a letter to a whole house and family, but who speaketh in his letter to some by name, that are dearest to him in the house.’—Rutherford’s Letters.

<sup>1</sup> Isa. xliii. 1, 2.

<sup>2</sup> Exodus iii. 7.

<sup>3</sup> Rom. viii. 8.

<sup>4</sup> Psalm xxvii. 13.

<sup>5</sup> Verse 92.

<sup>6</sup> Rom. xv. 4.

<sup>7</sup> James i. 18. 1 Peter i. 23.

<sup>8</sup> Verse 81, 82.

<sup>9</sup> John v. 39.

<sup>10</sup> Luke ii. 25.

<sup>11</sup> Isa. lxiii. 9.

with "grace sufficient for us."<sup>1</sup> It is not, however, the word without the Spirit, nor the Spirit generally without the word; but the Spirit by the word—first putting life into the word,<sup>2</sup> and then by the word quickening the soul. The word then is only the instrument. The Spirit is the Almighty agent. Thus the work is the Lord's; and nothing is left for us, but the exercise of self-renunciation, and the song of praise.

51. *The proud have had me greatly in derision: yet have I not declined from thy law.*

IF David—a king, a man of wisdom and prudence, and therefore not likely to provoke unnecessary offence, and whose character and rank might be expected to command respect—if he was not shielded from "*the derision of the proud*" on account of the profession and service of his God, surely it furnishes a striking confirmation of the declaration—"Yea, and *all that will live godly in Christ Jesus* shall suffer persecution."<sup>3</sup> But thus it ever was, and ever will be. Faith in the doctrines of Christ, and conformity to the strict commandments of the Gospel, must expose us to the taunts of the unbeliever and the worldling. Yet, where the heart is right with God, the "*derision of the proud*," instead of forcing us to "*decline from the law of God*," will strengthen our adherence to it. Thus David answered the bitter "*derision*" of Michal with a stronger resolution to abide by his God—"I will yet be more vile than thus."<sup>4</sup> He counted it his glory, his duty, his joy. None however but a believer knows what it is to bear

<sup>1</sup> 2 Cor. xii. 9.

<sup>3</sup> 2 Tim. iii. 12.

<sup>2</sup> John vi. 63.

<sup>4</sup> 2 Sam. vi. 20—22.

the contempt and derision of an ungodly world on account of religion; and none but a real believer can bear it. It is one of the touchstones of sincerity, the application of which has often been the means of "separating the precious from the vile," and has unmasked the self-confident professor to his own confusion. Oh; how many make a fair profession, and appear "good soldiers of Jesus Christ," until the hour of danger proves them deserters. It is, therefore, of great importance to those who are just setting out in the warfare to be well-armed with the word of God. It kept David steadfast amidst "*the derision of the proud*;" and it will keep young Christians from being frightened or overcome by the sneer of an ungodly world. But that it may " *dwell in us richly in all wisdom*,"<sup>1</sup> and be suited to our own case, it will be well under circumstances of reproach to acquaint ourselves with the supporting promises and encouragements to sufferers for righteousness' sake.<sup>2</sup> Above all, the contemplation of the great Sufferer himself—meeting this poignant trial in meekness,<sup>3</sup> compassion and prayer<sup>4</sup>—will exhibit "a refuge from the storm, and a shadow from the heat, when the blast of the terrible ones is as the storm against the wall."<sup>5</sup> The mere professor knows not this refuge; he possesses not this armour; so that, "when affliction or persecution ariseth for the word's sake, immediately he is offended."<sup>6</sup> Blessed be God! the weapons of our warfare are drawn from the Divine

<sup>1</sup> Col. iii. 16.

<sup>2</sup> Such as the benediction of the Saviour. Luke vi. 22, 23, confirmed by the recorded experience of the Lord's most favoured servants the Apostles—Acts v. 41.—Paul especially, 2 Cor. xii. 10; Col. i. 24,—the disciples of Thessalonica, 1 Thess. i. 6,—the Hebrew Christians, Heb. x. 34.

<sup>3</sup> Psalm xxii. 6—8. Luke xxiii. 35. 1 Peter ii. 23.

<sup>4</sup> Luke xxiii. 34.

<sup>5</sup> Isa. xxv. 4.

<sup>6</sup> Mark iv. 17.



armoury, and therefore, depending on the grace, and following the example, of Jesus, we shall find, that to suffer is the way to victory—the road to an everlasting crown.

52. *I remembered thy judgments of old, O Lord; and have comforted myself.*

THE recollections of the Lord's former dealings with his people were David's support, while smarting under "the scourge of the tongue."<sup>1</sup> And perhaps few subjects of meditation are more fruitful in encouragement. We are ready to imagine something peculiar in our own case, and to "think it strange concerning the fiery trial which is to try us, as though some strange thing happened unto" us;<sup>2</sup> but when we "*remember the Lord's judgments of old,*" with his people, we "*comfort ourselves*" in the assurance, that "the same afflictions are accomplished in our brethren, that have been in the world;"<sup>3</sup> and that "as the sufferings of Christ have abounded in them, so their consolation also abounded by Christ."<sup>4</sup> They always encountered the same "*derision of the proud,*" and always experienced the same support from the faithfulness of their God. We do not probably remember, as we ought, the mercy and gracious wisdom of God in occupying so much of his written word with the records of his "*judgments of old.*" With some a prominent attention is paid to the preceptive, and with others to the doctrinal parts, of revelation—each class seeming to forget, that the Historical records comprise a full and striking illustration of both, and in this view have always proved most supporting

<sup>1</sup> Job v. 21.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. v. 9.

<sup>2</sup> 1 Peter iv. 12.

<sup>4</sup> 2 Cor. i. 5.

grounds of consolation to the Lord's people. There must indeed obviously have been some important design in casting so large a portion of the small volume of Revelation into an Historical form; and the design that appears throughout is every way worthy of its Author. "Whatsoever things were written aforetime, were written for our learning; that we through *patience and comfort of the Scriptures might have hope*;"<sup>1</sup> and how admirably adapted the means are to the end, those who are most diligent in the search of the Scripture-field will bear ample witness. Whoever therefore wilfully neglect the historical portion of the sacred volume, from the idea of confining their attention to what they deem the most spiritual parts of Scripture—they show a sad deficiency of spiritual apprehension, and deprive themselves of most valuable instruction, and most abundant comfort. From this view of the design of the historical records, it is plain that the neglect of them would exclude us from one eminent means of increasing "patience," in the example of those, "who through faith and patience inherit the promises"—of receiving "comfort," in the experience of the faithfulness of God manifested in every age to his people—and of enlivening our "hope," in marking the happy issue of the "patience of the saints," and the heavenly support administered unto them.<sup>2</sup> So far, therefore, are we from being little interested in the scriptural record of past ages, that it is evident, that the sacred historians as well as the prophets, "ministered not unto themselves, but unto us, the things which are now reported."<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Rom. xv. 4.

<sup>2</sup> In this view, the recollection of the Lord's judgments of old "puts a new song into the mouth" of the Church of "thanksgiving unto her God." Isaiah xxv. 1—4.

<sup>3</sup> 1 Peter i. 12.

Let us select one or two instances as illustrative of this subject. Why were the records of the deluge, and of the overthrow of the cities of the plain preserved, but as exhibitions to the church, that “the Lord”—the Saviour of Noah, the eighth person, and the deliverer of just Lot—“knoweth how to deliver the godly out of temptations, and to reserve the unjust unto the day of judgment to be punished?”<sup>1</sup> What a source of “comfort” then to the tempted people of God are the “remembrances of these judgments of old!” And if we instance the wonderful history of the overthrow of the Egyptians, and the consequent deliverance of God’s ancient people, we may continually observe the church recollecting this interposition as a ground of assurance, that under similar circumstances of trial, the same illustrious displays of Divine faithfulness and love may be confidently expected. She looks back upon what has been done by the “arm of the Lord in ancient days, and in the generation of old,” as the pattern of what the Lord ever would be, and ever would do, for his purchased people.<sup>2</sup> Thus also God himself recalls to our mind this overthrow and deliverance as a ground of present encouragement and support—“*According to the days of thy coming out of the land of Egypt will I show unto him marvellous things*”<sup>3</sup>—and the church echoes back this remembrance in the expression of her faith, gratitude, and expectation for spiritual blessings—“*He will subdue our iniquities; and thou wilt cast all their sins into the depths of the sea.*”<sup>4</sup> Such is the interesting use that may be made of the historical parts of Scripture. Such is the “comfort” to be derived from the remembrance of the Lord’s judgments of old!”

<sup>1</sup> 2 Peter ii. 5—9.

<sup>3</sup> Micah vii. 15.

<sup>2</sup> Isa. li. 9—11.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. 19.

And is not the recollection of his "*judgments of old*" with ourselves, productive of the same support? Does not the retrospect of his dealings with our own souls serve to convince us, that "all his paths are mercy and truth?"<sup>1</sup> The assurance is therefore warranted alike by experience and by Scripture,—“We know that all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called according to his purpose.”<sup>2</sup>

53. *Horror hath taken hold upon me, because of the wicked that forsake thy law.*

SURELY to a compassionate and reflecting mind, the condition of the world must excite commiseration and concern! A "whole world lying in wickedness!"<sup>3</sup> lying therefore in ruins! the image of God effaced! the presence of God departed! "*Horror hath taken hold of me!*" to see the law of Him, who gave being to the world, so little regarded! so utterly forsaken! So much light and love shining from heaven in vain! The earthly heart cannot endure, that any restraint should be imposed; much less that any constraint, even of love, should be employed to change its bias, and turn it back to its God. Are you then a believer? then will you be most tender of the honour of the law of God. Every stroke at his law you will feel as a stroke at your own heart. Are you a believer? then will you consider every man as your brother? and weep to see so many of them around you, crowding the broad road of destruction, and perishing as the miserable victims of their own deceivings. The prospect on every side is, as if God were cast down

<sup>1</sup> Psalm xxv. 10.

<sup>2</sup> Rom. viii. 28.

<sup>3</sup> 1 John v. 19.

from his throne, and the creatures of his hand were murdering their own souls. But how invariably does a declining state—when we feel cold and languid respecting our own eternal interests—affect the tenderness of our regard for the honour of our God; so that we can look at “the wicked that forsake God’s law” with comparative indifference and unconcern! Awful indeed is the thought, that it ever can be with us a small matter, that multitudes are sinking! going down into perdition! with the name of Christ—under the seal of baptism—partakers of the means of gospel grace—yet perishing! Not indeed that we are to yield to a paralyzing feeling of “horror,” instead of calling forth all our powers of exertion on their behalf. For do we owe them no duty—no prayer—no labour? Shall we look upon souls hurrying on with such dreadful haste to unutterable, everlasting torments; and permit them to rush on blinded, unawakened, unalarmed! If there is a “horror” to see a brand apparently fitting for the fire, will there not be a wrestling endeavour to pluck that brand out of the fire? Have we quite forgotten in our own case the fearful terrors of an unconverted state—the Almighty power of wrath and justice armed against us—the thunder of that voice—“Vengeance belongeth unto me; I will recompence, saith the Lord?”<sup>1</sup> Oh! if the love of the Saviour and the love of souls were reigning with more mighty influence in our hearts, how much more devoted should we be in our little sphere of labour! how much more enlarged in our supplications, until all the kingdom of Satan were subject to the obedience of the Son of God, and conquered by the force of his Omnipotent love!

<sup>1</sup> Heb. x. 30, with Deut. xxxii. 35.

But if the spirit of David, renewed but in part, was thus filled with horror in the contemplation of the wicked—what must have been the affliction—what the intensity of his sufferings—“who was holy, harmless, undefiled, separate from sinners”<sup>1</sup>—yea, “of purer eyes than to behold iniquity”<sup>2</sup>—during thirty-three years of continued contact with a world of sin? What shall we say of the condescension of his love in wearing “the likeness of sinful flesh”<sup>3</sup>—dwelling among sinners—yea, “receiving sinners, and eating with them!”<sup>4</sup>

Blessed Spirit! impart to us more of “the mind that was in Christ Jesus!” that the law of God may be increasingly precious in our eyes, and that we may be “exceedingly jealous for the Lord God of Hosts!!” Help us, by thy gracious influence, to plead with sinners for God, and to plead for sinners with God!

54. *Thy statutes have been my songs in the house of my pilgrimage.*

COME, Christian pilgrim, and beguile your wearisome journey heavenward by “singing the Lord’s song in this strange land.”<sup>5</sup> With “*the statutes of God*” in your hand and in your heart, you are furnished with a song for every step of your way—“The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; he leadeth me beside the still waters. He restoreth my soul; he leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for his name’s sake. Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou

<sup>1</sup> Heb. vii. 26.

<sup>2</sup> Hab. i. 13. Compare Psalm v. 5.

<sup>3</sup> Rom. viii. 3.

<sup>4</sup> Luke xv. 2.

<sup>5</sup> Psalm cxxxvii. 4.

art with me ; thy rod and thy staff, they comfort me. Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies : thou anointest my head with oil ; my cup runneth over. Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life ; and I will dwell in the house of the Lord for ever.”<sup>1</sup> How delightfully does this song bring before you Him, who having laid down his life for you, engages himself as your Provider, your Keeper, your Guide, your faithful and unchangeable friend. A song such as this therefore cannot fail to smooth your path and reconcile you to the many inconveniences of the way ; while the recollection, that this is only, “ *the house of your pilgrimage,*” and not your home ; and that “ there remaineth a rest for the people of God,”<sup>2</sup> will support the exercise of faith and patience to the end. The same statutes, which are the yoke and burden of the worldly professor, are the subject of the believer’s daily song, and the source of his daily comfort. They lead him from pleasure to pleasure, and under the cherishing vigour of gracious communications, they make his way and work easy and prosperous. Evidently therefore, our knowledge of the Lord’s statutes, and our delight in them, will furnish a decisive test of our real state before God. But what reason have we every moment to guard against that debasing, stupifying influence of the world, which makes us forget the proper character of a pilgrim ! And what habitual conflict must be maintained with the sloth and aversion of a reluctant heart to maintain our progress in the journey towards Zion ! Reader have you entered upon a pilgrim’s life ? Then what is your solace and refreshment on the road ? It is dull,

<sup>1</sup> Psalm xxiii.

<sup>2</sup> Heb. iv. 9.

heavy, wearisome, to be a pilgrim without a "song." And yet it is only the blessed experience of the Lord's statutes that will tune our "song." "If therefore you have tasted that the Lord is gracious,"<sup>1</sup> if "he has thus put a new song into your mouth,"<sup>2</sup> oh! do not suffer any carelessness or neglect to rob you of this heavenly anticipation. And, that your lips be not found mute, seek to keep your heart in tune. Seek to maintain a lively contemplation of the place whither you are going—of Him, who as your "fore-runner is for you entered,"<sup>3</sup> thither—and of the prospect, that, having "prepared a place for you, he will come again, and take you to himself; that where he is, there you may be also."<sup>4</sup> In this spirit, and with these hopes before you, you may take up your song—"O God, my heart is fixed: I will sing, and give praise. I will bless the Lord at all times—his praise shall continually be in my mouth."<sup>5</sup> Thus may you go on your pilgrimage, "singing in the ways of the Lord,"<sup>6</sup> and commencing a song below, which in the world of praise above, shall never, never cease.<sup>7</sup>

55. *I have remembered thy name, O Lord, in the night, and have kept thy law.*

IF at any time we are enabled to spend the waking moments of the night with God, "the darkness is no darkness with us, but the night shineth as the day." David often speaks of especial satisfaction and refreshment, when he "*remembered the name of his God in the night.*"<sup>8</sup> Many a tired believer can recom-

<sup>1</sup> 1 Peter ii. 3.

<sup>2</sup> Psalm xl. 3.

<sup>3</sup> Heb. vi. 20.

<sup>4</sup> John xiv. 2, 3.

<sup>5</sup> Psalm cviii. 1; xxxiv. 1.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid. cxxxviii. 5.

<sup>7</sup> Rev. iv. 8.

<sup>8</sup> Psalm lxiii. 5, 6.



mend this cordial for the distressing restlessness of a wakeful night, as having found it more restorative to the quiet of his earthly frame than the most sovereign specifics of the medical world.—“So he giveth his beloved sleep.”<sup>1</sup> And if in any “night of affliction we feel the hand of the Lord grievous to us, do we not find in “the remembrance of the Lord” a never-failing support? What does our darkness arise from, but from our forgetfulness of God, blotting out for a while the lively impressions of his tender care, his unchanging faithfulness, and his mysterious methods of working his gracious will? And to bring up as it were from the grave the remembrance of God’s name as manifested in his promises, and in the dispensation of his love; this is indeed the “light, that is sown for the righteous,”<sup>2</sup> and which “springeth up out of darkness.”<sup>3</sup> It is to eye the character of the Lord as All-wise to appoint, Almighty to secure, All-compassionate to sympathize and support. It is to recollect him as a “father pitying his children;”<sup>4</sup> as a “friend that loveth at all times,”<sup>5</sup> and “that sticketh closer than a brother.”<sup>6</sup> And even in those seasons of depression, when the indulgence of sin, or the neglect of tenderness of spirit, have brought the darkness of night upon the soul, though “*the remembrance of the name of the Lord*” may be grievous, yet it opens the way to consolation. It tells us, that there is a way made for our return; that “the Lord waiteth that he might be gracious;”<sup>7</sup> and that in the first step of our return to our father, we shall find him full of mercy to his backsliding

<sup>1</sup> Psalm cxxvii. 2.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. cxii. 4.

<sup>5</sup> Prov. xvii. 17.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. xcvi. 11.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. ciii. 13.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid. xviii. 24.

<sup>7</sup> Isaiah xxx. 18.

children.<sup>1</sup> And thus, though “weeping may endure for a night, joy cometh in the morning.”<sup>2</sup>

But let us inquire into the Lord’s revelation of his own name, and we shall then more clearly conceive of its support in the darkest midnight of tribulations. “And the Lord descended in the cloud, and stood with him (Moses); and proclaimed the name of the Lord. And the Lord passed by before him, and proclaimed—The Lord, the Lord God, merciful and gracious, long-suffering, and abundant in goodness and truth, keeping mercy for thousands, forgiving iniquity, transgression, and sin, and will by no means clear the guilty.”<sup>3</sup> Can we wonder that such a name as this should be exhibited as a ground of trust? “The name of the Lord is a strong tower; the righteous runneth into it, and is safe.” They that know thy name will put their trust in thee.”<sup>4</sup> Even our suffering Lord appears to have derived support from “*the remembrance of the name of the Lord in the night*” of desertion—“O my God, I cry in the day-time, and thou hearest not; and in the night-season, and am not silent. *But thou art holy, O thou that inhabitest the praises of Israel.*”<sup>5</sup> And from the experience of this source of consolation, we find the tempted Saviour directing his tempted people to the same support. “Who is among you that feareth the Lord, that obeyeth the voice of his servant, that walketh in darkness, and hath no light, let him *trust in the name of the Lord, and stay upon his God.*”<sup>6</sup> Indeed all the rest that can be anticipated in this world of trouble can come only from this source—the “*remembrance of the Lord’s name*”—what he is

<sup>1</sup> See Luke xv. 20—24.

<sup>3</sup> Exod. xxxiv. 5, 6.

<sup>5</sup> Psalm xxii. 2, 3.

<sup>2</sup> Psalm xxx. 5.

<sup>4</sup> Prov. xviii. 10. Psalm ix. 10.

<sup>6</sup> Isaiah l. 10.

in himself, and what he has promised to be to us. How vast then are our obligations to his dear Son, as the only medium by which this name could ever be known or remembered!—"No man hath seen God at any time; the only-begotten Son, who is in the bosom of the Father, he hath declared him."<sup>1</sup> As, however, we are taught to know his name, the remembrance of the support received from it will be a constraining motive to obedience. We shall "*keep his law,*" when we "*remember his name.*" A sense of our obligations will impel us forward into the path of duty, and will indeed have a most happy influence in promoting diligence, heavenly-mindedness, and self-devotedness in whatever sphere of action may be appointed for us. Obedience will partake far more of the character of privilege than of duty, when an enlightened knowledge of God is the principle of action.

56. *This I had because I kept thy precepts.*

How is it, believer, that you are enabled to "*sing of the Lord's statutes*"—and to "*remember his name?*" *This you have, because you keep his precepts.* Thus you are able to tell the world, that "in keeping his commandments there is great reward"<sup>2</sup>—that the "work of righteousness is peace; and the effect of righteousness, quietness, and assurance for ever."<sup>3</sup> Christian! Let your testimony be clear and decided—that ten thousand worlds cannot bestow the happiness of one day's devotedness to the service of your Lord. For is it not in this path that you realize fulness of joy in fellowship with the Father

<sup>1</sup> John i. 18, also vii. 6. Matt. xi. 27.

<sup>2</sup> Psalm xix. 11.

<sup>3</sup> Isa. xxxii. 17.

and with his Son Jesus Christ?" "He that hath *my commandments* and *keepeth* them, he it is that loveth me; and he that loveth me shall be loved of my Father, and I will love him, and will *manifest myself* to him—my Father will love him; and *we will come* unto him, and make our abode with him." <sup>1</sup> If you were walking more closely with God in "the obedience of faith," the world would never dare to accuse religion as the source of melancholy and despondency. No man has any right to the hope of happiness in a world of tribulation, but he that seeks it in the favour of his God. Nor can any enjoy this favour, except as connected in the exercise of faith with conformity to the will, and delight in the law, of his God.

But let us remark, how continually David was enriching his treasury of spiritual experience with some fresh view of the dealings of God with his soul, some answer to prayer, or some increase of consolation, which he records for his own encouragement, and for the use of the church of God. Let us seek to imitate him in this respect; and we shall often be enabled to say as he does—" *This I had*"—this comfort I enjoyed—this support in trouble—this remarkable manifestation of his love—this confidence I was enabled to maintain—" *this I had*"—it was made my own—" *because I kept thy precepts.*" And how important in the absence of spiritual enjoyment to examine—" *is there not a cause?*" and what is the cause? Have not " *strangers devoured my strength; and I knew it not?*" <sup>2</sup> Is the Lord " *with me as in months past?*" <sup>3</sup> with me in my closet?—with me in my family?—with me at my table?—with me in my

<sup>1</sup> John xiv. 21, 23, with 1 John i. 3, 4.

<sup>2</sup> Hoſea vii. 9.

<sup>3</sup> Job xxix. 2.

daily employments and intercourse with the world? When I hear the faithful people of God telling of his love, and saying—" *This I had,*"—must I not, if unable to join their cheerful acknowledgment, trace it to my unfaithful walk, and say—" *This I had*" not—because I have failed in obedience to thy precepts; because I have been careless and self-indulgent; because I have slighted thy love; because I have "grieved thy Holy Spirit," and forgotten to "ask for the old paths, that I might walk therein, and find rest to my soul?"<sup>1</sup> Oh! let this scrutiny and recollection of our ways realize the constant need of the finished work of Jesus, as our ground of acceptance, and source of strength. This will bring healing—restoration—increasing devotedness—tenderness of conscience—circumspection of walk, and a determination not to rest until we can make this grateful acknowledgment our own. At the same time, instead of boasting, that our own arm, our own diligence, or holiness, "have gotten us" into this favour, we shall cast all our attainments at the feet of Jesus, and crown him Lord of all for ever.

<sup>1</sup> Jer. vi. 16.

## PART VIII.

57. *Thou art my portion, O Lord; I have said that I would keep thy words.*

MAN, as a dependent being, must be possessed of some portion. He cannot live upon himself. He must also have a large portion, because the powers and capacities to be filled are large. If he has not a satisfying portion, he is a wretched empty creature. But where and how is he to find this portion? "There be many that say—Who will shew us any good? Lord, lift thou up the light of thy countenance upon us!"<sup>1</sup> Ah! who can speak of the goodness of the Lord, in having offered himself as the portion of an unworthy sinner, and having engaged to employ his perfections for his happiness? Or who can speak of the folly, and madness, and guilt, of the sinner, in choosing his "portion in this life;"<sup>2</sup> as if there was no God on the earth, no way of access to him, or no happiness to be found in him? That such madness should be found in the heart of man, is a most affecting illustration of his departure from God; but that *God's own* "people should commit these two evils—for-saking the fountain of living waters, and hewing out broken cisterns for themselves"—is the fearful astonishment of heaven itself.<sup>3</sup>

But we cannot know and enjoy God as our portion, except as he has manifested himself in his dear Son in the covenant of grace. And in the knowledge and

<sup>1</sup> Psalm iv. 6.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. xvii. 14.

<sup>3</sup> Jer. ii. 12, 13.

enjoyment of him, we have little reason to envy those, who “in their life-time receive their good things,”<sup>1</sup> and therefore have nothing more to expect. Never indeed does the poverty of the worldling’s portion appear more striking than when contrasted with the enjoyment of a child of God<sup>2</sup>—“Soul”—said the rich fool—“thou hast much goods laid up for many years. But God said—This night thy soul shall be required of thee.”<sup>3</sup> Augustine’s prayer was—‘Lord, give me thyself!’<sup>4</sup> And in this spirit the believer is ready to exult—“Whom have I in heaven but thee? and there is none upon earth that I desire beside thee. Return unto thy rest, O my soul. The Lord himself is the portion of mine inheritance and of my cup. Thou maintainest my lot. The lines are fallen unto me in pleasant places, yea I have a goodly heritage. I will bless the Lord, who hath given me counsel.”<sup>5</sup> Surely the whole world cannot weigh against the comfort of being able to let all go, and look up—“*Thou art my portion, O Lord.*” For it is as impossible, that his own people can ever be impoverished, as that his own perfections should moulder away. This portion however can never be enjoyed, even by a child of God, unless he who is the essence of it is supreme in the soul—not only above all, but in the place of all. Other objects may be subordinately loved, but of none but himself must we say—“He is *altogether lovely.*”<sup>6</sup> “In all things he must have the preeminence”<sup>7</sup>—One with the Father in our affections, as in his own subsistence.<sup>8</sup> The moment that any rival is allowed to usurp the throne of the heart, we open the door to disappointment and unsatisfied desires.

<sup>1</sup> Luke xvi. 25 ; vi. 24.

<sup>2</sup> Comp. Psalm xvii. 14, 15.

<sup>3</sup> Luke xii. 19, 20.

<sup>4</sup> Da mihi te, Domine.

<sup>5</sup> Psalm lxxiii. 25 ; cxvi. 7 ; xvi. 5—7.

<sup>6</sup> Can. v. 16.

<sup>7</sup> Col. i. 18.

<sup>8</sup> John x. 30.

But if we take the Lord as our "portion," we must take him as our king. "*I have said, that I would keep thy words.*" This view will furnish a complete picture of the Christian's character—taking the Lord as his "portion," and his word as his rule. And what energy for Christian devotedness flows from the enjoyment of our Christian portion! Thus delighting ourselves in the Lord, he gives us our heart's desire,<sup>1</sup> and every desire identifies itself with the exercise of his service. All that we are, and all that we have, is his; cheerfully surrendered as his right, and willingly employed in his work. Thus do we evidence our interest in his salvation; for "*Christ became the author of eternal salvation unto all them that obey him.*"<sup>2</sup>

Reader! Inquire—was my choice of this Divine portion deliberate, free, unreserved? Am I resolved, that it shall be steadfast and abiding? that death itself shall not separate me from the employment of it? Am I ready to receive a Sovereign as well as a Saviour? Oh! let me have a whole Christ for my portion! Oh! let him have a whole heart for his possession. Oh! let me call nothing mine but him.

58. *I intreated thy favour with my whole heart; be merciful unto me according to thy word.*

If we have chosen the Lord for our "portion," we shall "*intreat his favour*" as "*life,*"<sup>3</sup> and "*better than life,*"<sup>4</sup> to our souls. If we have "*said, that we would keep his words,*" we shall still "*intreat his favour*" to strengthen and encourage us in his way. We shall "*intreat it with our whole hearts,*" as

<sup>1</sup> Psalm xxxvii. 4.

<sup>3</sup> Psalm xxx. 5.

<sup>2</sup> Heb. v. 9.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. lxiii. 3.



though we felt our infinite need of it, and were determined to wrestle for it in Jacob's spirit—"I will not let thee go, except thou bless me."<sup>1</sup> If we have known what unspeakable happiness it is to be brought into the favour of God, "by the blood of Christ;"<sup>2</sup> and if "by him also we have access unto that grace wherein we stand,"<sup>3</sup> how shall we prize the sense of Divine favour, the light of our Father's countenance. We shall never be weary of this source of daily enjoyment. It is to us as the light of the sun, which shineth every day with renewed and unabated pleasure. We "joy in God through our Lord Jesus Christ, by whom we have now received the atonement."<sup>4</sup> Mercy, however, is the source of that "*favour which we intreat*;" and the word is the warrant of our expectation—"Be merciful unto us according to thy word." As sinners, we need this "favour." As believers, we "*intreat*" it, in the assurance that praying breath, as the breath of faith, will not be spent in vain. Any indulged indolence, or neglect, or unfaithfulness—relaxing our diligence, and keeping back the "whole heart" from God—will indeed never fail to remove the sunshine from the soul. But the blood of Christ still opens the way of return to the most habitual backslider, even though he may have wandered, as it were, to the ends of the earth. For "if *from thence* thou shalt seek the Lord thy God, thou shalt find him, if thou seek him with *all thine heart and all thy soul*."<sup>5</sup> "*A whole heart*" in seeking the Lord is the seal of the Lord's heart in returning to us—"I will rejoice over them"—saith he—"to do them good; and I will plant them in this land assuredly, *with my whole heart and with my whole soul*."<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Gen. xxxii. 26.<sup>2</sup> Ephes. ii. 13.<sup>3</sup> Rom. v. 1, 2.<sup>4</sup> Ibid. v. 11.<sup>5</sup> Deut. iv. 29.<sup>6</sup> Jer. xxxii. 41.

Reader! if you are a child of God, the favour of God will be to you the "one thing needful."—In other things, you will not venture to choose for yourself; "for who knoweth what is good for man in this life?"<sup>1</sup> But in this choice you will be decided. This grand incomparable desire will fill your heart. This will be to you as the portion of ten thousand worlds. Nothing will satisfy besides.

59. *I thought on my ways, and turned my feet unto thy testimonies.*

How many appear to pass through the world into eternity without a serious "*thought on their ways!*" Multitudes live for the world—forget God and die! This is their history. What their state is, is written as with a sun-beam in the word of truth—"The wicked shall be turned into hell, and *all the nations that forget God.*"<sup>2</sup> To banish reflection is indeed the highway to ruin. "No man repenteth him of his wickedness, saying—*What have I done?*"<sup>3</sup>—this is the character and ruin of an unthinking world. Perhaps one serious thought might be the new birth of the soul to God—the first step of the way to heaven. For when a man is arrested by the power of grace, he is as one awakening out of sleep, lost in solemn and serious thought,—*What am I?*<sup>4</sup> *where am I? what have I been? what have I been doing? I have a soul which is my everlasting all—yet a soul without a Saviour—lost—undone. What is my prospect for its happiness? Behind me is a world of*

<sup>1</sup> Eccles. vi. 12.

<sup>2</sup> Psalm ix. 17.

<sup>3</sup> Jer. viii. 6.

<sup>4</sup> How utterly unmeaning was the celebrated aphorism of antiquity—"Know thyself"—until explained and illustrated by the light of Revelation!

vanity, an empty void. Before me a fearful unknown eternity. Within me an awakened conscience, to remind me of an angry God, and a devouring hell. If I stay here, I perish—If I go forward, I perish—if I go back, and return home to my offended Father, I can but perish,<sup>1</sup> The resolution is formed—“ I will arise,”<sup>2</sup> and fight my way through all difficulties and discouragements to my Father’s house—Thus it is more or less distinctly with every prodigal child of God. “ He comes to himself,” as his first step of return to his God.<sup>3</sup> He “ *thinks on his own ways,*” and in the conviction of his wandering, he “ *turns his feet unto the testimonies of his God.*” And how cheering is it to him to see every hindrance removed, the way tracked with blood, and his Father’s smiles in this way welcoming his return homeward ! It is true—at first his steps may waver, and his eye may see but dimly. But this consideration is the practical exercise of a genuine faith ; and “ *because he considereth, and turneth away from all his transgressions that he hath committed, he shall surely live—he shall not die.*”<sup>4</sup>

But not only is this consideration needed upon the first entrance into the ways of God ; the believer will feel its importance as forming a part of the daily habit of his experience. Nothing but disorder will be found within, except this daily “ *communing with our own hearts*”<sup>5</sup> be maintained. Probably David did not know how far his feet had backslidden from the ways of his God, until this serious consideration of his state brought conviction to his soul—so imperceptible is the declining of the heart from God ! Nor is it a few transient thoughts or resolutions, that will effect this turn of the heart to God. A

<sup>1</sup> Comp. 2 Kings vii. 4.

<sup>2</sup> Luke xv. 18.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. 17.

<sup>4</sup> Ezekiel xviii. 28.

<sup>5</sup> Psalm iv. 4.

man may maintain a fruitless struggle to return to God *for many years in sincerity and earnestness*; while *the simple act of faith in the power and love of Jesus will at once bring him back*. Thus while "*thinking on his ways,*" let him walk in Christ as the way of return—and he will walk in the way of God's testimonies with acceptance and delight. In this spirit of simplicity, he will be ready to listen to the first whisper of the convincing voice of the Spirit, which marks the early steps of secret declension from God.<sup>1</sup> He will also thankfully accept the chastening rod as the Lord's appointed instrument of restoring his wandering children to himself. For so prone are they to turn our feet away from the Lord—so continually are they "turning aside like a deceitful bow,"<sup>2</sup>—and so deaf are they from the constitution of their sinful nature, to the ordinary calls of God, that in love and tender faithfulness to their souls, is he often constrained by the stroke of his heavy hand to arrest them in their career of thoughtlessness, and turn them back to himself. Most suitable then for such a state is the prayer of Basil—'Give me any cross, that may bring me into subjection to thy cross; and save me in spite of myself!'

60. *I made haste, and delayed not to keep thy commandments.*

WITH the sincere penitent no time will be lost between making resolutions and performing them. There is indeed no room for delay. It is a matter of life and death—of eternal life and eternal death.<sup>3</sup> Many a precious soul has been lost by waiting for

<sup>1</sup> See Isaiah xxx. 21.

<sup>2</sup> Psalm lxxviii. 57.

<sup>3</sup> See Deut. xxx. 18.

“a more convenient season”<sup>1</sup>—a period which probably may never arrive, and which the wilful neglect of present opportunity provokes God to put far away. At least no time is so acceptable to God as to-day—To-morrow ruins thousands—To-morrow is another world. “*To-day while it is called to-day—if ye will hear his voice*”<sup>2</sup>—“*make haste and delay not.*” Resolutions, however sincere, and convictions however serious, will “pass away, as the morning cloud and as the early dew,”<sup>3</sup> unless they are carefully cherished and instantly improved. The bonds of iniquity will soon prove too strong for the bonds of your own resolutions; and in the first hour of temptation, convictions left to chance to grow will prove as unable to resist the opposition of the enemy, as were the “seven green withs”—to bind the giant Sampson.<sup>4</sup> If ever delays are dangerous, much more are they in this concern of eternity. If therefore convictions begin to work, instantly yield to their influence. If any worldly or sinful desire is touched, let this be the moment for its crucifixion. If any affection is kindled towards the Saviour, give immediate expression to its voice. If any grace is reviving, let it be called forth into instant duty. This is the best—the only—expedient to fix and detain the motion of the Spirit now striving in the heart; and who knoweth but the improvement of the present advantage may be the moment of victory over difficulties hitherto found insuperable, and may open our path to heaven with less interruption and more steady progress? It is from the neglect of this “*haste,*” that convictions in so many instances alternately ebb and flow so long before they settle in a sound conversion. Indeed it is this instant movement

<sup>1</sup> Acts xxiv. 25.

<sup>2</sup> Hosea vi. 4.

<sup>2</sup> Heb. iv. 7.

<sup>4</sup> Judges xvi. 9.

—“making haste and delaying not”—that marks the principle of the spiritual life. Thus it was with the prodigal. His resolution was no sooner formed than in action. He said—“I will arise and go to my father—and *he arose and came to his father.*”<sup>1</sup> When Matthew heard the voice—“Follow me,—*he left all, rose up and followed him.*”<sup>2</sup> When Zaccheus was called from the top of the sycamore tree—“*Make haste and come down, for to-day I must abide at thy house—he made haste and came down, and received him joyfully.*”<sup>3</sup> Ah! as you prize a hope for eternity; as you wish to “flee from the wrath to come,” and to “flee for refuge to the hope set before you”—beware of smothering early convictions. They may prove the first dawn of eternal day upon the soul—the first visit of the quickening spirit to the heart.—Guard them with unceasing watchfulness. Nourish them with believing prayer. “Exercise” them “unto” practical “godliness.”<sup>4</sup> “Quench not the Spirit.”<sup>5</sup> Let not the spark be extinguished by opposition of the world. Let it not expire for want of the fuel of grace. Let it not lie dormant or inactive. “Stir up the gift of God which is in thee.”<sup>6</sup> Every exercise, every motion, adds grace to grace, increases its vigour, health, and fruitfulness. The more we do, the more we find we can do. The withered hand, whenever stretched forth in obedience to the Saviour’s word, and in dependence on his grace, will never fail of a supply of spiritual strength.<sup>7</sup> Every successive act strengthens the disposition, until a continued succession has formed the habit of the soul, ready

<sup>1</sup> Luke xv. 18—20.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. v. 27, 28.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. xix. 5, 6. Comp. also the example of Paul. Gal. i. 15, 16.

<sup>4</sup> 1 Tim. iv. 7.

<sup>5</sup> 1 Thess. v. 19.

<sup>6</sup> 2 Tim. i. 6.

<sup>7</sup> Mark iii. 5.

and active for the work of the Lord. Thus the Lord works in setting us to work. Therefore think—determine—turn—“*make haste and delay not* ;” and we wish you “*God speed* ;” “*we bless you in the name of the Lord.*”<sup>1</sup>

A word to the believer—Have you any doubts to clear up, any peace to regain in the ways of the Lord? “*Make haste*” to set your heart to the work. Much of the blessings of conviction, and much of the comfortable sense of acceptance, is lost by delay. Much of the freedom of the Lord’s service is sacrificed to sloth and procrastination. The work that is hard to-day, will be harder still to-morrow, by the resistance of this day’s convictions. A greater cost of self-denial, a heavier burden of sorrow, and increasing unfitness for the service of God, will be the issue of delay. Be continually therefore looking for some beam of light to descend, and some influence of grace to flow in from your exalted Head upon your soul; and you shall “*not be disappointed of your hope.*” The love, delight, rejoicing in the Lord, readiness to do, and cheerfulness to suffer in the ways of God—these blessed consolations are the “*hundred-fold,*”<sup>2</sup> which the Saviour has promised as an abundant compensation for all our trials for his sake; and which a simple and vigorous faith will richly supply.

61. *The bunds of the wicked have robbed me ; but I have not forgotten thy law.*

FEW of us perhaps have been literally exposed to the trials to which David here refers;<sup>3</sup> but the lesson to be learnt from his frame of mind under this

<sup>1</sup> Psalm cxxix. 8.

<sup>2</sup> Matt. xix. 29.

<sup>3</sup> See 1 Sam. xxx. 1—3.

calamity is of great importance to all, who profess to have their "treasure in heaven." It teaches us, that faith and love will be put to the trial by worldly troubles; and that only exercised faith will sustain our souls. This faith will enable us instantly to recollect our heavenly portion, and to assure our interest in it, in a remembrance of the law of our God. Had David "forgotten God's law," no other resource of comfort opened before him. But it was ready—substantiating to his mind "the things that were not seen and eternal."<sup>1</sup> We have a New Testament example bearing upon this point, and teaching us, not only how to bear losses, but even how to forget them in the enjoyment of a better portion. See the estimate which St. Paul deliberately made upon this very trial; "Yea, doubtless, and I count all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus my Lord, for whom I have suffered the loss of all things; and do count them but dung, that I may win Christ."<sup>2</sup> The temper of mind under such trials as this, serves indeed most clearly to discover the real bent of the heart. If we are in possession of a spiritual and heavenly portion, we shall bear to be "robbed by the bands of the wicked," and yet "hold fast our profession." David, under this calamity, "encouraged himself in the Lord his God."<sup>3</sup> Job, under this visitation, "fell down upon the ground and worshipped."<sup>4</sup> The mercies indeed we lose are but as a feather, compared with the mercies which we retain. The prospects of the children of God (not to speak of their present privileges) effectually secure them from ultimate loss, even in the spoiling of their worldly all.<sup>5</sup> Thus the early Christians

<sup>1</sup> 2 Cor. iv. 18. Heb. xi. 1.

<sup>4</sup> Job i. 13—17, 20.

<sup>2</sup> Phil. iii. 8.

<sup>3</sup> 1 Sam. xxx. 6.

<sup>5</sup> See Mark x. 29, 30.



suffered “the hands of the wicked to rob them”—  
 “They took joyfully the spoiling of their goods,  
*knowing in themselves that they had in heaven a better  
 and an enduring substance.*”<sup>1</sup> We have indeed little  
 reason to be frightened from religion by the anticipa-  
 tion of the trouble, to which it may expose us. In  
 making exchange of the world for God, and the ser-  
 vices of sin for the ways of heaven, we shall find no  
 room left for regret in life, in death, or in eternity.  
 The darkest hour of the believer is ten thousand  
 times brighter than the brightest day of the ungodly.  
 The hope of the crown will enable us to bear the  
 cross, and to realize its sanctifying support as a mat-  
 ter for unbounded praise. But those who in this world  
 of trouble are utterly ignorant of the all-sufficiency  
 of the Gospel refuge; instead of being driven to it  
 by the gracious visitations of God, are ready to retreat  
 into any hiding place of their own, rather than direct  
 their steps backward to him. Pitiable and desolate  
 as their circumstances of distress must be, surely they  
 are most intensely aggravated by the sullen rebellion  
 of the heart, which refuses to listen to those breathings  
 of the Saviour’s love, that would guide them to him-  
 self, as their sure, and peaceful, and eternal rest!<sup>2</sup>  
 Would that we could persuade them to cast their  
 souls in patience and faith before his blessed cross!<sup>3</sup>  
 The burden of sin, as Bunyan’s pilgrim found, would  
 then drop from their backs. And this burden once  
 removed—other burdens before intolerable would be  
 found comparatively light; nay—all burdens would  
 be removed in the enjoyment of the Christian privi-  
 lege of casting all—sin—care—and trouble—upon  
 Jesus. Contrast the state of destitution without him,

<sup>1</sup> Heb. x. 34.<sup>2</sup> See Matt. xi. 28.<sup>3</sup> 1 Peter v. 7.

with the abundant resources of the people of God. They are in the present possession of a "joy which no man taketh from them;"<sup>1</sup> and they have "laid up treasure in heaven," where the bands of the wicked can never "break through nor steal."<sup>2</sup> Christian! Does not your faith realize a subsistence in things not seen? The only realities in the apprehension of the world are "the things that are seen and are temporal." Your realities are "the things that are not seen and are eternal." Then remember—if you be robbed of your earthly all, your treasure is beyond the reach of harm. You still are able to say—"I have all and abound."<sup>3</sup> You can live splendidly upon your God, though all is beggary around you. The remembrance of the law of your God is an unfailling stay to your soul, and you are ready to acknowledge—"Unless thy law had been my delight, I should then have perished in my affliction."<sup>4</sup>

62. *At midnight I will rise to give thanks unto thee ;  
because of thy righteous judgments.*

THERE was no occasion for the painful restrictions and mortifications of a monastery to oblige this holy man to severe and self-denying observances. Much less was there any desire, by these extraordinary services, to work out a righteousness of his own, to recommend him to the favour of God. His diligence in this heavenly employment was the spontaneous effusion of a heart "filled with the Spirit."<sup>5</sup> "Seven times a day"<sup>6</sup> was not enough for him ; but he must rise "at midnight" to continue his song of praise.

<sup>1</sup> John xvi. 22.

<sup>3</sup> Phil. iv. 18, also 2 Cor. vi. 10.

<sup>2</sup> Eph. v. 18.

<sup>2</sup> Matt. vi. 20.

<sup>4</sup> Verse 92.

<sup>6</sup> See Verse 164.

These hours sometimes had been spent in overwhelming sorrow.<sup>1</sup> Now they were given to the exercise and enjoyment of praise. Indeed it seems to have been his custom habitually to excite the glow of gratitude in his soul by beginning the midnight hour with a review of the manifestations of the goodness of God throughout the day.<sup>2</sup> What a useful example for our imitation! and what a sweet employment for the “wearisome nights,” when the child of sorrow “is full of tossings to and fro unto the dawning of the day!”<sup>3</sup> Often should we *then* understand the suitability of the exhortation—“Let the saints be joyful in glory; *let them sing aloud upon their beds.*”<sup>4</sup> Let us look at another picture of Christian enjoyment, under similar circumstances—“At midnight, Paul and Silas prayed, and sang praises to God,”<sup>5</sup>—“they gave thanks because of his righteous judgments.”

We often complain of our want of spirituality in the divine life—how much our body hinders the ascent of the soul heavenwards—how often drowsiness overcomes our evening communion with our God; the “weakness of the flesh” overpowering the “willingness of the spirit.”<sup>6</sup> But after making all due allowances for constitutional infirmity, it may be well to inquire, how far we are “instant in season and out of season” in the mortification of the flesh.<sup>7</sup> Do we earnestly seek for a heart delighting in heavenly things? The more the flesh is denied for the service of God, the more we shall be elevated for the enjoyment, and realize the privilege, of the work; and, instead of having so often to mourn that our “souls cleave unto

<sup>1</sup> See Psalm lxxvii. 3, 4.

<sup>2</sup> Job vii. 3, 4.

<sup>3</sup> Acts xvi. 25.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. cxxxix. 17, 18.

<sup>5</sup> Psalm cxlix. 5.

<sup>6</sup> Matt. xxvi. 41.

<sup>7</sup> 1 Cor. ix. 27.

the dust,"<sup>1</sup> we shall be able to "mount upwards with eagles' wings,"<sup>2</sup> and even now by anticipation, to take our place before "the throne of God and the Lamb." And need we remark the active influence of self-denial in exercising our graces, and promoting our comfort? Oh! how much more fervent would our prayers be—how much more fruitful in blessings—were they enlivened with more abundant delight in the angelic work of praise.<sup>3</sup> The theme is ever present before us. That which employs the song of heaven should constantly engage our songs on earth—Jesus and his love—the worthiness of the Lamb that was slain—his "power, and riches, and wisdom, and strength, and honour, and glory, and blessing."<sup>4</sup> Midnight wakefulness would be far sweeter than slumber; yea, night itself would be turned into day, were it thus employed in the grateful recollection of "*the judgments of God*," as manifested in the glory of the Saviour.<sup>5</sup> Lord, tune my heart to thy praise—and then no time will be unseasonable for this blessed employment. Time that is redeemed from sleep will be an antepast of the restless service of heaven.<sup>6</sup>

63. *I am a companion of all them that fear thee, and of them that keep thy precepts.*

THOSE "*that fear the Lord*" will ever be identified with "*those who keep his precepts*"<sup>7</sup> as the child testifies his filial fear by cheerful and implicit obedience to his father's will. They are then the Lord's people; and union with the Lord will naturally

<sup>1</sup> Verse 25.

<sup>2</sup> Isaiah xl. 31.

<sup>3</sup> Baxter.

<sup>4</sup> Rev. v. 12.

<sup>5</sup> See Ibid. xv. 3, 4.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid. iv. 8.

<sup>7</sup> Compare Psalm ciii. 17, 18.

form a bond of union with them. Their identity of taste and pursuits will bind them to each other with a cord of love and fellowship, that "is not quickly broken."<sup>1</sup> Perhaps, however, here the Christian may be occasionally called to some sacrifice of his own taste and inclination. The worldly society of his own sphere may be of a more refined and intelligent character, and more accordant to the cast of his own mind. But will he not, or ought he not to say— "Surely the fear of God is not in this place;"<sup>2</sup> and "should I love them that hate the Lord?"<sup>3</sup> It would be well that Christians living in close, and to a certain degree necessary, contact with the world, should subject their hearts to an evening scrutiny on this subject—'Have I felt fellowship of spirit<sup>4</sup> with the world to-day? Has the society of this day refreshed my soul? Has it raised my heart to spiritual things? Has it exercised a watchful temper? Or has it not rather "quenched the spirit" of prayer, and thrown me back from communion with God?' The duties of our profession, or the leadings of providence, bring us indeed into unavoidable connexion with those, who "have no fear of God before their eyes." Nor are we called to affect a sullen silence, or to violate the rules of courtesy<sup>5</sup> in our attempts to force religion upon their attention. But such men, whatever be their attractions, will not be the companions of our choice.—To feel fellowship with them, is to "remove the ancient land-mark;"<sup>6</sup> to forget the broad line of separation between us and them; and to venture into the atmosphere of most imminent danger. If indeed our hearts were ascending, like a flame of fire, with a natural motion heavenwards, and

<sup>1</sup> Eccles. iv. 12.<sup>2</sup> Gen. xx. 11.<sup>3</sup> 2 Chron. xix. 2.<sup>4</sup> See 2 Cor. vi. 14. 15. <sup>5</sup> See 1 Pet. iii. 8. <sup>6</sup> Prov. xxii. 28.

carrying with them all in their way, it would be a matter of little importance to ourselves, who might be the companions of our walk. But so deadening to our spiritual constitution is the conversation of the men of this world, (however commanding their talents, or however interesting their topics) that even, if we have been just before enlivened by the high privileges of communion with God, the free and self-indulgent interchange of their society will benumb our spiritual powers, and quickly freeze them again. To under-rate therefore the privileged association with "*them that fear God,*" is to incur—not only a most awful responsibility in the sight of God, but also a most serious hazard to our own souls. If then we are not ashamed to confess ourselves Christians, let us not shrink from walking in fellowship with Christians. Even if they should exhibit some repulsive features of character, they bear the image of him, whom we profess to love inexpressibly and incomparably above all. They will be our companions in an eternal home: they ought therefore to be our brothers now. How sweet, and holy, and heavenly, is this near relation to them in our common Lord! Well may we consent to his judgment, who pronounced "the righteous to be more excellent than his neighbour"<sup>1</sup> since those who have tasted the benefit of Christian communion have found it beyond all price. "Iron sharpeneth iron."<sup>2</sup> If then "the iron be blunt," this will be one of the best means of "whetting the edge."<sup>3</sup> The most established Christians gladly acknowledge the sensible refreshment derived from this union of heart.<sup>4</sup> It is marked in the word of God as one of the channels of the communication of heavenly

<sup>1</sup> Prov. xii. 26.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. xxvii. 17.

<sup>3</sup> See Eccl. x. 10.

<sup>4</sup> Comp. Acts xxviii. 15. Rom. i. 11, 12. 2 Cor. vii. 6, 7.

wisdom<sup>1</sup>—as a feature in the character of the citizens of Zion<sup>2</sup>—and as that disposition, which is distinguished with manifest tokens of the Saviour's presence,<sup>3</sup> and will finally be crowned with the special seal of remembrance at the great day—"They *that feared the Lord*, spake often one to another; and the Lord *hearkened and heard*" it; "and a book of remembrance was written before him for them that feared the Lord, and that thought upon his name. And they *shall be mine*, saith the Lord of Hosts, in that day, when I make up my jewels."<sup>4</sup>

64. *The earth, O Lord, is full of thy mercy; teach me thy statutes.*

WHAT a picture does the earth present on every side—"full of the mercy of the Lord!" How refreshing is the prospect to a spiritual eye! What an excitement to praise!—"O Lord, how manifold are thy works! in wisdom hast thou made them all. The earth is full of thy riches. The eyes of all wait upon thee, and thou givest them their meat in due season. Thou openest thine hand, and satisfiest the desire of every living thing."<sup>5</sup> And what an encouragement does the contemplation of the Lord's mercy in providence afford to the exercise of faith, in the expectancy of spiritual privileges—"O Lord! thou preservest man and beast. How excellent is thy loving-kindness, O God! *therefore* the children of men put their trust under the shadow of thy wing. They shall be abundantly satisfied with the fatness

<sup>1</sup> Prov. xiii. 20.

<sup>2</sup> Psalm xv. 1, 4. Comp. Psalm xvi. 3, and especially 1 John iii. 14.

<sup>3</sup> Luke xxiv. 15, 32.

<sup>4</sup> Mal. iii. 16, 17.

<sup>5</sup> Psalm civ. 24; cxlv. 15, 16.

of thy house; and thou shalt make them drink of the river of thy pleasures.”<sup>1</sup> ‘As thou dost largely bestow thy blessings upon all creatures according to their nature and condition, so I do desire the spiritual blessings of the lively light of thy law and word, which are fitting and convenient for the being and happiness of my soul.’<sup>2</sup> As an ignorant sinner,—“what I see not, teach thou me.”<sup>3</sup> “*Teach me thy statutes*”—that which thou hast appointed as the way of duty, and the path to glory—that path which I am utterly unable to discover, or when discovered, to walk in, without the help of thy grace. And indeed the hearts of his people are the vessels, into which the Lord is continually pouring more and more of himself, until they shall “be filled with all the fulness of God.”<sup>4</sup> Every good, according to its character and degree, is diffusive. And thus the goodness or mercy of God is represented as pervading the whole universe of his creation, and more especially filling the hearts of his people. It is natural, plentiful—free—communicative.<sup>5</sup> Yet none but a believer will understand how to use the plea which is here employed. The mercy that he sees on every side, is to him a pledge and earnest of that mercy which his soul needs within. The world indeed in its present fallen state, when seen through the medium of pride and discontent, exhibits a picture of misery, not of

<sup>1</sup> Psalm xxxvi. 6—8.

<sup>2</sup> Diodati. ‘It is worthy of special notice, how often, and in what varied connections, David in this Psalm prays to be taught the statutes of God, though he seems to have been more intimately acquainted with the sacred oracles, as then extant, than almost any other man; but he knew that divine teaching alone could enable him rightly to understand the scriptures, and to apply general rules to all the variety of particular cases which occurred in the course of his life.’—*Scott*.

<sup>3</sup> Job xxxiv. 32.

<sup>4</sup> Eph. iii. 19.

<sup>5</sup> Verse 68.



mercy; and only ministers occasion for complaint against the Creator. But the believer—feeling the infinite and eternal desert of sin—cannot but know that the lowest exercise of goodness in God is an act of free undeserved mercy. No wonder then that he sees mercy in every thing—in every part of the universe of God—a world “*full of mercy.*” The very food we eat, our raiment, our habitations, the contrivances for our comfort, are not mere displays of goodness, but manifestations of mercy. Having forfeited all claim upon the smallest consideration of God, there could have been no just ground of complaint, had all these blessings been made occasions of suffering instead of comfort and indulgence. And then the question naturally recurs, and to a spiritual mind will never weary by its recurrence—Whence flows all this mercy? Oh! it is delightful indeed to answer such an inquiry—delightful to contemplate him, “in whom” we are not only “blessed with all spiritual blessings,”<sup>1</sup> but who is also the medium through which our temporal comforts are conveyed to us. How sweet to eye these mercies, as bought with the most precious blood that ever was known in the world, and to mark the prints of the nails of our crucified Friend stamped upon the least of them! We allow it to add a relish to our enjoyments, that we can consider them as provided by some beloved friend; and should not our mercies be doubly sweet in the remembrance of that munificent Friend, who purchased them for us so dearly, who bestows them upon us so richly, yea, who gives himself with them all?

Have we heard of this mercy of God? And do

<sup>1</sup> Ephesians i. 3.

we feel the need of it for ourselves—for every moment? Then let us apply to the throne of grace in the gospel way of acceptance and access. Let us go to the King (as Benhadad's servants to the king of Israel<sup>1</sup>) in the spirit of self-condemnation and faith. Our acceptance does not depend (as in the case referred to) upon a "peradventure;" but it rests upon the sure word of promise—"Him that cometh to me, *I will in no wise cast out.*"<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Compare 1 Kings xx. 31.

<sup>2</sup> John vi. 37.

## PART IX.

65. *Thou hast dealt well with thy servant, O Lord, according unto thy word.*

PERHAPS David is here acknowledging the Lord's answer to his prayer—"Deal bountifully with thy servant."<sup>1</sup>—"Thou hast dealt well with thy servant, O Lord, according unto thy word." And who among us has not daily reason to make the same acknowledgment? Even in those trials, when we have almost been disposed to suspect the Lord of dealing hardly with us, a clearer view of his judgments, and a more simple dependence upon his faithfulness and love, will rebuke our impatience and unbelief, and encourage our trust in God.<sup>2</sup> Subsequent experience probably altered Jacob's hasty view of the Lord's dealings with him. In a moment of peevishness, the recollection of the supposed death of a beloved son and the threatened bereavement of another, tempted him to say—"All these things are against me."<sup>3</sup> At a brighter period of his day, when clouds were beginning to disperse, we hear that the spirit of Jacob revived—"And Jacob said, *It is enough*; Joseph my

<sup>1</sup> Verse 17.

<sup>2</sup> "If all the sad losses, trials, sicknesses, infirmities, griefs, heaviness, and inconstancy of the creature be expounded to be, as I am sure they are, the rods of the jealousy of a Father in heaven, contending with all your lovers on earth; though there were millions of them for your love, to fetch it home to heaven, single, unmixed, you will forgive, (if we may use that word) every rod of God, and "not let the sun go down upon your wrath" against any messenger of your afflicting and correcting Father."—Rutherford's Letters.

<sup>3</sup> Genesis xlii. 36.

son is yet alive, I will go and see him before I die.”<sup>1</sup> And when his evening sun was going down almost without a cloud, he was ready with a yet more clear acknowledgment of the faithfulness of his gracious God — “By faith Jacob, when he was dying, blessed both the sons of Joseph.”<sup>2</sup> And what had he then to say, but to retract the language of his former sinful impatience? — “God before whom my fathers, Abraham and Isaac, did walk,—the God which fed me all my life long, unto this day,—*the Angel which redeemed me from all evil, bless the lads.*”<sup>3</sup> This surely was in the true spirit of the acknowledgment — “*Thou hast dealt well with thy servant, O Lord, according to thy word.*”

And how is it that any of us have ever harboured a suspicion of unbelief? Has God in any one instance falsified his promise? Has the vision failed to come at the end? Has it ever “lied?”<sup>4</sup> Has he not “confirmed his promise by an oath,” so that we might have “two immutable things” as the ground of “strong consolation?”<sup>5</sup> If we have faith and patience to wait, “in the mount the Lord shall be seen.”<sup>6</sup> “All things” may seem to be “against us,” at the very time when under the wonder-working hand of God they are “working together for our good.”<sup>7</sup> When we “are in heaviness through manifold temptations,” and we discover a “needs be” for it all, and “the trial of faith is found unto praise and honour and glory”<sup>8</sup>—have we not cause to say — “*Thou hast dealt well with thy servant, O Lord?*” And when we begin to reap “the peaceable fruits of righteousness,”<sup>9</sup> from the discipline of our Father’s school, must we not again repeat the

<sup>1</sup> Gen. xlv. 27, 28.

<sup>2</sup> Heb. xi. 21.

<sup>3</sup> Gen. xlviii. 15, 16.

<sup>4</sup> Hab. ii. 3.

Heb. vi. 17, 18.

<sup>6</sup> Gen. xxii. 14. See Scott in loco.

Rom. viii. 28.

<sup>8</sup> 1 Peter i. 6, 7.

<sup>9</sup> Heb. xii. 11.

acknowledgment? And indeed under every circumstance, however afflictive, ought this testimony to be given.<sup>1</sup> Why not in the very midst of "heaviness?" Why must the believer wait till he come out of it, to own the loving kindness of his God? The power of faith has enabled many, and would enable him, to "glorify God in the fires;"<sup>2</sup> to "trust" him, even when "walking in darkness, and having no light;"<sup>3</sup> and to acknowledge him to "*have dealt well with him,*" even in his chastening dispensations.

But if he doubts the reasonableness of this acknowledgment, then let him endeavour to take up different language. Let him, when suffering under trial, attempt to say—'Lord, thou hast dealt ill with thy servant; thou hast not kept thy word.' If in a moment of unbelief his impatient heart, like Jacob's, could harbour such a dishonourable suspicion, his conscience would soon smite him with conviction. What! shall I—who am "called out of darkness into marvellous light"—shall I, who am rescued from slavery and death, and brought into a glorious state of liberty and life, complain? Shall I—who have been redeemed at so great a price, and who have a right to "all the promises of God in Christ Jesus,"<sup>4</sup> and who am now an "heir of God and joint heir with Christ"<sup>5</sup>—murmur at my Father's will? Alas! that my heart should prove so foolish—so weak—so ungrateful! Lord! I would acknowledge with thankfulness and yet with humiliation—"Thou hast dealt well with thy servant, according to thy word." But if these acknowledgments are honourable to God and sup-

<sup>1</sup> Verses 71, 75. "In every thing (*therefore including affliction*) by prayer and supplication, *with thanksgiving,*" &c. Phil. iv. 6. Compare also 1 Thess. v. 18.

<sup>2</sup> Isaiah xxiv. 15.

<sup>4</sup> 2 Cor. i. 20.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. l. 10.

<sup>5</sup> Rom. viii. 17.

porting to our own faith, how many sweet occasions of calling to mind the Lord's mercies are lost by our own neglect! Were we habitually to mark them for future remembrance, we should be surprised to see how their numbers would multiply, till we were ready to say—"If I should count them, they are more in number than the sand."<sup>1</sup> And truly such recollections would come up as a sweet savour to God "by Christ Jesus;"<sup>2</sup> while they would serve to enhance every common as well as every special mercy—"Bless the Lord, O my soul, and *all that is within me* bless his holy name, and forget not all his benefits."<sup>3</sup>

66. *Teach me good judgment and knowledge; for I have believed thy commandments.*

THIS prayer and plea of David illustrates the nature of the principle of faith, as ever ready implicitly to receive the Record of God, and habitually supplicating Divine instruction. The recollections just brought to mind of the Lord's faithful and gracious dealings with his people will always excite to prayer for suitable blessings. And no blessings are more suitable than "*good judgment and knowledge*"—"knowledge" of ourselves, of our Saviour, of the way of obedience—and "*good judgment*" to direct and apply this knowledge to some valuable end. These two parts of our intellectual furniture have a most important connexion and dependence upon each other. "*Knowledge*" is the speculative perception of general truth. "*Judgment*" is the practical application of it to the heart and conduct. No school, but the school of Christ—no teaching, but the teaching of the Spirit,

<sup>1</sup> Psalm cxxxix. 18.

<sup>2</sup> Heb. xiii. 15.

<sup>3</sup> Psalm ciii. 1, 2.

can ever give "this good judgment and knowledge." Solomon asks it for himself<sup>1</sup>—Paul for his people.<sup>2</sup> Both direct us to God as the sole fountain and author of these precious gifts.<sup>3</sup> Much indeed do we need these blessings in the study of the word of God. In a field of such vast extent we should not satisfy ourselves with a narrow compass; but should be grasping a distinct and extended survey of those truths, which are so intimately connected with our way of acceptance and walk before God. From the want of an accurate and enlarged view of Scriptural truth arise many of those doubts, discouragements, and fears, that perplex the minds of sincere Christians—many of their mistaken apprehensions of important doctrines—and much also of their coldness and backslidings of heart and conduct.

Perhaps the Christian, whose mind is cast in a tender and sensitive mould, could not utter a more suitable prayer than this. A scrupulous conscience is one of the most active and successful enemies to his established peace and quietness.<sup>4</sup> The faculty of conscience par

<sup>1</sup> 1 Kings iii. 9.

<sup>2</sup> Phil. i. 9, 10. Col. i. 9.

<sup>3</sup> Prov. ii. 6. 1 Cor. i. 5. 2 Tim. i. 7. It is recorded of one of the Reformers, that when he had acquitted himself in a public disputation with great credit to his Master's cause, a friend begged to see the notes, which he had been observed to write, supposing that he had taken down the arguments of his opponents, and sketched the substance of his own reply. Greatly was he surprised to find that his notes consisted simply of these ejaculatory petitions—'More light, Lord,—more light,—more light!' And how fully was the true spirit of prayer compressed and illustrated in these short aspirations! Could they fail of success? "If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not; and it shall be given him." James i. 5. Greenham, being asked his judgment of some important matters,—answered—"Sir, neither am I able to speak, nor you to hear; for we have not prayed. I may indeed talk, and you may answer as natural men; but we are not now prepared, to confer as children of God." Works, p. 19.

<sup>4</sup> 'Scruple,' as Bishop Taylor tersely observes, 'is a little stone

takes with every other power of man of the injury of the fall; and therefore, with all its intelligence, honesty, and power, is liable to misconception. Like a defect of vision, it often displaces objects; and in apparently conflicting duties—that which touches the feeling, or accords with the temper, is preferred to one, which, though more remotely viewed, really possessed a higher claim. Thus it pronounces its verdict from the predominance of feeling, rather than from the exercise of judgment—more from an indistinct perception of the subject presented to the mind, than from a simple immediate reference “to the law and testimony.” Again—matters of trivial moment are often insisted upon to the neglect of important principles.<sup>1</sup> External points of offence are more considered than the habitual mortification of the inward principle. Conformity to the world in dress and appearance is marked with stronger censure than the general spirit of worldliness in the temper and conduct of *outward non-conformists*; while *the spirit of separation from the world (which may exist in a somewhat wider range of Christian liberty than the narrow perception of some professors has conceived<sup>2</sup>)* is totally disregarded. Thus are non-essentials often confounded with fundamentals—things indifferent with things unlawful, from a narrow misconception of what is directly forbidden

in the foot. If you set it on the ground, it hurts you. If you hold it up, you cannot go forward. It is a trouble, when trouble is over; a doubt, when doubts are resolved: a little party behind the hedge, when the main army is broken and cleared; and when conscience is instructed in its way, and girt for action, a light trifling reason, or an absurd fear hinders it from beginning the journey, or proceeding in the way, or resting at the journey's end.' Duc. Dubitant. Book I. Chap. vi. See Calvin's lively description of scrupulosity in Scott's Analysis of his Institutes.—Continuation of Milner, iii. 563.

<sup>1</sup> Col. ii. 18.

<sup>2</sup> See 1 Cor. viii. 4, 7.



and allowed.<sup>1</sup> Conscience therefore cannot be safely trusted without the light of the word of God; and most important is the prayer—“*Teach me good judgment and knowledge.*”

The exercises of this state of feeling are both endless and causeless. In the well-intended endeavour to guard against a devious track, the mind is constantly harassed with an over-anxious inquiry, whether the right path is accurately discovered; and thus at once the pleasure and the progress of the journey are materially hindered. The influence therefore of this morbid sensibility is strenuously to be resisted. It renders the strait way more strait. It retards the work of grace in the soul. It is usually connected with self-righteousness. It savours of, and tends to produce, hard thoughts of God. It damps our cheerfulness in his service, and unfits us for the duty of the present moment. What however is more than all to be deprecated, is, that it multiplies sin; or, to speak more clearly, it superinduces another species of sin, besides the actual transgression of the law of God. For opposition to the dictates of conscience, in any particular, is sin, even though the act itself may be allowed by the law of God. We may therefore sin in the act of doing good, or in obedience to the liberty and enjoyment of the gospel, as well as in the allowed transgression of the sacred law. Indeed under the bondage of a scrupulous conscience we seem to be entangled in the sad necessity of sinning. *The dictates of conscience, even when grounded upon misconception, are authoritative.*<sup>2</sup> Listening to its suggestions may be sinning against the liberty wherewith Christ has made us “free,” and in

<sup>1</sup> Measuring actions by atoms is the way—not to govern, but to disorder—conscience.’ Bishop Taylor, *ut supra*.

<sup>2</sup> See Rom. xiv. 14. “To him that esteemeth any thing to be unclean (though clean by the express appointment of God.” Acts x. 9—15. 1 Tim. iv. 3—5, and only “unclean” therefore by the misconception

which we are commanded to “stand fast.”<sup>1</sup> Resistance to its voice is disobedience to God’s vicegerent, and therefore, in a qualified sense at least, disobedience to God himself. And thus sin is committed, even when that which conscience condemns may be innocent.<sup>2</sup>

The evil of a scrupulous conscience may be traced to a diseased temperament of body, to a naturally weak understanding, or to the unfavourable influence of early prejudice. The faith, though weak, is sincere; and the sin, such as it is, is a sin of infirmity, calling for our pity, forbearance, prayer, and help. In a majority of instances, however, wilful ignorance, false shame that will not inquire, or an obstinate and pertinacious adherence to deep-rooted opinion, is the source of the disease. Now such persons must be roused, even though the attempt to rouse them should be attended with the hazard of wounding the conscience of the more tenderly scrupulous. But as the one class decidedly sin, and the other too frequently indulge their infirmity, the excitement will probably not be without its ultimate benefit to both. We would suggest then to both the importance of having the conscience enlightened—and seeking “a right judgment in all things”—by a more diligent “search in the Scriptures”—by “seeking the law at the mouth of the priest”<sup>3</sup>—and, above all, by earnest prayer with the Psalmist—“*Teach me good judgment and knowledge.*” If “whatsoever is not of faith is sin,” then the only prospect of the removal of the doubt will be

*of conscience*) “to him it is unclean”—i. e.—he must not touch it upon the ground of conscience—though the Gospel allowed the use of it, and it was an infringement of Christian liberty to abstain from it. Thus did his ignorance make to himself an occasion of sin.

<sup>1</sup> Gal. v. 1, with iv. 9, 10.

<sup>2</sup> Compare Rom. xiv. 20—23.

<sup>3</sup> Mal. ii. 7. See the example of the primitive church. Acts xv. 1, 2.

increase of faith, to be sought and expected as at the first—"by hearing, and hearing by the word of God."<sup>1</sup> It may perhaps be true that "there is not in every one this knowledge;"<sup>2</sup> yet the exhortation speaks alike to all—"Grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."<sup>3</sup> Indeed, we cannot altogether discharge the most favourable symptoms of scrupulosity (except where the disease originates in external causes) from the guilt of wilful ignorance; because none can strictly be said sincerely to ask for "*good judgment and knowledge*," who do not diligently improve all means of obtaining it. If therefore the scrupulous shrink from honestly seeking the resolution of their difficulties in private conferences (where they are to be had) with ministers or experienced Christians, so far they may be considered as wilfully ignorant. We know our duty—to "bear with their infirmities;"<sup>4</sup> but we know also, that, hard as their bondage is, no other relief can be expected but in the way of increased diligence, humility, and prayer. Under any hesitation concerning the path of duty, let them therefore wait, inquire, and pray, until their way be made plain. Having done this, let them act according to their conscience, allowing nothing that it condemns, neglecting nothing which it requires. The responsibility of error (should error be eventually detected) will not be—the too implicit following of the guidance of conscience—but the want of due care and diligence for its more clear illumination. Generally, however, the rule will apply—"If thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light."<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Rom. x. 17.

<sup>2</sup> 1 Cor. viii. 7.

<sup>3</sup> 2 Peter iii. 18.

<sup>4</sup> Rom. xv. 1; xv. 1.

<sup>5</sup> Matt. vi. 22. Comp. Prov. xxiv. 5. For a similar view of this case, see Baxter's Christian Directory, Book i. Chap. iii. The sacrifices appointed for sins of ignorance under the law, (Lev. iv.)

But, besides the scrupulous conscience, the imperfectly enlightened conscience presents a case equally to be deprecated. Often does it charge the incessant variations of feeling to a sinful source, when they have really originated in bodily indisposition, or accidental influence of temptation. Sins of infirmity are confounded with sins of indulgence; occasional with habitual transgressions of duty. Only a part of the character is brought under cognizance; and while short comings or surprisals are justly condemned, yet the influence of contrition, faith, love, and watchfulness are passed by unnoticed. Thus the gospel becomes the very reverse of the appointment of its gracious Author.<sup>1</sup> It brings ashes for beauty, mourning for the oil of joy, and the spirit of heaviness for the garment of praise. If this evil is "not a sin unto death," it is a sore evil under the sun, which may often give occasion for the prayer—"Teach me good judgment and knowledge;" that, in the path of simplicity of faith, I may be blessed with a tender conscience, and be delivered from the bondage of a scrupulous, and from the perplexity of an unenlightened, conscience. Let my heart never condemn me where it ought not. Let it never fail to condemn me where it ought.

Alas! how does our indistinct perception of the blessing of this "*good judgment and knowledge*" restrain our prayer for the light of the Spirit of God! The loveliness, glory, and heavenly character of this light is what the natural "eye hath not seen, and cannot see." Let us cry for this with deeper earnestness, and more patient waiting upon God. Its blessed

mark God's sense of this case; while the frequent breaches of Christian unity and forbearance arising from it may well justify this extended consideration of it.

<sup>1</sup> Compare Isaiah lxi. 3.

influence flows unceasingly in increasing knowledge and judgment. It is a treasury which does not spend by giving. Here we may ask to the utmost extent of our wants, and "in full assurance of faith."—But this faith is the principle of Gospel obedience. Walking therefore in "the obedience of faith"—"believing God's commandments" as well as his promises; convinced of their perfection, acknowledging their obligations, loving them and living in them, we shall "come to full age" in the knowledge of the Gospel, and "by reason of use have our senses exercised to discern good and evil."<sup>1</sup>

67. *Before I was afflicted I went astray; but now I have kept thy word.*

THE seductive temptations of a prosperous state, and the too successful hindrances, which it offers to Christian progress, render the condition of the gay and thoughtless among us far more to be dreaded than to be envied. Should the Christian, by the appointment of God, be thrown into this atmosphere of danger, he will feel the prayer that is so often put into his lips most peculiarly expressive of his need—'In all time of our wealth—Good Lord! deliver us!'<sup>2</sup> A time of wealth is indeed a time of especial need—such mighty power does it give to Satan's temptations, while at the same time it weakens our perception of their power. Many and afflicting are the instances recorded of its baneful influence on the Lord's people<sup>3</sup>—while its unmitigated curse in the

<sup>1</sup> Heb. v. 14.

<sup>2</sup> Litany.

<sup>3</sup> The histories of David, 1 Chron. xxi. 1—4; Solomon, 1 Kings xi. 1—8; Uzziah, 2 Chron. xxvi. 16; and Hezekiah, 2 Chron. xxxii. 25—32, will readily occur to the mind.

experience of the ungodly is written as with a sunbeam for our warning—"When Jeshurun waxed fat, he kicked. I spake unto thee in thy prosperity; but thou saidst, I will not hear."<sup>1</sup> But how awful will be the period, when the question shall speak to the conscience with all the poignancy of self-conviction—"What fruit had ye then in those things whereof ye are now ashamed?" What is the end of this flowery path? "Death!"<sup>2</sup> "Surely thou didst set them in slippery places: thou castest them down into destruction. How are they brought into desolation as in a moment! They are utterly consumed with terrors!"<sup>3</sup> "The prosperity of fools shall destroy them."<sup>4</sup> We cannot therefore forbear to mark the combined wisdom and love manifested in our Saviour's allotment for his people—"In the world ye shall have tribulation."<sup>5</sup> This is the gracious rod, by which he scourges back his prodigal children to himself. This is the wise discipline, by which he preserves them from being poisoned with the sweetness of carnal allurements, and keeps their hearts in a simple direction towards himself, as the well-spring of their everlasting joy. With all of them this one method has been pursued. All have been taught in one school. All have known the power of affliction in some of its varied forms of inward conflict or outward trouble; and the experience, derived from this source, has given abundant evidence, that the pains bestowed upon them have not been in vain. "Now"—is each of them ready to say—"Now have I kept thy word." I never prized it before. I could indeed scarcely be said to know it. I never understood its comfort, until

<sup>1</sup> Deut. xxxii. 15. Jer. xxii. 21.

<sup>3</sup> Psalm lxxiii. 18, 19.

<sup>2</sup> Rom. vi. 21.

<sup>4</sup> Prov. i. 32.

<sup>5</sup> John xvi. 33. Acts xiv. 22.

affliction expounded it to me. I never till now saw its suitableness to my case.' Thus it was with Manasseh, "when in affliction he besought the Lord, and humbled himself greatly before the Lord God of his fathers."<sup>1</sup> Thus also in affliction the Lord "heard Ephraim bemoaning himself."<sup>2</sup> The same eye, under the same circumstances, now beheld Israel "seeking him early,"<sup>3</sup> and the forlorn wandering child casting a wishful, penitent look towards his Father's house, as if the sinful pleasures, that had enticed his heart from home, were now embittered to his soul.<sup>4</sup>

But what an heightened aggravation of guilt, when these special and choicest mercies fail of their gracious end—when vanity, worldliness, and sin reign as before with uncontrolled sway! Ah! when sinners are unhumbled "under the mighty hand of God"—when they are afflicted, and not purged by affliction—when it is said of them—"They received not correction"<sup>5</sup>—it seems to be the forerunner of that tremendous judgment—"Why should ye be stricken any more?"<sup>6</sup>

Heavenly Father! keep thy poor weak erring child from this fearful doom. Let not that measure of prosperity, which thou mayest be pleased to vouchsafe, prove my curse. But especially let every cross, every affliction, which thou art pleased to mingle in my cup, conform me more to my Saviour's image, restrain my heart from its daily wanderings, endear thy holy ways and word to my soul, and give me sweeter anticipations of that blessed home, where I shall never wander more, but find my eternal happiness in "*keeping thy word.*"

<sup>1</sup> 2 Chron. xxxiii. 12. Comp. Dan. iv. 36, 37.

<sup>2</sup> Jer. xxxi. 18, 19.

<sup>3</sup> Hos. v. 15; vi. 1, 2.

<sup>4</sup> Luke xv. 16, 17.

<sup>5</sup> Zeph. iii. 2.

<sup>6</sup> Isa. i. 5.

68. *Thou art good and doest good; teach me thy statutes.*

THE blessed effects of chastisement, as a special instance of the Lord's goodness, might naturally lead to an acknowledgment of his general goodness, in his own character, and in his unwearied dispensations of love. Judging in unbelieving haste of his providential and gracious dealings, feeble sense imagines a frown, when the eye of faith discerns a smile, upon his face; and therefore in proportion as faith is exercised in the review of the past, and the experience of the present, we shall be prepared with the ascription of praise—*"Thou art good."* This is the true and genuine character of God. He is good—He is goodness.—Good in himself—good in his essence—good in the highest degree. All the names of God are comprehended in this one of *"Good."*<sup>1</sup> 'All the acts of God are nothing else but the effluxes of his goodness, distinguished by several names according to the object it is exercised about. When he confers happiness without merit, it is grace. When he bestows happiness against merit it is mercy. When he bears with provoking rebels, it is long-suffering. When he performs his promise, it is truth. When he commiserates a distressed person, it is pity. When he supplies an indigent person, it is bounty. When he succours an innocent person, it is righteousness. And when he pardons a penitent person, it is mercy. All summed

<sup>1</sup> The revelation of the "goodness" of God was made to Moses in direct answer to his prayer—"I beseech thee, show me thy glory"—evidently marking his "goodness" to be not a single attribute, or a display of any particular feature of the Divine character, but rather to consist in the combined exercise of all his perfections. Exod. xxxiii. 18, 19, with xxxiv. 5—7.



up in this one name of Goodness.—None so communicatively good as God. As the notion of God includes goodness, so the notion of goodness includes diffusiveness. Without goodness he would cease to be a Deity; and without diffusiveness he would cease to be good. The being good is necessary to the being God. For goodness is nothing else in the notion of it but a strong inclination to do good, either to find or to make an object, wherein to exercise itself, according to the propension of its own nature. And it is an inclination of communicating itself, not for its own interest, but for the good of the object it pitcheth upon. Thus God is good by nature; and his nature is not without activity. He acts conveniently with his own nature. “*Thou art good, and doest good.*”<sup>1</sup> How easily an acknowledgment of this kind is excited towards an earthly friend! Yet who has not daily cause to complain of the coldness and langour of his affections towards his God? It would be a sweet morning’s reflection to recollect some of the innumerable instances, in which the goodness of God has been most distinctly marked; to trace them in their peculiar application to our own need; and above all to mark, not only the source from which they come, but the channel through which they flow. A view of covenant love does indeed make the goodness of God to shine with inexpressible brightness “in the face of Jesus Christ;”<sup>2</sup> and often, when the heart is conscious of backsliding, does the contemplation of this “*goodness,*” under the influence of the Spirit, prove the Divinely appointed means of “leading us to repentance.”<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Charnock’s Works, vol. i. 581, 585, 588. For another exquisite view (parallel and in some particulars identical with Charnock) of this ‘perfecting perfection, which crowns and consummates all the rest.’—See Howe’s Works, 8vo. Edit. 1822, viii. pp. 107—114.

<sup>2</sup> 2 Cor. iv. 6.

<sup>3</sup> Rom. ii. 4.

But praise will always give encouragement to prayer. "*Thou art good, and doest good.*" Then give me the good I need—Give me this instance of thy goodness—"Teach me thy statutes." Thus should our views of Divine goodness establish our habit of dependence upon the Lord for every needful blessing, and among the rest, for the blessing of Divine teaching, which indeed is connected with this feature of the Divine character.<sup>1</sup> Twice before had the Psalmist sent up this prayer and plea.<sup>2</sup> Yet, though probably the carnal taste may be weary of the repetition, he seems to make the supplication ever new by the freshness and vehemency of his desires. And let me ever make it new by the remembrance of that one display of goodness, which casts every other manifestation into the shade, constituting of itself an entire and complete mirror of infinite and everlasting goodness—"God so loved the world, that he gave his only-begotten Son."<sup>3</sup> What can I say to this—but "*Thou art good, and doest good.*" What may I not then expect from thee—"Teach me thy statutes"—Teach me the revelation of thyself—Teach me the knowledge of thy Son. For "this is life eternal, that I might know thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent."<sup>4</sup>

69. *The proud have forged a lie against me; but I will keep thy precepts with my whole heart.*

HE, who "is a liar and the father of it,"<sup>5</sup>—how readily does he put it into the hearts of his children to "*forge lies against*" the children of God! But all is overruled by the ever-watchful care and providence

<sup>1</sup> Psalm xxv. 8.

<sup>2</sup> Verses 12, 64.

<sup>3</sup> John iii. 16.

<sup>4</sup> Ib. xvii. 3.

<sup>5</sup> Ib. viii. 44.

of God for the eventual good of his church. Thus the insincere are frightened by the cross, and removed out of the way, while the power of faith is displayed to the world in the steadfastness of his own people. It is a delightful source of encouragement in this fiery trial to take off the eye from the objects of sense, and to fix it upon Jesus. And indeed the neglect of eyeing his example as our pattern and encouragement is a serious fault and hindrance in our Christian profession. For what circumstance is there of difficulty and trial, in which we do not enjoy the high honour and privilege, of being conformed to his suffering image; and in which therefore his life, and daily sorrows and tribulations, will not supply equal direction and support? Do “*the proud forge lies against us?*” So did they against him<sup>1</sup>—“The disciple is not above his Master, nor the servant above his Lord. It is enough for the disciple, that he be as his Master, and the servant as his Lord. If they have called the Master of the house Beelzebub, how much more shall they call them of his household.”<sup>2</sup> The exhortation therefore of the apostle speaks to this case—“*Consider him, that endured such contradiction of sinners against himself, lest ye be wearied and faint in your minds.*”<sup>3</sup>

But is it always “*lies that are forged against us?*” Is there no worldliness, or pride, or inconsistency in temper and walk, that opens the mouths of the enemies of the gospel, and causes “the way of truth to be evil spoken of?”<sup>4</sup> Do they not sometimes “say all manner of evil against some of us, for Christ’s sake,” yet alas! not altogether “falsely?”<sup>5</sup> “Woe unto the world, because of offences! for it must needs be that offences come; but woe to that man, by whom the

<sup>1</sup> Compare Matt. xxvi. 59—61.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. x. 24, 25.

<sup>3</sup> Heb. xii. 3.

<sup>4</sup> 2 Peter ii. 2.

<sup>5</sup> See Matt. v. 11.

offence cometh!"<sup>1</sup> If however the reproach of the world be the reproach of the cross of Christ, "let us hold fast the profession of our faith without wavering; for he is faithful that promiseth."<sup>2</sup> Insincerity of heart is one of the most powerful hindrances to a consistent and persevering endurance of the cross. A heart divided between God and the world will ever be found faulty and backsliding.<sup>3</sup> Wholeness of heart in the precepts of God adorns the Christian profession, awes the ungodly world, realizes the full extent of the Divine promises, and pours into the soul such a spring-tide of enjoyment, as more than counterbalances all the reproach, contempt, and falsehood, which the forge of the great enemy is employing against us with unceasing activity, and relentless hatred. Yet forget not, believer, that these proofs of the malicious enmity of the proud must often be received as the gentle stroke of your Father's chastisement. Let the fruits of it then be daily visible in the work of mortification—in the exercise of the suffering graces of the gospel of Christ—in your growing conformity to his image—and in a progressive meetness for a world of eternal, uninterrupted love.

70. *Their heart is as fat as grease: but I delight in thy law.*

WHAT a fearful blow of Almighty justice is that, which benumbs the sinner's heart; so that, though mountains of sin and guilt lie upon it, the pressure is *unfelt*! The heart is as if it were left of God, "seared with a hot iron,"<sup>4</sup> and therefore without tenderness; "past feeling;"<sup>5</sup> unsoftened by the touch and power

<sup>1</sup> Matt. xviii. 7.    <sup>2</sup> Heb. x. 23.    <sup>3</sup> Comp. Hos. x. 2. Jer. iii. 10.

<sup>4</sup> 1 Tim. iv. 2.

<sup>5</sup> Eph. iv. 18.

of the word ; unhumbled by the rod of providential dispensations, given up to the heaviest of all spiritual judgments ! But it is of little avail to stifle the voice of conscience, unless the same power or device could annihilate hell. It will only “awake out of sleep, like a giant refreshed with wine,”<sup>1</sup> and rage with ten-fold interminable fury in the eternal world on account of the temporary restraint, which for a short moment had benumbed its energy. Wilful resistance of the light of the gospel and the strivings of the Spirit has probably been the awful provocation, that has constrained from a God of love the message of judicial abandonment—“Make the heart of this people fat, and make their ears heavy, and shut their eyes ; lest they see with their eyes, and hear with their ears, and understand with their heart, and convert, and be healed.”<sup>2</sup> Who then among us will not cry—‘*From hardness of heart, and contempt of thy word and commandments, Good Lord ! deliver us !*’<sup>3</sup> The first mark of the touch of grace is, when the heart becomes sensible of its own insensibility, and contrite on account of its own hardness. ‘Nothing—said Jerome, in a letter to a friend—‘makes my heart sadder, than that nothing makes it sad.’ But when “the plague of our own heart” begins to be “known,”<sup>4</sup> and to become matter of confession, humiliation, and prayer ; the promise of “a new,” soft, and tender “heart,” speaks comfort and encouragement.<sup>5</sup> The heart that is the subject of this promise is led to take its “*delight in God’s law ;*” and this, amidst the sometimes overwhelming power of natural corruption, gives a satisfactory witness of a change “from death unto life.”

<sup>1</sup> Psalm lxxviii. 65. P. T.

<sup>2</sup> Isa. vi. 9, 10.

<sup>3</sup> Litany.

<sup>4</sup> 1 Kings viii. 38.

<sup>5</sup> Ezek. xxxvi. 26.

Christian! does not the contrast of this wretched condition with your own favoured state force from you an acknowledgment of praise to distinguishing grace? That he should have set his love upon such a heart as yours! “Even when you were dead in sins—that he should have quickened you together with Christ!”<sup>1</sup> How poor would be the service of ten thousand hearts as a return for such unmerited love! As for those, who are still in an insensible state—nothing but the quickening Spirit can breathe into them life, and feeling, and love.<sup>2</sup> Without this divine influence, all is death! “Come from the four winds, O breath; and breathe upon these slain that they may live.”<sup>3</sup>

Let us apply for the purpose of daily self-examination, this description of the heart, either as given up to its natural hardness and dulness, or as cast into the gospel mould of “*delight in the law of God.*” Such an examination will prove to us, how much even renewed souls need of the transforming, softening, influences of grace. “The deceitfulness of sin” spreads a hardness over the heart,<sup>4</sup> which if left to itself, would soon revert to its original character—“*as fat as grease*”—unfeeling—incapable of impression without a divine touch. O Lord, let not my heart be unvisited for one day, one hour, by that melting energy of love, which first made me feel, and constrained me to love.

71. *It is good for me that I have been afflicted; that I might learn thy statutes.*

IF I mark in myself any difference from the ungodly—if I can feel that the natural insensibility of

<sup>1</sup> Eph. ii. 4, 5.

<sup>3</sup> Ezek. xxxvii. 9.

<sup>2</sup> John vi. 63.

<sup>4</sup> Heb. iii. 13.

my heart is yielding to the influence of grace—If I am enabled to “delight in God’s law,” which before I had neglected as a “strange thing;”<sup>1</sup> where and by what means has this change been produced? If this transformation—by which “God has made my heart soft,”<sup>2</sup> which before was “as fat as grease”—has been wrought in the school of affliction; let me be ready to acknowledge—“*It is good for me that I have been afflicted.*” None indeed but the Lord’s scholars can know the benefit of this school, and this teaching. If any special lesson is to be taught, it will probably be learned there; for there it is, that “he sheweth us our work, he openeth also our ear to discipline.”<sup>3</sup> ‘I never’—said Luther—‘knew the meaning of God’s word, until I came into affliction. I have always found it one of my best schoolmasters.’<sup>4</sup> This teaching, as the fruit of affliction, marks the sanctified from the unsanctified cross. For it may be most truly said, that affliction under this divine teaching explains many a hard text, and seals many a precious promise. Indeed we should miss much of the meaning and spiritual blessing of the word, if we were not more or less placed under his discipline. For how can we have any experimental

<sup>1</sup> Hos. viii. 12.

<sup>2</sup> Job xxiii. 16.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. xxxvi. 8—10.

<sup>4</sup> On another occasion, referring to some spiritual temptation on the morning of the preceding day, he added to a friend, (Justin Jonas) ‘Doctor, I must mark the day, I was yesterday at school.’ Milner, v. 484. In one of his works, he most accurately calls affliction ‘the theology of Christians’—‘*theologiam Christianorum.*’ To the same purport is the testimony of a learned French divine and tried saint of God—‘I have learned more divinity,’—said Dr. Rivet, confessing to God of his last days of affliction—‘in these ten days that thou art come to visit me, than I did in fifty years before. Thou hast brought me to myself. “Before I was afflicted I went astray,” and was in the world; but now I am conversant in the school of my God; and he teacheth me after another manner than all those doctors, in reading whom I spent so much time.’—Middleton’s Biog. Evan. iii. 238.

acquaintance with the promises of the word, unless we are brought into those circumstances for which the promises are made? How, for example, could we understand the full mercy of such a gracious word—*“Call upon me in the day of trouble—I will deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify me”*<sup>1</sup>—unless our condition were such, as to remind us of our Lord’s declaration—*“In the world ye shall have tribulation?”*<sup>2</sup> And how much more profitable is this learning acquired in the school of experience, than the result of mere human instruction? When therefore we are led to pray for a clearer apprehension and interest in the contents of the blessed book, and for a deeper experience of its power upon our hearts; we are in fact often unconsciously supplicating for the chastening rod of our Father’s love. For it is the man “whom the Lord chasteneth,” that he “teacheth out of his law.”<sup>3</sup> Peter indeed, when on the mount of transfiguration, said—*“It is good for us to be here. Let us build here three tabernacles.”* Here let us abide in a state of comfort, indulgence, and sunshine. But well was it added by the sacred historian—*“Not knowing what he said.”*<sup>4</sup> The judgment of David was far more correct, when he pronounced, that “it was good for him that he had been afflicted.” For so often are we convicted of inattention to the voice of the Lord—so often do we find ourselves looking back upon forsaken Sodom, or lingering in the plains, instead of pressing

<sup>1</sup> Psalm l. 15.

<sup>2</sup> John xvi. 33.

<sup>3</sup> Psalm xciv. 12. The use of the word *παιδεία* in the acceptance of chastening (LXX. in this verse, and Heb. xii. 5,) is remarkable, as describing literally the instruction by which a child is trained to the acquisition of useful knowledge; which, however not being generally effected without chastening, accounts for the use of the word, to mark the discipline, which usually attends instruction.

<sup>4</sup> Luke ix. 33.



onward to Zoar<sup>1</sup>—that the indulgence of our own liberty would shortly hurry us along the pathway of destruction. Alas! often do we feel the spirit of prayer to be quenched for a season by the “overcharging of the heart with the cares of this life”<sup>2</sup>—or by the overprizing of some lawful source of comfort—or by a temper inconsistent with our Christian profession—or by an undue confidence in the flesh. And at such season of backsliding, we must count among our choicest mercies, the gracious discipline, by which the Lord schools us with the cross, “*that we may learn his statutes.*”

And are you, tried believer, disposed to regret the lessons you have already learned in this school; or to conceive that you have purchased them at too dear a cost? Do you grieve over the bleedings of a contrite heart, that have brought you under the care of the healing physician? Or do you know any other way, by which you could have obtained so rich a knowledge of his love, or have been trained to such implicit obedience to his will? As Jesus, “though he were a Son, yet learned obedience by the things that he suffered,”<sup>3</sup> so may we “rejoice, inasmuch as we are partakers of his sufferings,”<sup>4</sup> and be thankful to learn the same obedience as the evidence and fruits of our conformity to him. The Lord save us from the greatest of all afflictions—an affliction lost!<sup>5</sup> “Be thou instructed, O Jerusalem, lest my soul depart from thee; lest I make thee desolate, a land not inhabited.<sup>6</sup> He that, being often reprovèd, hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed, and that

<sup>1</sup> Comp. Gen. xix. 17—22.

<sup>3</sup> Heb. v. 8.

<sup>5</sup> Compare 1 Kings xiii. 33. 2 Chron. xxviii. 22.

<sup>6</sup> Jer. vi. 8.

<sup>2</sup> Luke xxi. 34.

<sup>4</sup> 1 Peter iv. 13.

without remedy.”<sup>1</sup>—A call to tremble and repent, to watch and pray, and “turn to him that smiteth us!”<sup>2</sup>

Oh! is there one of that countless throng surrounding the everlasting throne, that is not ready with this song of praise—“It is good for me that I have been afflicted?” “And one of the elders answered, saying unto me—What are these which are arrayed in white robes? and whence came they? And I said unto him, Sir, thou knowest. And he said unto me, These are they which came out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb.”<sup>3</sup>

72. *The law of thy mouth is better unto me, than thousands of gold and silver.*

WELL might David acknowledge the benefit of affliction, inasmuch as it had been the means of his “learning in God’s statutes” something, that was “better to him than thousands of gold and silver.” This was indeed an enlightened judgment for one to form, who had so small a part of “the law of God’s mouth,” and so large a portion of this world’s treasure. And yet, if we study only his Book of Psalms to know the important uses and privileges of the law, and his son’s Book of Ecclesiastes to discover the value of gold and silver,<sup>4</sup> we shall under Divine teaching be led to make the same estimate for ourselves. With the same, or rather with far higher, delight than the miser calculates “his thousands of gold and silver,” does the believer tell out the precious contents of the law of his God. After having endea-

<sup>1</sup> Prov. xxix. 1.

<sup>2</sup> Rev. vii. 14.

<sup>3</sup> Isa. ix. 13.

<sup>4</sup> Eccles. v. 9—20; vi. 1, 2.

voured in vain to count the thousands in his treasure, he is constrained to sum up their value by a single name—"the unsearchable riches of Christ."<sup>1</sup> Would not the smallest spot of ground be estimated at the price of "thousands of gold and silver," if it were known to conceal under its surface a mine of inexhaustible treasure? This it is that makes the word so inestimable—that the "pearl of great price"—"the hidden treasure"—lies concealed in its pages.<sup>2</sup> The believer would not therefore part with one leaf of his Bible for all the "thousands of gold and silver" that the world could empty before him. He knows himself to be in possession of the substance—he has found all besides to be a shadow.—"I lead"—saith the Saviour—"in the way of righteousness, in the midst of the paths of judgment; that I may cause them that love me to inherit substance; and I will fill their treasures."<sup>3</sup> To those, however, who do not "search the Scriptures," as "testifying of Christ,"<sup>4</sup> they are of little value. It is the Saviour's glory that gilds the page; and when with unveiled face, we behold it in this glass,"<sup>5</sup> we know of no arithmetic that can compute the price of that, which is unspeakably better than the treasures of the earth.

Christian! Be ever ready with your testimony, that no book has imparted the delight which you have found in the book of God. You have here opened the surface of much intellectual interest and solid instruction. But it is the joy that you are enabled to find in the revelation of the Saviour—in his commands—in his promises—in his ways—that lead you to exclaim—"More to be desired are they than gold,

<sup>1</sup> Ephes. iii. 8.    <sup>2</sup> Matt. xiii. 44—46.    <sup>3</sup> Prov. viii. 20, 21.

<sup>4</sup> John v. 39.

<sup>5</sup> 2 Cor. iii. 18.

yea than much fine gold!"<sup>1</sup> Yes indeed—Every promise—every declaration—centering in him is a pearl—and the word of God is full of these precious pearls. If then they be the richest, who have the best and the largest treasure, those who have most of the word in their hearts—not those who have most of the world in their possession are justly entitled to this pre-eminence. "Let then the word of Christ dwell in us *richly* in all wisdom."<sup>2</sup> For those who are rich in this heavenly treasure, are men of substance indeed.

Can I add my testimony to this estimate of the sacred treasure? Many will inconsiderately acknowledge its supreme value, while they yet hesitate to relinquish even a scanty morsel of this world's portion for an interest in it. Do I then habitually prefer "*this law of God's mouth*" to every worldly advantage, so that I am ready to forego every selfish consideration,<sup>3</sup> if it may only be the means of uniting my heart more closely to the Book of God? If I cannot set my seal to the testimony here given oits value, I fear it must be, because I have not yet opened the mine. But if I can agree with this man of God, I may take up the expression of joyful surprise with far more justice than Archimedes—'I have found it! I have found it!' What?—That which the world could never have given me—that which the world can never deprive me of.

<sup>1</sup> Psalm xix. 10.

<sup>2</sup> Col. iii. 16.

<sup>3</sup> A Jewish Rabbi, when inclined by the prospect of a lucrative situation to fix his settlement in a place *where there was no synagogue*, is said to have resisted the temptation by the recollection of this verse—Poli Synopsis—in loco. A reproof to Christians, who, in "choosing the bounds of their habitation," have not always been single-minded in laying before them their Master's rule. Matt. vi. 33.

Lord! help me to prize the law as coming from "*thy mouth.*" Let it be for ever written upon my heart. Let me be daily exploring my hidden treasures. Let me be enriching myself and all around me with a present possession and interest in these heavenly blessings.

## PART X.

73. *Thy hands have made me and fashioned me :  
give me understanding, that I may learn thy  
commandments.*

IN the vast universe of wonders, man is the greatest wonder—‘ the noblest work of God.’ A council of the Sacred Trinity appears to have been held respecting his creation. “ God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness.”<sup>1</sup> What an amazing thought is it, that the three Eternal subsistents in the glorious Godhead should have united in gracious design and operation towards the dust of the earth ! But thus man was formed—thus was he raised out of his parent dust—from this low original, to be immediately set apart “ for the Master’s use”—the living temple and habitation of Divine glory—a Being full of God. The first moment that he opened his eyes to behold the light and beauty of the new-made world, the Lord separated them to receive the continual supply of his own life. His body was fitted as a tabernacle for his soul, “ curiously wrought ” by the hand of God, and all its parts and “ members written in his book, which in continuance were fashioned, when as yet there was none of them.” Most naturally therefore does the contemplation of this “ perfection of beauty ” in the works of God, raise the grateful and adoring mind upward—“ I will praise thee ; for I am fearfully and wonderfully made ;

<sup>1</sup> Gen. i. 26.

marvellous are thy works; and that my soul knoweth right well."<sup>1</sup> "Thy hands have made me and fashioned me."

But where the soul is alive to the recollection of being the workmanship of God, there will be a sense of important relation to God, and a desire for a spiritual principle of life and understanding to act according to this relation. Could we suppose that man was framed to eat, to sleep, and to die—that, after taking a few turns upon the grand walk of life, he was to descend into the world of eternal silence, we might as well ask the question of God—"Wherefore hast thou made all men in vain?"<sup>2</sup> But the first awakening of man from his death-like sleep enlightens him in the right knowledge of the end of his creation. He pleads his relation to God as the ground of his prayer for Divine teaching. What is it which thy creature and workmanship begs of thee? That, as thou hast given me a natural being, thou wouldest give me the principle of spiritual existence, without which my natural existence can never glorify thee. All the privileges of my creation were lost by the fall. Thou hast indeed "curiously wrought" my frame; but sin has marred all. Make me thy "spiritual" workmanship, created "in Christ Jesus."<sup>3</sup> "Give me understanding"—spiritual knowledge, "that I may learn thy commandments"—"Renew a right spirit within me."<sup>4</sup> It is however impossible to convince the natural man, that he needs to make such a prayer as this. No—he is puffed up in his own wisdom. He cannot receive the Divine testimony, that levels him—while he "understandeth not"—with "the beasts that perish,"<sup>5</sup> and tells him, that he

<sup>1</sup> Psalm cxxxix. 14—16.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. lxxxix. 47.

<sup>3</sup> Ephes. ii. 10.

<sup>4</sup> Psalm li. 10.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid. xlix. 20.

must "become a fool, that he may be wise."<sup>1</sup> But should he ever know this radical change—this new state of existence, he will offer up this prayer eagerly and frequently; and every step of his way heavenward he will grow in an increasing sense of his need of divine "wisdom and spiritual understanding."

The song of heaven reminds us of this end of our creation—"Thou art worthy, O Lord, to receive glory, and honour, and power; for thou hast created all things; and for thy pleasure they are and were created."<sup>2</sup> And in harmony with this song we must ever acknowledge that the "Lord hath made all things for himself"<sup>3</sup>—that he "created all things for his glory."<sup>4</sup> The recollection also that he "created us by Jesus Christ,"<sup>5</sup> will bring before us the grand work of redemption, and the work of the new creation consequent upon it. He who created us in his own image, when that image was lost, that he might not lose his property in us, put a fresh seal upon his natural right in us by creation, and "purchased us with his own blood." Oh! let us not then be insensible to this constraining motive to "*learn his commandments.*"—"Ye are not your own, for ye are bought with a price; therefore glorify God in your body and in your spirit, which are God's."<sup>6</sup>

74. *They that fear thee, will be glad when they see me; because I have hoped in thy word.*

How cheering is the converse with a tried and established believer! How satisfactory and enlivening is the exhibition of the power of faith—enabling him

<sup>1</sup> 1 Cor. iii. 18.

<sup>4</sup> Isaiah xliii. 7.

<sup>2</sup> Rev. iv. 11.

<sup>3</sup> Prov. xvi. 4.

<sup>5</sup> Eph. iii. 9. Col. i. 16. John i. 1—3.

<sup>6</sup> 1 Cor. vi. 19, 20.



to place, and habitually to maintain in exercise, a hope in the promises of God! And what an excitement to communion with God, to think that the light which he thus receives may shine on those around him! What a comfort will it be unto him even in his own hour of temptation, that the hope which he is then enabled to maintain by the word and promise of God, shall not only prove the support of his own soul, but the stay and trust of the Lord's people around! Many a tempted Christian, who scarcely dares to cherish a hope, and who is continually oppressed with such fears as this—"I shall perish one day by the hand of Saul,"<sup>1</sup>—when he hears of one and another exercised in the same trials, and who have "*hoped in God's word,*" and have not been disappointed, "*will be glad when they see them.*" Thus David recorded his conflicts, that we may not despair of our own; and his triumphs, that, "in the name of our God we might set up our banners."<sup>2</sup> "I had fainted unless I had believed to see the goodness of the Lord in the land of the living. Wait on the Lord, be of good courage and he shall strengthen thine heart: wait, I say, upon the Lord."<sup>3</sup> Thus, also, when under affliction, he was comforted with the thought of comforting others with the history of his own experience—*My soul shall make her boast in the Lord: the humble shall hear thereof and be glad. O praise the Lord with me, and let us magnify his name together. He hath put a new song into my mouth, even praise unto our God. Many shall see it and fear, and shall trust in the Lord. Bring my soul out of prison, that I may praise thy name; the righteous shall compass me about, for thou shalt deal bountifully with me.*<sup>4</sup> And in this

<sup>1</sup> 1 Sam. xxvii. 1.    <sup>2</sup> Psalm xx. 5.    <sup>3</sup> Ibid. xxvii. 13, 14.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. xxxiv. 2, 3; xl. 3; cxlii. 7.    Comp. also lxi. 30—32.

view, the believer who has been "sifted in the sieve" of temptation, without the least "grain" of faith or hope "falling upon the earth,"<sup>1</sup> stands forth as a monument of the Lord's faithfulness, to "strengthen the weak hands, and confirm the feeble knees, and to say to them who are of a feeble heart, Be strong, fear not."<sup>2</sup> Those that are fearful and of little faith, "*are glad when they see him.*" They "thank God" for him, "and take courage"<sup>3</sup> for themselves. What a motive is this to keep us from despondency and murmuring, that we may enjoy the privilege of ministering to the comfort of the afflicted, and that we may not, by giving way to unbelief, destroy those who are already "cast down!" And let the weak and distressed remember, that it is their duty and privilege to seek for and to prize the society of those who have been exercised and instructed in the Lord's school.

Believer! what have you to tell to the discouraged soul of the faithfulness of your God? Cannot you put courage into the heart of your drooping brethren, by declaring that you have never been "ashamed of your hope?" Cannot you tell them from your own experience, that Jesus "is for a foundation stone, a tried stone, a sure foundation?"<sup>4</sup> Cannot you shew them, that, because he has borne the burden of their sins, he is able to "bear their griefs and to carry their sorrows?"<sup>5</sup> that you have tried him, that you have found him so? Oh! be animated—be encouraged to know more of Christ yourself; let your hope in him be strengthened, that you may cause gladness in the hearts of those that see you, so that, "whether you be afflicted, or whether you be comforted, it may be for their consolation and salvation."<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Amos ix. 9.<sup>2</sup> Isaiah xxxv. 3, 4.<sup>3</sup> Acts xxviii. 15.<sup>4</sup> Isa. xxviii. 16.<sup>5</sup> Ibid. liii. 4.<sup>6</sup> 2 Cor. i. 6.

But O my God! how much cause have I for shame, that I impart so little of the glorious light of thy truth to those around me. Perhaps some poor trembling sinner "has been glad when he saw me," hoping to hear something of the Saviour from my lips, and has found me straitened and cold and dumb. Oh! that I may be so "filled with the spirit," so experienced in thy gracious ways, that I may invite "all that fear thee to come to me," that I may "tell them what thou hast done for my soul,"<sup>1</sup> so that "when men are cast down, they may say, There is lifting up."<sup>2</sup>

75. *I know, O Lord, that thy judgments are right, and that thou in faithfulness hast afflicted me.*

'I KNOW, O Lord, that thy rules of proceeding with me are agreeable to thy perfect wisdom; and I am equally satisfied, that the afflictions, that thou hast laid upon me from time to time, are only to fulfil thy gracious and faithful promise of making me eternally happy in thyself.' Blessed fruit of affliction! when we can thus "see the end of the Lord, that the Lord is very pitiful, and of tender mercy"<sup>3</sup>—that his "thoughts towards us are thoughts of peace and not of evil."<sup>4</sup> Those who are enabled to exercise "the patience and faith of the saints," have learned this difficult but most consoling lesson. They can decypher the mysterious lines in God's providence, and in the cheerful confidence of faith they can say—"I know, O Lord, that thy judgments are right." Who would charge the operator with cruelty—when cutting out the proud flesh, that was bringing death upon the whole man? Who would not acknowledge

<sup>1</sup> Psalm lxvi. 16.

<sup>2</sup> Job xxii. 29.

<sup>3</sup> James v. 11.

<sup>4</sup> Jer. xxix. 11.

the wisdom of his piercing work? Thus, when the Lord's painful work of humiliation separates us from our sin, weans us from the world, and brings us nearer to himself, what remains for us but thankfully to acknowledge his righteousness and truth? And how does this view of the Lord's dealings put unbelief to rebuke, so that if ever we had been tempted to think, "that God had forgotten to be gracious," we are constrained to say—"This is our infirmity."<sup>1</sup> This assurance, that the Lord acts in perfect wisdom and intimate knowledge of our respective cases, leads his people to yield to his appointments in dutiful silence. It was this that made Aaron, under his most afflictive domestic calamity, "hold his peace."<sup>2</sup> Job under a similar dispensation was enabled to say—"The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord." Eli's language in the same trial was—"It is the Lord; let him do what seemeth him good."<sup>3</sup> David hushed his impatient spirit into silence—"I was dumb, I opened not my mouth, because thou didst it." And when Shimei cursed him, he said—"Let him alone, let him curse; for the Lord hath bidden him."<sup>4</sup> The Shunamite bowed in the meek resignation of faith; and, when severely exercised in the judgments of God, acknowledged—"It is well."<sup>5</sup> Hezekiah kissed the rod while it was smiting him to the dust: "Good is the word of the Lord which thou hast spoken."<sup>6</sup> Thus uniform is the language of the Lord's people under chastisement—"I know O Lord, that thy judgments are right."

But David not only acknowledges God's right to deal with him as he sees fit, and his wisdom in dealing

<sup>1</sup> Psalm lxxvii. 7—10.

<sup>2</sup> Lev. x. 1—3;

<sup>3</sup> Job i. 21.

<sup>4</sup> 1 Sam. iii. 18.

<sup>5</sup> Psalm xxxix. 9.

<sup>6</sup> 2 Sam. xvi. 11, 12.

<sup>6</sup> 2 Kings iv. 26.

<sup>7</sup> Isaiah xxxix. 8.

with him as he actually had done: he goes further that this—he says—“*Thou in faithfulness hast afflicted me.*” He sees as much love as wisdom in the trials the Lord appointed for him. He was persuaded that God in afflicting him, was fulfilling his everlasting covenant, and faithfully performing the promises of that covenant.<sup>1</sup> Thus the believer will often perceive, (and it is his privilege always to believe, even when he cannot perceive) that the reasons of chastisement are to be found in the designs of the Lord’s faithful love to his soul.<sup>2</sup> Let him only mark its gracious effects—in his restoration;<sup>3</sup> in his instruction;<sup>4</sup> in the healing of his backslidings,<sup>5</sup> and the continual purging of his sins<sup>6</sup>—and then say—‘Is not the “faithfulness” of God gloriously displayed?’ The Philistines could not understand Samson’s riddle—how “Meat could come out of the eater, and sweetness out of the strong.”<sup>7</sup> As little can the world comprehend the fruitfulness of the Christian’s trials—how his gracious Lord sweetens to him the bitter waters of Marah,<sup>8</sup> and makes the cross not so much the punishment, as the remedy, of sin. Indeed his merciful designs could not have been accomplished in any other way; while under trials, many sweet tokens of love are vouchsafed, which under circumstances of outward prosperity, could not have been received with the same gratitude and delight.

You that are living at ease in the indulgence of what this poor world can afford, how little does the Christian envy your portion! How surely in some future day will you be taught by experience to envy his! The

<sup>1</sup> Psalm, lxxxix. 30—32.

<sup>2</sup> Deut. viii. 16.

<sup>3</sup> Verse 67, and texts referred to on that verse.

<sup>4</sup> Verse 71, and texts.

<sup>5</sup> Hosea ii. 6, 7, 14.

<sup>6</sup> Isaiah xxvii. 9; xlvi. 10. Zech. xiii. 9. John xv. 2.

<sup>7</sup> Judges xiv. 14.

<sup>8</sup> See Exodus xv. 23—25.

world's riches are becoming poorer, and the world's pleasures more tasteless every day. And what will they be, and how will they appear, when eternity is at hand! Whereas affliction is the special token of our Father's love<sup>1</sup>—conformity to the image of Jesus, and preparation for his service and kingdom. It is the only blessing that the Lord gives without requiring us to ask for it.<sup>2</sup> We must therefore receive it as promised, not as threatened; and when “the peaceable fruits of righteousness,”<sup>3</sup> which it worketh in God's time and way, begin to spring up in our hearts, may we ever be ready with our humble and grateful acknowledgments of the righteousness of the Lord's “judgments,” and the “faithfulness” of his corrections.

76. *Lct, I pray thee, thy merciful kindness be for my comfort, according to thy word unto thy servant.*

WHAT! Does the Psalmist then seek his comfort from the very hand that strikes him? This is the exercise of genuine faith. “Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him.”<sup>4</sup>

Several of the preceding verses have spoken of affliction.<sup>5</sup> The Psalmist now presents his petition for alleviation under it. But of what kind? He does not ask to have it removed. He does not “beseech the Lord, that it might depart from him.”<sup>6</sup> No. His repeated acknowledgments of the supports vouchsafed under it, and the benefits he had derived from it, had

<sup>1</sup> Hebrews xii. 6. Revelation iii. 19.

<sup>2</sup> Phil. i. 29. Lord Bacon somewhere remarks, ‘that, however temporal prosperity may have been promised to the Church under the Old Testament; affliction, and suffering, and trial, are the promises made to the Church under the Gospel dispensation.’

<sup>3</sup> Such as patience, experience, hope—the work of tribulation. Hebrews xii. 11, with Romans v. 3—5.

<sup>4</sup> Job xiii. 15.

<sup>5</sup> Verses 67, 71, 75.

<sup>6</sup> 2 Cor. xii. 8.

reconciled him to commit its measure<sup>1</sup> and continuance to the Lord. All that he needs, and all that he asks for, is a sense of his "*merciful kindness*" upon his soul. Thus he submits to his justice in his accumulated trials, and expects consolation under them solely upon the ground of his free favour. Indeed, as far as we are Christians, nothing beside can afford a moment's rest to the soul. The whole earth in its brightest visions of delight, destitute of the light of God's countenance, is a barren wilderness, a state of exile. It matters little where we are, or what we have. In the fulness of Christian ordinances, unless the Lord leads us, meets us, and blesses us with his "*merciful kindness for our comfort*," we are as "in a thirsty land where no water is." Absalom might as well have been at Geshur as at Jerusalem, as long as he "saw not the king's face."<sup>2</sup> Nothing, that the Lord "gives his people richly to enjoy," will satisfy, if this source of refreshment be withheld. The worldling's inquiry is—"Who will shew us any good?" The Christian forms his answer into a prayer,—“Lord! lift thou up the light of thy countenance upon me.”<sup>3</sup> “*Let thy merciful kindness be for my comfort.*” This will give the enjoyment of every real good, and supply the place of every fancied good. It is a blessing that never cloy, and will never end; and so sweet is the relish, that every fresh taste quenches the thirst for earthly pleasures. “Whosoever drinketh of this water”—said our Divine Saviour—“shall thirst again. But whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst.”<sup>4</sup> “Delight thyself in the Lord; and he shall give thee the desires of thine heart.”<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Jeremiah x. 24.<sup>2</sup> Compare 2 Samuel xiv. 23, 24.<sup>3</sup> Psalm iv. 6.<sup>4</sup> John iv. 13, 14.<sup>5</sup> Psalm xxxvii. 4.

But—Reader—do you wish to realize this comfort ? Then must you seek to approach your God by the only way of access. You must learn to contemplate him in the only glass in which he is exhibited as a God of love—“in the face of Jesus Christ.”<sup>1</sup> You must guard against looking for comfort from any other source. You must beware especially of that satisfaction in creature cisterns, which draws you away from “the fountain of living waters.”<sup>2</sup> You must learn also to prize this comfort supremely, and not to be content without some enjoyment, or even with a scanty measure of enjoyment ; but rather let every refreshment of the day be made a step for desiring and attaining renewed and sweeter refreshment for tomorrow. There is, however, a propensity in some to look at David’s experience, as if *at present* they could hardly expect to reach its happiness ; and so they go on in a low, depressed, and almost sullen state—refusing the privileges which are as freely offered to them as to others. But let them know, that such a state of mind is highly dishonourable to God. Let them seek to rouse their hearts from it by an earnest pleading of their interest in the word of promise—“*according to thy word unto thy servant.*” Let them lay their fingers upon one or all of the promises of their God. Let them spread before the Lord his own hand-writing and seals, and their Saviour hath said—“According to your faith be it unto you.”<sup>3</sup> “The king is held

<sup>1</sup> 2 Cor. iv. 6. Compare John xiv. 6.

<sup>2</sup> Jer. ii. 13.

<sup>3</sup> Matt. ix. 29. The writer cannot forbear indulging himself with a transcript of the prayers of Monica, Augustine’s mother, as a beautiful example of this earnestness and simplicity of faith in pleading the promises of the word—“Lord, these promises were made to be made good to some, and why not to me ? I hunger ; I need ; I thirst ; I wait. Here is thy hand-writing in thy word ; and in the last sacrament I had thy seal affixed to it. I am resolved to be as importunate till I have obtained, and as thankful after-



in the galleries,"<sup>1</sup> and, if he should "make as though he would go farther," he is not unwilling that we should "constrain him, saying—Abide with us."<sup>2</sup> No veil now but the veil of unbelief need hinder us from seeing an unclouded everlasting smile of "*merciful kindness*" upon our heavenly Father's reconciled face. Only let us see to it, that he is the first, the best, the habitual object of our contemplation, the satisfying well-spring of our delight—that he is the one only desire, to which every other is subordinate, and in which every other is absorbed.

Lord Jesus! I would seek for a renewed interest in "thy merciful kindness." I would not forget, that it was this that brought thee down from heaven—that led thee to endure the death of the cross—that has washed me in thy precious blood—that visits me with many endearing tokens of thy presence. O let all my days be spent in the sense of this "*merciful*

wards, as by thy grace I shall be enabled; being convinced that I am utterly lost and undone, if thou hearest not the desires of the humble; and if thou dost hear and grant, I am so well acquainted with myself and with my own heart, that I have nothing to glory in; but I shall wholly glory in the Lord; and I do resolve and believe, that I shall to all eternity celebrate and magnify the riches of thy grace. Thy promises are the discoveries of thy purposes, and vouchsafed as materials for our prayers; and in my supplications I am resolved every day to present and tender them back to thee; and if thou wilt have regard to them, and appear to be a "God of truth" to my soul; a poor creature, that hath long feared to burn in hell for hypocrisy, will be secured and made happy for ever. I am resolved to wait upon thee, and to cast down my soul upon thee in this way; and thou hast assured me, thou art a "God of judgment." Thou didst promise in judgment. Thou knewest what thou didst in making such promises; and thou wilt be a "God of judgment;" thou knowest when and where to make them good; and thou hast pronounced—"Blessed are all they that wait for thee." On thee I will wait, and for this blessing I will hope and look.

<sup>1</sup> Can. vii. 5, also vi. 5.

<sup>2</sup> Comp. Luke xxiv. 28, 29, with Gen. xxxii. 26—29. Compare the invitation given, Can. iv. 16—instantly accepted, v. 1.

*kindness for my comfort,"* and in rendering to thee the unworthy returns of grateful obedience and filial service.

77. *Let thy tender mercies come unto me, that I may live; for thy law is my delight.*

AGAIN he prays for mercy. Such is his intense and restless desire. Before it was the mercy of forgiveness. Now it is quickening—comforting—*tender mercy*. Yes—the Lord's mercies are "*tender mercies?*" "Like as a Father, he pitieth his children."<sup>1</sup> He yearns over them—"How shall I give thee up, Ephraim? Is Ephraim my dear son? Is he a pleasant child? for since I spake against him, I do earnestly remember him still; therefore my bowels are troubled for him: I will surely have mercy upon him, saith the Lord."<sup>2</sup> When his prodigal child returned, probably expecting nothing but upbraiding looks, if not a wrathful frown of banishment; the "*tender mercies*" of his Father buried not only his sins, but also his very confessions, in the depths of the sea, and he was welcomed to his forsaken home with the most affectionate tokens of unabated love.<sup>3</sup> As a Father, he puts away from his children all anxiety respecting "what they shall eat, or what they shall drink, or wherewithal they shall be clothed," with the parental assurance, that he "knoweth that they have need of these things."<sup>4</sup> As a Father, he also "chasteneth"<sup>5</sup> them—"he suffereth their manners"<sup>6</sup>—he "spareth them, as a man spareth his own son that serveth him"<sup>7</sup>—and finally, he determineth

<sup>1</sup> Psalm ciii. 13.

<sup>2</sup> Hos. xi. 8. Jer. xxxi. 20.

<sup>3</sup> Comp. Luke xv. 20—24.

<sup>4</sup> Matt. vi. 25—34.

<sup>5</sup> Deut. viii. 5.

<sup>6</sup> Acts xiii. 18.

<sup>7</sup> Mal. iii. 17.

respecting each of them by an act of sovereign will and power—"Thou shalt call me, My Father, and shalt not depart from me."<sup>1</sup> Again let us look at him in a yet more endearing character—"As one whom *his mother comforteth*, so will I comfort you. They may forget, yet will I not forget thee."<sup>2</sup> Now are not these "*tender mercies?*" And when they "*come unto*" the soul, do they not become the principle of spiritual life, devotedness, and enjoyment? David's soul had been quickened from that awful "death in trespasses and sins,"<sup>3</sup> but he was not content, nor will any upright believer be content, with the mere breathing of spiritual existence. He seeks to "*live*" not as the trees of winter that are alive, and but just alive—but vigorous, thriving, fruitful, living to God and for God in every form and sphere, in every hour and action of the day, his feebleness becoming strength in the Lord, so that he "*walks up and down in his name.*"<sup>4</sup> Thus does he "*reign in life,*"<sup>5</sup> rising to more of its honour and dignity, and reaching forth to more of its excellence and happiness.

But let us not lose sight of the Author of our life—the abundant overflowing spring from which it is maintained. In Christ was life;<sup>6</sup> and he "came that we might have life, and that we might have it more abundantly."<sup>7</sup> There can be therefore no exercises of life without a vital union to Christ—the source of life. Shall we then give up the hope of believing in Christ, till we feel the power and influence of this spiritual principle? This would be indeed like refusing to abide in the vine, till we could bring

<sup>1</sup> Jer. iii. 19.<sup>2</sup> Isa. lxvi. 13; xlix. 15.<sup>3</sup> Eph. ii. 1.<sup>4</sup> Zech. x. 12.<sup>5</sup> Rom. v. 17.<sup>6</sup> John i. 4.<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.* x. 10.

forth fruit; whereas the branch, while separated from the vine, must ever be fruitless and withered.<sup>1</sup> *We must receive life from Christ—not bring it to him.* Faith implants us in him, and “Christ dwelling in the heart by faith” becomes the life of the soul, animating and moving it in the ways of God.

This life therefore will manifest itself in *delight in God’s law*.<sup>2</sup>—We shall not be satisfied to live upon the mere surface of the gospel (which is barren and unproductive, as any other surface in spiritual usefulness); but we shall search into its hidden treasures, and draw forth its real life and consolation. This “*delight*” will furnish a plea for our use at the throne of grace—“If this is a fruit and acting of the life of thine own implanting, Lord! cherish it. Let me live by the influence of “*thy tender mercies*.” I venture to plead my delight in thy law as an evidence of my adoption into thy family. And therefore I would renew my plea and my petition—“*Let thy tender mercies come unto me, that*” my life be not only existence, but enjoyment—the beginning, the earnest, of the everlasting life and bliss of heaven.’

78. *Let the proud be ashamed: for they dealt perversely with me without a cause: but I will meditate in thy precepts.*

THE prophecy, with which God himself condescended to open the history of the Church, has ever since been in the course of accomplishment.<sup>3</sup> “Enmity between the seed of the serpent and the seed of the woman,” has been the prevailing character

<sup>1</sup> John xv. 4—6.

<sup>2</sup> Compare Gal. ii. 20, with Ezek. xxxvi. 27.

<sup>3</sup> Gen. iii. 15. Comp. Rev. xii. 17.

and course of the world. "An unjust man is an abomination to the just, and he that is upright in the way, is abomination to the wicked."<sup>1</sup> David however prayed for the confusion of his enemies—not in a vindictive spirit, as if thirsting for their destruction, but rather as a wholesome chastening, that might eventually turn to their salvation. "Fill their faces with shame, *that they may seek thy name, O Lord.*"<sup>2</sup> That his prayer was the expression of his tender compassion, rather than of resentful feeling, is sufficiently evident from his affectionate weeping concern for their immortal interests.<sup>3</sup> Prayers of the same deprecating character dropped from the lips of the gentle and compassionate Saviour;<sup>4</sup> while the objects of his awful deprecations were interested in the most yearning sympathies of his heart.<sup>5</sup> A regard however for the honour of God, combined with a view to the eventual interest of his enemies, to dictate this prayer in David's heart. He knew that their malice against him was only the working of their enmity against God—that it was for his sake that they hated him,—that it was not so much him, that they hated and persecuted, as God in him. And therefore as a servant of God he was ready to say—"Do not I hate them, O Lord, that hate thee? and am not I grieved at those that rise up against thee? *I hate them with perfect hatred: I count them mine enemies.*"<sup>6</sup> The followers of a despised Saviour must indeed expect to be sorely distressed with the perverseness of the proud. But when, like their Master, they can testify that it is "*without a cause,*"<sup>7</sup> they may take the

<sup>1</sup> Prov. xxix. 27.

<sup>2</sup> Verse 56, 136.

<sup>3</sup> Comp. Matt. xxiii. 37.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid. xxxv. 19: lxix. 4: with John xv. 25.

<sup>2</sup> Psalm lxxxiii. 16.

<sup>4</sup> Psalm lxix. 21—28.

<sup>6</sup> Psalm cxxxix. 21, 22.

encouragement of their Master's words—"Blessed are ye when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely for my sake. Rejoice, and be exceeding glad, for great is your reward in heaven."<sup>1</sup>

And have you, Reader, been exercised with trials from an ungodly world? If you have been made the derision of the proud, or have been slighted or ill-treated by the ungodly, has it never excited revengeful feelings within? Have you always been enabled to set your Saviour's example before you, and, "in patience possessing your soul," to refer your cause to your Almighty Father and Friend?—"O Lord, I am oppressed, undertake for me."<sup>2</sup> Remember—He has engaged to take up your cause—"Shall not God avenge his own elect, which cry day and night unto him, though he bear long with them! I tell you that he will avenge them speedily."<sup>3</sup>

The child of God in the hour of trial, knows where to go, and what to do. Undismayed by difficulty, and accustomed to go to the word of God for direction and support, he "*meditates in his precepts.*" There is often a hurry of mind in times of difficulty, which unhinges the soul from the simple exercise of faith. But habit brings practice, and steadiness, and simplicity, enabling us most sweetly to fix our hearts in recollection upon the word of God, and to apply its directions and encouragements to the exigency of the present moment. Our enemies fight against us with an arm of flesh. We resist them with the armour of the word of God. And how inestimably precious is the armour, refuge, strength, and consolation, here

<sup>1</sup> Matt. v. 11, 12.

<sup>2</sup> Isaiah xxxviii. 14. Compare Psalm cxi. 12. 13.

<sup>3</sup> Luke xviii. 7, 8.

provided for us, against every effort to disturb our peace, or “separate our hearts from the love of God which is in Christ Jesus our Lord.”

79. *Let those that fear thee turn unto me, and those that have known thy testimonies.*

As the believer finds trouble from the world, he prays, that he may find help from the Lord's people. And indeed the wise distribution of graces in the Church was ordained for the mutual help and sympathy of her several members. It is painful therefore to see Christians often walking aloof from each other, and suffering coldness, distance, and mutual differences and distrust to divide them from their brethren. Under such circumstances the prayer may be most suitable—that he who has the hearts of all his people in his hand, would “*turn the hearts of those that fear him, and know his testimonies,*” unto their brethren. It was the distinguishing mark set upon Mordecai, that he was “accepted of the multitude of his brethren.”<sup>1</sup> In the primitive church it was recorded of Demetrius, that he “had good report of all men, and of the truth itself”<sup>2</sup>—and of the members of the church generally, that “they did eat their meat with gladness and singleness of heart; praising God, and *having favour with all the people.*”<sup>3</sup> ‘Then’—as Chrysostom exultingly exclaims—‘the Church was a little heaven.’ Then they could say one to another—“Behold, how good and pleasant is it for brethren to dwell together in unity;”<sup>4</sup> and even their Heathen

<sup>1</sup> Esther x. 3.

<sup>2</sup> 3 John 12.

<sup>3</sup> Acts ii. 46, 47.

<sup>4</sup> Psalm cxxxiii. 1. Most truly catholic was the rule of the excellent Philip Henry, and most consistently exemplified in his Christian conduct, determining ‘in those things, in which all the people of God are agreed, to spend my zeal; and as for other

neighbours were awed and constrained to the confession—‘ See how these Christians love one another.’ Alas ! that our Jerusalem should no longer exhibit the picture of a “ city compact together ”<sup>1</sup> that so many “ walls of partition ” should separate brother from brother—so many hindrances should interpose—so that our Zion has very rarely been exhibited in her “ perfection of beauty,” when “ the multitude of them that believed were of one heart and of one soul.”<sup>2</sup> Prejudice and misconception divided Job from his friends.<sup>3</sup> Want of forbearance cankered the union of the members of the church of Rome.<sup>4</sup> and even prevailed to separate chief friends—Paul and Barnabas.<sup>5</sup> Diversity of sentiment injured the influence of brotherly love at Corinth.<sup>6</sup> And thus it has been in every successive age of the Church ; so that the period is yet prospective, when the full answer to the Redeemer’s prayer and the grand display to the world of the Divine original of the gospel, shall be manifested.<sup>7</sup> But as “ the communion of saints ” was the peculiar feature of primitive Christianity, and has continued from the earliest times of the Church to form an article of her faith ; we may conclude, that, in proportion as we return to the primitive standard, we shall hold closer fellowship with each other—as “ members of one body ”<sup>8</sup> —“ considering one another, to provoke unto love and to good works ”<sup>9</sup>—“ bearing one another’s burdens,”<sup>10</sup> and “ receiving one another as Christ also received

things about which they differ, to walk according to the light God hath given me, and charitably to believe others to do so too.—Life, Williams’ Edition. p. 127.

<sup>1</sup> Psalm cxxii. 3.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. l. 2. with Acts iv. 32.

<sup>3</sup> Job vi. 29.

<sup>4</sup> Rom. xiv. xv. 1—7.

<sup>5</sup> Acts xv. 37.

<sup>6</sup> 1 Cor. i. 10—12. <sup>7</sup> John xvii. 21. <sup>8</sup> 1 Cor. xii. 12—27.

<sup>9</sup> Heb. x. 24.

<sup>10</sup> Gal. vi. 2 ; v. 13.



us to the glory of God.”<sup>1</sup> Want of Christian self-denial presents the main hinderance to this “keeping the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace.” But—admitting that some of the brethren are “weak in the faith” in comparison with ourselves—are we then to be ‘rolling endlessly the returning stone<sup>2</sup>—obtruding always the same stumbling offence upon them?’<sup>3</sup> We are “not to please ourselves” in compelling them to adopt our views; but rather to “receive them, and bear their infirmities.”<sup>4</sup> Accursed be that charity that is preserved by “the shipwreck of faith!” But though scriptural truth must never be denied, there are times, when it may be forborne. The apostle knew and was persuaded of the Lord Jesus, that there was nothing unclean of itself;<sup>5</sup> yet he would rather allow even the misconception of conscience until clearer light should be given, than endanger the unity of the Church. Liberty must give place to love; and for himself, he would rather restrain himself from lawful indulgence, than hazard the safety of a weaker brother, or turn from one that loved his Saviour.<sup>6</sup> Wherever therefore in the judgment of Christian charity we discover those “that love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity,”<sup>7</sup> we must be ready to give them our very hearts, to view them as brethren, as one with ourselves, and to welcome them with our expressions of brotherly love, as those whom, with all their infirmities, Jesus “is not ashamed to call his brethren.”<sup>8</sup> We must be ready to “turn to them,” as those “that fear God, and have known his testimonies.”

And may not the believer’s anxiety for the company

<sup>1</sup> Rom. xv. 7.

<sup>2</sup> Morning Exercises, Oct. 1682.

<sup>3</sup> Rom. xiv. 1.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. xv. 1.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid. xiv. 14.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid. xiv. 13, 15. 1 Cor. viii. 13.

<sup>7</sup> Ephes. vi. 24.

Comp. 1 John iii. 14.

<sup>8</sup> Heb. ii. 11, 12.

and assistance of the Lord's people, serve as a rebuke to Christian professors, who are far too closely linked to the society of the world? Surely, if they are so easily attracted by the loveliness of many of its most avowed votaries, as to overlook the absence of their Saviour's image, for the sake of what is congenial to their self-indulgent taste, they can have but little relish for that heavenly enjoyment, which unites Christians together in close and hallowed communion with God. And is it not a proof of the deteriorating influence of this worldly spirit, that we so often find them ready to take disgust at the infirmities of the real brethren of the Lord, and to neglect the image of Christ in them, from the unsightliness of the garb, in which it may sometimes be covered?

But let us mark the completeness of the character of the established Christian—combining the fear with the knowledge of God. Knowledge without fear would be presumption. Fear without knowledge would be bondage. But the fear of God connected with an acquaintance with his ways, moulds the Christian character into the spirit of love; and qualifies them as “fathers”<sup>1</sup> in the gospel, to be honoured instruments in the Lord's hands to counsel the weak and inexperienced. Should however any providential hinderance exclude us from the privilege of their intercourse, and prevent them from “*turning unto us*,” it may be the appointed means of leading us to a more simple dependence on divine teaching and grace, and to a more blessed anticipation of our Father's house in heaven, where all will be harmony, peace, and love. ‘We shall carry truth and the knowledge of God to heaven with us: we shall carry purity thither, devoted-

<sup>1</sup> 1 John ii. 13, 14.

ness of soul to God and our Redeemer, divine love and joy, if we have their beginnings here, with whatsoever else of permanent excellence, that hath a settled fixed seat and place in our souls now; and shall there have them in perfection. But do you think we shall carry strife to heaven? Shall we carry anger to heaven? Envyings, heart-burnings, animosities, shall we carry these to heaven with us? Let us labour to divest ourselves and strike off from our spirits every thing that shall not go with us to heaven, or is equally unsuitable to our end and way, that there may be nothing to obstruct and hinder our abundant entrance at length into the everlasting kingdom.'<sup>1</sup>

80. *Let my heart be sound in thy statutes, that I be not ashamed.*

How many "have made shipwreck of faith and of a good conscience,"<sup>2</sup> from a heart unsound "*in the Lord's statutes!*" Not having seen the spiritual requirements of the statutes, and resting in an outward obedience, they falsely conceive themselves to be "alive without the law,"<sup>3</sup> and, "touching the righteousness that is of the law, blameless."<sup>4</sup> Others go a little beyond the surface; while the want of "simplicity and godly sincerity," of brokenness of heart, love to the Saviour, and dependence upon his grace, sooner or later discovers to their eternal confusion, that "the root of the matter is" not "in

<sup>1</sup> Howe's Works, Vol. iv. 126, 127.—'It will be one of the felicities of heaven' (as Milner sweetly remarks upon the prejudices subsisting between Bernard and the supposed heretics of his day) 'that saints shall no longer misunderstand each other.'—Milner's History of the Church, iii. 384.

<sup>2</sup> 1 Tim. i. 19.

<sup>3</sup> Rom. vii. 9.

<sup>4</sup> Phil. iii. 6.

them." "Their root shall be as rottenness, and their blossom shall go up as dust." Their goodness is as a morning cloud, and as the early dew it goeth away."<sup>1</sup> An unsound professor, like beautiful fruit, may attract the eye of a cursory beholder: but a more narrow inspection will shew a worm at the core, which has spoiled nearly to the surface.<sup>2</sup> Such a religion can be described in no other view than as a shrivelled mass of inactive formality—a dead image of a living thing. Alas! how common is it to profess to take Christ for a Saviour, while the heart is evidently worshipping Mammon as its God! How possible is it to be "carnally-minded" in the midst of daily engagements in spiritual exercises! How important is the recollection, that no change of place, of company, or of circumstances, can of itself effect a change of heart. "Saul among the prophets" was Saul still; with "another heart"<sup>3</sup> indeed, but not a new heart. Sin was restrained, but not crucified. He "went out" therefore, as one of his progenitors, "from the presence of the Lord,"<sup>4</sup> and perished a miserable apostate from the statutes of his God. Need we speak of Judas,—a follower—a preacher—an apostle of Jesus Christ—living in familiar intercourse with his Lord—yet with all his privileges—all his profession—"gone to his own place"<sup>5</sup>—the melancholy victim of his own self-deceitfulness? Need we allude to Balaam—"the man whose eyes were open—which heard the words of God—which saw the vision of the Almighty"—who could in the ken of his eye mark the goodness of the inheritance of the Lord, and even in the distant

<sup>1</sup> Isaiah v. 24. Hosea vi. 4.

<sup>2</sup> Quæ splendent in conspectu hominis, sordent in conspectu judicis. Compare Luke xvi. 15. 1 Sam. xvi. 7.

<sup>3</sup> 1 Sam. x. 9—12.

<sup>4</sup> Gen. iv. 16.

<sup>5</sup> Acts i. 25.

horizon catch a glimpse of “Jacob’s star and sceptre ;” and yet “loved the wages of unrighteousness ?”<sup>1</sup> Need we bring to the mind’s eye Ananias and Sapphira<sup>2</sup>—Alexander<sup>3</sup>—and Demas<sup>4</sup>—and others of the same stamp of unsoundness—all of whom once shone as stars<sup>5</sup> in the firmament of the church—need we speak of the end of these men, to give energy to the prayer—“Let my heart be sound in thy statutes ?” How fearful the thought of being “a branch in the true vine” only by profession ! to be “taken away,” at length—“cast forth as a branch—withered—gathered—cast into the fire—burned !”<sup>6</sup> It is in the inner man that hypocrisy sets up its throne ; whence it commands the outward acts into whatever shape or form may be best suited to effect its purpose. The upright Christian will therefore begin with calling in the help and light of God to ascertain the “soundness of his heart.” “Search me, O God, and know my heart ; try me and know my thoughts ; and see if there be any wicked way in me.”<sup>7</sup> Can that “heart,” which is found upon inquiry to be earthly—unprofitable under the power of the word<sup>8</sup>—regarding “secret iniquity”<sup>9</sup>—seeking bye-ends of praise,<sup>10</sup> reputation,<sup>11</sup> or gain,<sup>12</sup>—and for the attainment of these ends shrinking from the appointed cross—can that “heart be sound in the Lord’s statutes ?” Impossible !

But on the other hand, do you find that your trust in God is sincere, your desire towards him supreme, your obedience to him entire ? Prize these evidences

<sup>1</sup> Num. xxiv. 2—5. 17.    <sup>2</sup> Peter ii. 15.    <sup>3</sup> Acts v. 1—10.

<sup>4</sup> Acts xix. 33, 34. with 1 Tim. i. 20.    <sup>5</sup> 2 Tim. iv. 14.

<sup>6</sup> Col. iv. 14. Philemon 24, with 2 Tim. iv. 10.    <sup>7</sup> Rev. xii. 4.

<sup>8</sup> John xv. 2, 6.

<sup>9</sup> Psalm cxxxix. 23, 24.

<sup>10</sup> Heb. vi. 8.

<sup>11</sup> Psalm lxvi. 18.

<sup>12</sup> 2 Kings ix. 16.

<sup>13</sup> John xii. 43.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid. vi. 26.    1 Tim. vi. 5.

of "soundness of heart." Thank God for them; for they are the workings of his mighty Spirit in your heart—perhaps the answers to the prayers which that same Spirit had indited—"Let my heart be sound in thy statutes." Diligently use all God's means for keeping your heart in a sound and healthy state. Be daily—yea continually abiding in the vine, and receiving life and health from the fulness.<sup>1</sup> Be much conversant with the word of God—loving it for itself—for its holiness—for its practical influences. Be chiefly afraid of inward decays—of a barren, sapless notion of experimental truth, remembering, that, except your profession be constantly watered at the root, "the things that remain in you will be ready to die."<sup>2</sup> Specially "commune with your own heart;" and watch it jealously, because of its proneness to live upon itself—its own graces of fancied goodness (a sure symptom of unsoundness) instead of "living by the faith of the Son of God." Examine your settled judgment, your deliberate choice, your outgoing affections, your habitual allowed practice—applying to every detection of unsoundness the blood of Christ, as the sovereign remedy for the diseases of a deceitful and desperately wicked heart.

But it may be said—will not these exercises of godly jealousy hinder our Christian assurance? Far from it. They will form an efficient preservative from carnal security. They will induce increasing wakefulness, activity, and circumspection in our daily walk; and thus, instead of retarding the enjoyment of Christian privilege, they will settle the foundation of a peaceful temperament within. It is thus, that the "sound heart" is connected with "a hope that maketh not

<sup>1</sup> John xv. 4, 5.

<sup>2</sup> Rev. iii. 2.

ashamed"—the full blessing of Christian confidence. For the heart is made sound by being sprinkled with the blood of Christ; and when thus "sprinkled from an evil conscience," it is prepared to "draw near"—even to "enter into the holiest"—"in full assurance of faith."<sup>1</sup> Thus shall we realize the boldness and near access of adopted children; while we anticipate the coming of our Lord as the glorious consummation of all the prospects of faith—"Herein is our love made perfect, *that we may have boldness in the day of judgment.*"<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See Heb. x. 19—22.

<sup>2</sup> 1 John iv. 17.

## PART XI.

81. *My soul fainteth for thy salvation; but I hope in thy word.*

THE salvation of the Gospel was the constant object of faith and desire to the Lord's people, under the dispensation of the Old Testament. Long had the Church triumphed in the glowing anticipation, and as if in the full possession, of the promised blessing—“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. I will greatly rejoice in the Lord, my soul shall be joyful in my God; for *he hath clothed me with the garments of salvation, he hath covered me with the robe of righteousness, as a bridegroom decketh himself with ornaments, and as a bride adorneth herself with her jewels.*”<sup>1</sup> And as it was the joy of their living moments, so was it the support and consolation of their dying moments. “I have waited for thy salvation, O Lord”<sup>2</sup>—was the expression of the dying Patriarch's faith. The last words of this “sweet Psalmist of Israel,” whose “*soul was now fainting for God's salvation,*” are marked by the same confidence in a dark and forboding prospect as regarding his family—“Although my house be not so with God, yet he hath made with me an everlasting covenant, ordered in all things and sure; for this is *all my salvation* and all my desire, although he make

<sup>1</sup> Isaiah xxv. 9; lxi. 10.

<sup>2</sup> Gen. xlix. 18.



it not to grow.”<sup>1</sup> Good old Simeon in the break of the gospel-day was ready to “depart in peace, for his eyes had seen God’s salvation.”<sup>2</sup> And if our souls are under the heavenly influence of this salvation, we shall naturally appropriate these feelings of ancient believers to ourselves; nor will any interpreter but experience be needed to explain them. The uneasiness that is felt in any interruption of the enjoyment, will show the soul to be “*fainting for this salvation.*” Nothing will satisfy but the Saviour.—The tempting offer of “all the kingdoms of the world, and the glory of them,” will fail in attraction. Still the cry will be—“Say unto my soul, I am thy salvation.”<sup>3</sup> “*Let thy mercies come also unto me, O Lord, even thy salvation according to thy word.*”<sup>4</sup>

‘If I am the lowest expectant of this salvation, I ought to feel myself richer than the sole possessor of this world’s portion. And therefore if the Lord hides his face, I would look to no other quarter; I would stay by him, and “wait on him,” though days and months and years may pass away, “until he have mercy upon me.”<sup>5</sup> “*My soul fainteth for his salvation;*” and with ‘the fullest cup of earth’s best joy’ pressed to my lips, my heart would burst with despair of satisfaction, “but” that “*I hope in his word.*” “By this hope I am saved.”<sup>6</sup> In “the patience of hope,”<sup>7</sup> I am resolved to wait until the last moment, lying at the footstool of my Saviour. I am looking for the “assurance of this hope”<sup>8</sup>—when I shall be able to anticipate the prospect of eternity, and with “the earnest of” the heavenly “inheritance” in my

<sup>1</sup> 2 Sam. xxiii. 5.<sup>2</sup> Luke ii. 28—30.<sup>3</sup> Psalm xxxv. 3.<sup>4</sup> Verse 41.<sup>5</sup> Psalm cxxiii. 1, 2.<sup>6</sup> Rom. viii. 24.<sup>7</sup> 1 Thess. i. 3.<sup>8</sup> Heb. vi. 11.

soul, to echo the voice of my coming Saviour—"Even so come, Lord Jesus."'<sup>1</sup>

Oh! how precious and important a part of our armour is Hope! As an "helmet,"<sup>2</sup> it has "covered our head in the day of battle," from many a "fiery dart of the wicked." In times of darkness—when the restless foe hides the prospect from the eye of faith, and the child of God can scarcely, if at all, mount up and sing—even then Hope remains, and lights a taper in moments dark as the chambers of the grave—"Yet the Lord will command his loving-kindness in the day-time; and in the night season his song shall be with me, and my prayer unto the God of my life."<sup>3</sup> And when the afflicted tempest-tossed soul is trembling at the prospect of impending danger—at this moment of infinite peril, Hope holds out the "anchor sure and stedfast;"<sup>4</sup> so that in the awful crisis, when "deep calleth upon deep, and all the waves and billows are going over us,"<sup>5</sup> most unexpectedly "an entrance is ministered unto us abundantly," in the Lord's best time, into our "desired haven."<sup>6</sup> And it is this hope alone that sustains us. Were we to conceive of God according to the notions of our own hearts, we should give way to most unbelieving impatience. But in the believing apprehension of the Divine character—as it shines forth in the word with such love and wisdom, such tenderness and grace—our hope is increased and encouraged. The strength of the strongest of God's people proves but small, when afflictions press heavy and expected help is delayed. But though the "soul fainteth" it cannot fail. Fixed upon the promises of God, it gathers strength and hope. The word

<sup>1</sup> Rev. xxii. 20.

<sup>3</sup> Psalm xlii. 8.

<sup>5</sup> Psalm xlii. 7.

<sup>2</sup> Ephes. vi. 17. 1 Thess. v. 8.

<sup>4</sup> Heb. vi. 19.

<sup>6</sup> 2 Peter i. 11. Psalm cvii. 30.

of God is faith's sure venture for eternity—stamped with such a marvellous mysterious impression of Divine glory and faithfulness, and communicating such Divine power and refreshment, that the believer cannot but produce his experience of its efficacy for the support of his tempted brethren.—“ I had fainted unless I had believed to see the goodness of the Lord in the land of the living. Wait on the Lord : be of good courage, and he shall strengthen thine heart : wait, I say, on the Lord.”<sup>1</sup>

82. *Mine eyes fail for thy word, saying, When wilt thou comfort me ?*

THOUGH the believer may be enabled in the habitual working of faith to sustain his “ hope in the word ” of his God, yet “ hope deferred maketh the heart sick.”<sup>2</sup> Perhaps you feel, Christian, that you have waited long ; and still the promise is delayed. But what is the blessing that you are waiting for ? If it regards *the actual life* of your soul, this, as being absolutely necessary, is both promised and given. If it regards *your spiritual enjoyment*, its time and measure must be left with the Lord. Meanwhile do not fear, that by the protracted delay the blessing is likely to escape from you. You will find, in the end, that perseverance in waiting has turned to double advantage ; and that many prayers have been offered, and important blessings vouchsafed, even when sensible refreshment and acceptance were withheld. Nothing indeed even in the most severe and protracted trial is lost, when faith can see that the purpose of God in it, is to bring the wayward will into more subjection to himself.

<sup>1</sup> Psalm xxvii. 13, 14.

<sup>2</sup> Prov. xiii. 12.

Yea—the blessing will be so much the sweeter, as being vouchsafed in the Lord's best time. Waiting time, though to the eye of carnal reason it may seem to be lost, is not so in reality. The believer, at the very time that *his "eyes fail for"* the fulfilment of "*the word,*" desires still to submit, to wait, and pray, that the interval may be improved and sanctified. Thus, instead of its proving a time of hardness, indolence, or carelessness—the Lord's return to the soul is anticipated the more intensely as his absence had been felt to be the most painful trial. For as well might the stars supply the place of the sun, as outward comforts, or even the external duties of religion supply to the waiting soul the place of an absent God.

Never however let us forget, that the real cause of separation between God and the sinner is removed. The way of access is opened by the blood of Jesus;<sup>1</sup> and in this way we must be found waiting, until he look upon us. Here will our cry—"When wilt thou comfort me?" be abundantly answered; and though the sovereignty of God will be exhibited in the time and measure of his consolations, yet the general rule will be—"according to your faith be it unto you."<sup>2</sup>

But if unbelief has clouded the Christian's comfort—let his eye be directed with more simple faith to the "word" as testifying of Jesus. From this testimony alone must he expect his comfort; and the more confidently he expects, the more patiently he will look. Nor will the blessing be denied or probably long delayed. The covenant warns him indeed to expect rebuke for his sin.<sup>3</sup> But still restoration and acceptance are assured to him. He will obtain—not the spurious comfort of the hypocrite, which

<sup>1</sup> Heb. x. 19, 20.

<sup>2</sup> Matt. ix. 29.

<sup>3</sup> Psalm lxxxix. 30—32.

is consistent with sin and backsliding of heart—but the wholesome comforts founded upon the word of promise, and connected with contrition, peace, love, joy and triumph. The gospel shews hell deserved, and heaven purchased—thus combining conviction and faith. Indeed conviction without faith would be legal sorrow; as assurance without conviction would be gospel presumption. Paul's experience happily united both. Never was man at the same moment more exercised with conflict, and yet more established in assurance<sup>1</sup>—Thus may we expect to maintain our assurance *as really* in wrestling trouble as in exulting joy; honouring the Lord by an humble, patient spirit—in Bernard's resolution—'I will never come away from thee without thee'—in the true spirit of the wrestling patriarch—“I will not let thee go, except thou bless me.”<sup>2</sup>

It may be that we sometimes seem to go—as Job says—“mourning without the sun”<sup>3</sup>—“shut up, and we cannot come forth”<sup>4</sup>—straitened in our desires, our hopes and expectations—doing little for the Lord—with little enjoyment in our own souls, and little apparent usefulness to the church. But at such seasons it is our clear path of duty and privilege to “wait for the Lord,”—to “wait upon the Lord, that hideth his face from the house of Jacob, and to look for him.” He “waiteth that he may be gracious.—He is a God of judgment; and blessed are all they that wait for him.”<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Comp. Rom. vii. 14—25.

<sup>2</sup> Gen. xxxii. 26.

<sup>3</sup> Job xxx. 28.

<sup>4</sup> Psalm lxxxviii. 8.

<sup>5</sup> Isa. viii. 17.

<sup>6</sup> Isaiah xxx. 18. ‘Thou mayest seek after honours, and not obtain them; thou mayest labour for riches, and yet remain poor; thou mayest dote on pleasures, and have many sorrows. But our God of his supreme goodness says—Who ever sought me, and found me not? Who ever desired me, and obtained me not? Who

83. *For I am become like a bottle in the smoke; yet do I not forget thy statutes.*

THE shrivelled appearance of bottles of skin (such as the deceitful Gibeonites brought to Joshua <sup>1</sup>), hung up in the smoke, afforded to David a lively and affecting picture of the state to which his long-protracted afflictions had reduced him. Thus he elsewhere describes the same state of affliction under somewhat similar figures—"I am like a broken vessel. My days are consumed like smoke, and my bones are burned as an hearth."<sup>2</sup> Thus also Job speaks of himself—"My skin is black upon me, and my bones are burned with heat."<sup>3</sup> The church gives nearly the same representation of her deep distress—"Our skin was black like an oven, because of the terrible famine."<sup>4</sup> And lastly, the same affecting view does the Saviour give of the effect of suffering upon his tender frame—"My strength is dried up like a potsherd, and my tongue cleaveth to my jaws."<sup>5</sup> Christian! Is not this the way, in which the Lord is trying your faith, and training you for higher exercises, and more enduring conflicts? Is it not thus, that he proves his own faithfulness towards you, by enabling you to exhibit the reality and power of his own grace in you—in that you would rather pine away in affliction, than "make a way of escape" by sin? Does he not thus manifest your relation to Christ by causing "his

ever loved me, and missed of me? I am with him that seeks for me. He hath me already, that wisheth for me; and he that loveth me is sure of my love. The way to come to me is neither long nor difficult.'—Augustine.

<sup>1</sup> Josh. ix. 4.

<sup>2</sup> Psalm xxxi. 12; cii. 3. Compare Prov. xvii. 22.

<sup>3</sup> Job xxx. 30.

<sup>4</sup> Lam. v. 10.

<sup>5</sup> Psalm xxii. 15.

sufferings to abound in you," and making you "bear in your body the marks of the Lord Jesus?"<sup>1</sup> And do you not thus realize, as you could not otherwise do, the sympathy of our High Priest? For this was the special character of his earthly trials—"a root out of a dry ground, having no form nor comeliness, and no beauty that he should be desired—despised and rejected of men"<sup>2</sup> to the end of their days. Oh! what a supporting cordial to his afflicted people is the sympathy of this suffering—tempted Saviour!<sup>3</sup>

But to look at David, under his long-continued trials, enabled to preserve his recollection of the Lord's statutes—what a striking evidence of the presence of his God with him, of the power of his grace, and the sufficiency of his word to supply unfailing support under the most afflictive circumstances.<sup>4</sup> How then is it that we—with the full display of Christ in the Scriptures—so seldom derive the same support from them? The reason is—we do not open our Bibles in a dependent, prayerful, and humble spirit—*simply* looking for the revelation of Christ to our souls! to mark his glory, and to increase in the knowledge of Him. If it were thus with us, we should have more to say of the comfort of remembering "the Lord's statutes;" and in the hour of trial we should know their astonishing power in upholding the soul, when all other stays were found as "the trust in the shadow of Egypt—shame and confusion."<sup>5</sup>

Job's history strikingly illustrates both the trial and its sanctified results. When "scraping himself with a potsherd, and sitting down among the ashes,"—the temporary victim of Satanic power—he might well have taken up the complaint—"I am become

<sup>1</sup> Gal. vi. 17.      <sup>2</sup> Isa. liii. 2, 3.      <sup>3</sup> Heb. iv. 15; ii. 18.

<sup>4</sup> John v. 39.

<sup>5</sup> Isaiah xxx. 1—3.

*like a bottle in the smoke.*" But when in this hour of depression he was enabled to resist the tempter in the person of his own wife, and commit himself with implicit resignation into the hands of his faithful God—"What! shall we receive good at the hand of God; and shall we not receive evil?"<sup>1</sup>—he might with equal propriety have expressed the confidence "*Yet do I not forget thy statutes.*" This confidence must be regarded as an encouraging seal of the Lord's love on our souls. For surely we never should have remembered his statutes, had not he first remembered us—had he not written his covenant promises upon our hearts, and fulfilled them in our experience.<sup>2</sup> While therefore this perseverance under protracted trials exhibits a glorious display of the upholding power of his grace, how much more honourable is it to him than the desponding complaint—"The Lord hath forsaken me, and my God hath forgotten me!"<sup>3</sup> How sinful then is that indulgence of proud sullenness under every little trial—such as the coldness of friends, the unkindness of enemies, or the providential dispensations of our heavenly Father—to allow hard thoughts of him, whose name and character, "without variable-ness or shadow of turning,"—is "Love!" If we desire to "glorify God in the fires,"<sup>4</sup> let us learn to trust the Lord in the long and wearisome seasons of tribulation. It is "when against hope we believe in hope, not staggering at the promise of God through unbelief," that we are "strong in faith, giving glory to God."<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Job ii. 7—10.      <sup>2</sup> Jer. xxxi. 31—34.      <sup>3</sup> Isaiah xlix. 14.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. xxiv. 15.

<sup>5</sup> Rom. iv. 18, 20.



84. *How many are the days of thy servant? When wilt thou execute judgment on them that persecute me?*—85. *The proud have digged pits for me, which are not after thy law.*

THOUGH in the severe exercise of long-continued affliction, we may be enabled in the steadfastness of our confidence “not to forget the statutes” of our God, yet we shall hasten to carry our complaint before him—“How many are the days of thy servant?”—my days of affliction under the “fury of the oppressor”—“the days of my pilgrimage” in this wilderness of trouble.—Here again he exhibits the mark of “God’s elect, in crying day and night to his God, though he bore long with him.” Christian! mark this instructive pattern; and when exposed to the lawless persecutions and devices of “the proud,” forget not your hiding-place. God in Christ is your strong hold, “whereunto you may continually resort.”<sup>1</sup> He “*hath given commandment to save you.*”<sup>2</sup> Your trial has done its appointed work, when it has brought you to him; and inclined you, after your blessed Master’s example, instead of taking the vengeance into your own hands, to commit yourself and your cause “to him that judgeth righteously.”<sup>3</sup> ‘And this’—as Archbishop Leighton excellently observes—‘is the true method of Christian patience—that which quiets the mind, and keeps it from the boiling tumultuous thoughts of revenge; to turn the whole matter into God’s hands, to resign it over to him, to prosecute when and as he thinks good. Not as the most, who had rather, if they had power, do for themselves, and

<sup>1</sup> Luke xviii. 7.

<sup>2</sup> Psalm lxxi. 3.

<sup>3</sup> 1 Peter ii. 23, and Archbishop Leighton on the passage.

be their own avengers; and, because they have not power, do offer up such bitter curses and prayers for revenge unto God, as are most hateful to him, and are far from this calm and holy way of committing matters to his judgment. The common way of referring things to God is indeed impious and dishonourable to him, being really no other than calling him to be a servant and executioner of our passion. We ordinarily mistake his justice, and judge of it according to our own precipitant and distempered minds. If wicked men be not crossed in their designs, and their wickedness evidently crushed, just when we would have it, we are ready to give up the matter as desperate, or at least to abate of those confident and reverent thoughts of Divine justice which we owe him. However things go, this ought to be fixed in our hearts, that he that sits in heaven judgeth righteously, and executes that his righteous judgment in the fittest season.' The acceptance of the cry of the martyrs under the altar,<sup>1</sup> clearly shews "that it is a righteous thing with the Lord to recompense tribulation to them that trouble" his people, "and to them that are troubled, rest."<sup>2</sup> Some Christians indeed have known but little of trials of "cruel mockings"<sup>3</sup> and bitter persecutions. Let such be thankful for the merciful exemption from this "hardness;"<sup>4</sup> but let them prepare for the conflict. Let none of us, in the determination to "live godly in Christ Jesus" expect to escape "persecution."<sup>5</sup> Let us "count the cost"<sup>6</sup> of suffering for Christ, whether we shall be able to abide it. For the mere spiritless notions, or for the unenlivened forms of religion, of which we have never felt the power, nor tasted the

<sup>1</sup> See Rev. vi. 9—11.

<sup>3</sup> Heb. xi. 36.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid. iii. 12.

<sup>2</sup> 2 Thess. i. 6, 7.

<sup>4</sup> 2 Tim. ii. 3.

<sup>6</sup> Luke xiv. 28.

sweetness, it would be little worth our while to expose ourselves to inconvenience. But if we have ever understood the grand substantials of the Gospel—if we have ever clearly been assured of their reality, practically acknowledged their influence, and experimentally realized their enjoyment, we shall be ready to meet the persecuting malice of “the proud” in defence of a treasure dearer to us than life itself. Should we however be too rich to part with all for Christ, or too high in the estimation of the world to confess the despised followers of Jesus, it will be no marvel, or rather a marvel of mercy, if the Lord should sweep away our riches, and suffer “*the proud to dig pits for us*” and to “have us in derision.” To make this world “a wilderness or a land of darkness” to us, may be his wisely-ordained means to turn us back to himself as our portion, to his word as our support, to his people as our choice companions, and to heaven as our eternal rest.

86. *All thy commandments are faithful: they persecute me wrongfully: help thou me.*

IN the lengthened duration of the trials of the Lord's people, the “eyes fail with looking upward,” the voice of prayer grows faint, and in a moment of weakness the faithfulness of God is almost questioned, as if they should go mourning to the very end of their days. It is at such a season that the recollection of the unchangeableness of God, and of the faithfulness of his word, is brought before the view of faith, by him who delights to shew himself “the Comforter of those who are cast down.”<sup>1</sup> And thus they are

<sup>1</sup> 2 Cor. vii. 6.

enabled to “look up and lift up their heads,” and to “go on their way,” if not “rejoicing,” yet at least with humble acquiescence; assured, that in the perseverance of faith and hope they shall ultimately be “more than conquerors through him that loved us.”<sup>1</sup> Many Old Testament Histories beautifully illustrate the reward of this simplicity of faith in occasions (like David’s) of temporal difficulty.<sup>2</sup> Not indeed that any past successes can ever make us otherwise than utterly helpless in ourselves. When Asa’s “hands were made strong by the hands of the mighty God of Jacob,” “his bow abode in strength.”<sup>3</sup> When, at a subsequent period, he “trusted in man and made flesh his arm and his heart departed from the Lord,”<sup>4</sup> he became, like Samson, “weak, and as another man.”<sup>5</sup> Prosperity therefore is only to be found in the way of simple reliance on the faithfulness of the Lord’s word, leaving our cause in his hands, and, in the simplicity of wretchedness looking upward for help—“*All thy commandments are faithful; they persecute me wrongfully; help thou me.*” Wretched and forlorn I am—but thy truth is my shield.’ Believer! This is your only posture of resistance. Should you enter the field of conflict without this “shield of faith,” some crevice will be found in your panoply, through which a “fiery dart” will inflict a poisonous wound.<sup>6</sup> But how can faith be exercised without a distinct acquaintance with the object of faith? We cannot repose trust or expect help, in an unknown God—in an offended God, whom every day’s transgression has made our enemy. There must then be reconciliation,

<sup>1</sup> Romans viii. 37.

<sup>2</sup> The examples of Asa, 2 Chron. xiv. 10—12—and Jehoshaphat, 2 Chron. xx. 1—30, may be referred to.

<sup>3</sup> Gen. xlix. 24.

<sup>4</sup> Comp. Jer. xvii. 5—8.

<sup>5</sup> Judges xvi. 7, with 2 Chron. xvi. 7.

<sup>6</sup> Eph. vi. 16.

before there can be help. Those therefore who are unreconciled by the death of Christ, send up their cries for help to a God, who does not hear, accept, or answer them. But when Christ is known as “the peace,” and the way of access to God, then there can be no instance of trial or difficulty, when our reliance upon the Lord has failed. Not indeed that we shall always return from the throne of grace with the wished-for relief. We may have brought our burden, and laid it before the Lord; and yet through distrust or unbelief have neglected to leave it with him. Oh! let us remember, when we go to Jesus, that we go to a tried, long-proved, and faithful friend. Dependence upon him is the only successful conflict. The “good fight” is the fight “of faith.”<sup>1</sup> We are best able to resist our enemy upon our knees; and such a prayer as this—“*Help thou me,*” will bring down the strength of Omnipotence on our side. We might as well expect to crush a giant with a straw, as to enter the spiritual conflict with weapons of carnal warfare. The experience of every trial realizes more clearly the help of a faithful Saviour. He does indeed deliver gloriously; and leaves us nothing to do but to stand still, wonder, and praise—“Fear ye not; stand still and see the salvation of the Lord, which he will shew to you to-day.”<sup>2</sup>

87. *They had almost consumed me upon earth: but I forsook not thy precepts.*

AND why did they not quite consume him? Because “the eyes of the Lord run to and fro throughout the whole earth, to show himself strong in behalf of them

<sup>1</sup> 1 Tim. vi. 12.

<sup>2</sup> Exod. xiv. 13, 14.

whose heart is perfect towards him.”<sup>1</sup> “ Surely the wrath of man shall praise thee : the remainder of wrath shalt thou restrain.”<sup>2</sup> And why have not our spiritual enemies “ *consumed us upon earth?* ” “ Satan hath desired to have us, that he may sift us as wheat.” “ *But,*” saith the Saviour, “ *I have prayed for you, that your faith fail not.*”<sup>3</sup> “ My sheep shall never perish ; neither shall any pluck them out of my hand.”<sup>4</sup> Neither long-continued distress,<sup>5</sup> nor determined opposition,<sup>6</sup> could turn the Psalmist’s feet from the ways of God. He would rather “ *forsake*” all that his heart held dear upon earth, than “ *the precepts*” of his God. And thus, the child of God, with whatever intensity of affection he loves father and mother (and the influence of the gospel upon his heart has increased the sensibilities of his relative affections,) remembers who hath said—“ He that loveth father and mother more than me is not worthy of me.”<sup>7</sup> Unlike the deluded professor,<sup>8</sup> he has counted the cost of the tribulation and persecution of the Gospel ; and the result has only served to confirm his love and adherence to his heavenly Master. When we are tempted to neglect the precepts ; or when we fail to live in them, and to delight in them, it would be well to bring our hearts to this test—“ What would I take in exchange for them ? Will the good-will and approbation of the world compensate for the loss of the favour of God ? Could I be content to forego my greatest comforts, to “ *suffer the loss of all things,*”<sup>9</sup> yea, of life itself,<sup>10</sup> rather than forsake one of the ways of God ? When I meet with such pre-

<sup>1</sup> 2 Chron. xvi. 9.<sup>4</sup> John x. 28.<sup>7</sup> Matt. x. 37.<sup>2</sup> Psalm lxxvi. 12.<sup>5</sup> Verse 83.<sup>8</sup> Ibid. xiii. 21.<sup>10</sup> Acts xx. 24.<sup>3</sup> Luke xxii. 31, 32.<sup>6</sup> Verses 84—86.<sup>9</sup> Phil. iii. 8.

cepts as link me to the daily cross, can I throw myself with simple dependence upon that Saviour, who has engaged to supply strength for what he has commanded?' How often in times of spiritual temptation, if not of temporal danger, "they had almost consumed us upon earth;" but "in the mount" of difficulty "the Lord has been seen."<sup>1</sup> Oh! let each of us mark our road to Zion with multiplied Ebenezers, inscribed Jehovah-jireh—Jehovah-nissi<sup>2</sup>— "By this I know that thou favourest me, because mine enemy doth not triumph over me. And as for me, thou upholdest me in mine integrity, and settest me before thy face for ever."<sup>3</sup>

What a view does this testimony give of the upholding power of the grace of God! In themselves as weak as worms, how could believers stand against such an appalling array of hostile power? Yet it is a great, but a true word, suitable for a babe in Christ as well as for an Apostle—"I can do all things through Christ that strengtheneth me."<sup>4</sup> Yes, I can "wrestle even against principalities and powers" of darkness, if I be "strong in the Lord and in the power of his might."<sup>5</sup>

88. *Quicken me after thy loving-kindness; so shall I keep the testimony of thy mouth.*

"GOD, who is rich in mercy, for his great love wherewith he loved us, even when we were dead in sins, hath quickened us together with Christ."<sup>6</sup> But do we not *daily* need to be constantly "quickened

<sup>1</sup> In the Mount the Lord shall be seen, or shall appear, Jehovah-jireh. Gen. xxii. 14. Scott in loco.

<sup>2</sup> Exodus xvii. 15.

<sup>3</sup> Psalm xli. 11, 12.

<sup>4</sup> Phil. iv. 13.

<sup>5</sup> Ephes. vi. 10, 12.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid. ii. 4, 5.

after" the same "loving-kindness" of our God? For every breath of prayer, Divine influence must flow—"Quicken us, and we shall call upon thy name."<sup>1</sup> For the work of praise, without the same influence, we are dumb. Hence the supplication at the close of this psalm—"O let my soul live, and it shall praise thee."<sup>2</sup> For the exercise of every spiritual grace there must be the cry—"Awake, O north wind: and come, thou south; blow upon my garden, that the spices thereof may flow out"<sup>3</sup> Thus is the creature laid in the dust, and all the glory is given to God. "Not that we are sufficient of ourselves to think any thing as of ourselves; but our sufficiency is of God."<sup>4</sup>

Why is it then that at one time we spring to duty as the joy of our life, while at other times we are so chained down under the power of corruption, that we scarcely can put forth the feeblest exercise of the renewed nature? The source of our life is the same—"hid with Christ in God."<sup>5</sup> But the power of the flesh hinders its every motion.<sup>6</sup> Hence the frequent returns of spiritual sloth, backwardness to prayer, and disrelish for heavenly things—sins deeply humbling in themselves, and aggravated by the neglect of the plentiful provision laid up in Christ, not only for the life, but for the peace and joy of the soul. When therefore our supplies from this fulness are straitened by indolence or unbelief, let the prayer for the reviving influence of the Spirit be more urgently awakened—"Quicken me after thy loving-kindness." A spirit of self-confidence too often paralyzes our spiritual energy. We expect our recovery from a lifeless state by some more determined resolutions of our own, or some increased improvement of the various means of

<sup>1</sup> Psalm lxxx. 18.<sup>2</sup> Verse 175.<sup>3</sup> Cant. iv. 16.<sup>4</sup> 2 Cor. iii. 5.<sup>5</sup> Col. iii. 3.<sup>6</sup> See Gal. v. 17.



grace. Let these means indeed be used with all diligence, but with the fullest conviction, that all means, all instruments, all helps of every kind, without the influence of the Spirit of grace, are dead. "It is the Spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing."<sup>1</sup>

These records of David's prayers strikingly mark the intensity of his desire to live to God. Every decay of strength and activity was as it were death to him, and stirred up the reiterated cry for quickening grace. Oh! let us mourn over our own short-comings in Christian devotedness; and for our own sake, for the Lord's sake, for the church and the world's sake, sigh for a revival in our souls. Let our petitions be incessant, each one for himself—"Quicken me"—Quicken this slothful heart of mine. Enkindle afresh the sacred spark within, and let me be all alive for thee.' Let faith be kept alive and active at the throne of grace, and all will be alive; our obligations will be deeply felt, and practically acknowledged. The title here given to the directory of our duty—"the testimony of God's mouth" gives increasing strength to our obligations. Thus let every word we read or hear be regarded as coming directly from the "mouth of God."<sup>2</sup> What reverence! what implicit submission does it demand! May it ever find us in the posture of attention, humility, and faith! each one of us ready to say—"Speak, Lord! for thy servant heareth."<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> John vi. 63. <sup>2</sup> Comp. Judges iii. 20. <sup>3</sup> 1 Sam. iii. 9, 10.

## PART XII.

89. *For ever, O Lord, thy word is settled in heaven.—*

90. *Thy faithfulness is unto all generations : thou hast established the earth and it abideth.—*

91. *They continue this day according to thine ordinances, for all are thy servants.*

THE Christian will not confine his view to his own individual state. He will find an extended survey of the operations of God in his creation both useful and enlivening to him. It will lead him, as it here led David, to magnify the attributes of God, and especially that of his unchanging faithfulness. Indeed, how can we account for a creation in ruins, a world in rebellion against its Maker, all failing of the grand end of their existence, and yet still continued in existence, but “because his faithfulness is unto all generations.” How different is the contemplation of the Christian from the philosopher! His is not a mere cold, speculative admiration; but in order that he may discover some new view of the faithfulness of God, as the ground of his own dependence. And he finds the unchangeableness of the word of God a real support to his soul—“Concerning thy testimonies, I have known of old that thou hast founded them for ever. Thy word is true from the beginning; and every one of thy righteous judgments endureth for ever.”<sup>1</sup> Every promise rests upon this solid foundation—“Heaven and earth shall pass away; but my

<sup>1</sup> Verses 152, 160. Compare 1 Peter i. 25.

words shall not pass away.”<sup>1</sup> Did we need further proof of his faithfulness, we should find it in the observation, that “*all things continue as they were from the beginning of the creation*”<sup>2</sup>—a token of his covenant with nature, that “while the earth remaineth, seed time and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease”<sup>3</sup>—and an emblem of his covenant with the seed of David, that he “will not cast them off for all that they have done.”<sup>4</sup> In this widely extended universe, “*all are his servants.*” “The stars in their courses”—“fire and hail, snow and vapours, stormy winds, fulfil his word. He sendeth forth his commandment upon earth: his word runneth very swiftly.”<sup>5</sup> Man—the child of his Maker<sup>6</sup>—“created in his image”<sup>7</sup>—destined for his glory<sup>8</sup>—is the only rebel and revolter in the earth. Most affecting is the appeal, that God himself is constrained to make concerning him; “Hear, O heavens, and give ear, O earth; for the Lord hath spoken. I have nourished and brought up children, and they have rebelled against me!”<sup>9</sup>

But what practical lesson may we derive from this contemplation? It may teach us the end for which we are created—“to be his servants.” It may serve to shew us the reason “that we are not consumed.”—“I am the Lord; I change not.”<sup>10</sup> It should warn sinners, how vain are their secret hopes, that God’s word will fail of accomplishment—“For ever, O Lord! thy word is settled in heaven.” It should remind the Lord’s people of the security of their hopes—“*Thy faithfulness is unto all generations. For*

<sup>1</sup> Comp. Luke xxi. 28—33.    <sup>2</sup> 2 Peter iii. 4.    <sup>3</sup> Gen. viii. 22.

<sup>4</sup> Jer. xxxi. 35, 36; xxxiii. 20, 21, 25, 26.

<sup>5</sup> Judges v. 20. Psalm cxlviii. 8; cxlvii. 15.    <sup>6</sup> Deut. xxxii. 6.

<sup>7</sup> Gen. i. 27; v. 1.

<sup>8</sup> Isa. xliii. 7.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid. i. 2.

<sup>10</sup> Mal. iii. 6.

I have said—Mercy shall be built up for ever; thy faithfulness shalt thou establish in the very heavens.”<sup>1</sup> The decrees of the kings of the earth are “settled” on earth, and therefore are exposed to all the variations and weakness of a changing world. They may be revoked by themselves or by their successors, or die away of themselves. Even the boasted basis of the “law of the Medes and Persians that altereth not,”<sup>2</sup> is discovered to be an empty sound, and long since has been swept away into oblivion. But while “the word settled” on earth has “waxed old like a garment, and perished;” “the word settled in heaven” is raised above all the revolutions of the universe, and remaineth as the throne of God himself—unshaken and eternal—exhibiting the foundation of the believer’s hope, and of the unbeliever’s terror, to be alike unalterably fixed.

But we may also take occasion to remark the foreknowledge as well as the faithfulness of God. From the eternity that is past, as well as for the eternity that is to come, “thy word is settled in heaven.” Before this fair creation was marred, yea, before it was called into existence, its ruin was foreseen, and a remedy provided. “The Lamb was slain from the foundation of the world,”<sup>3</sup> and fore-ordained before<sup>4</sup> that era. Coeval with this period a people were “chosen in him,”<sup>5</sup> and “*for ever the word was settled in heaven*”—“All that the Father giveth me shall come to me.”<sup>6</sup> In regard also to the establishment of the Redeemer’s kingdom upon earth, “the decree is declared”—however earth and hell may combine—“Yet have I set my king upon my holy hill of Zion.”<sup>7</sup> And what a blessed encouragement to per-

<sup>1</sup> Psalm lxxxix. 2.

<sup>2</sup> Dan. vi. 8.

<sup>3</sup> Rev. xiii. 8.

<sup>4</sup> 1 Peter i. 20.

<sup>5</sup> Ephes. i. 4.

<sup>6</sup> John vi. 37.

<sup>7</sup> Psalm ii. 6—8.

severance in the grand work of bringing back “the lost sheep of the house of Israel,”<sup>1</sup> and those “other sheep” with them “which are not of this fold”<sup>2</sup>—that we do not depend upon the earnestness of our prayers, the wisdom of our plans, and the diligence of our endeavours, but upon “the word” which “is for ever settled in heaven.”

“The Redeemer shall come to Zion, and unto them that turn from transgression in Jacob, *saith the Lord*. As for me, this is my covenant with them, *saith the Lord*—My Spirit that is upon thee and my words which I have put in thy mouth, shall not depart out of thy mouth, nor out of the mouth of thy seed, nor out of the mouth of thy seed’s seed, *saith the Lord, from henceforth and for ever.*”<sup>3</sup>

“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, every tongue shall swear.*”<sup>4</sup>

92. *Unless thy law had been my delights, I should then have perished in mine affliction.*

DAVID had just spoken of the sure basis of the word. He now remembers its Divine support—and that at the time when he most needed it—in affliction. How many a false professor has been tried and cast by this hour of “*affliction.*” But the true Christian—who has been sifted by temptation—who has “endured the hardness” of persecution as a “good soldier of Jesus Christ”<sup>5</sup>—and who is ready rather to be “*consumed upon earth,*”<sup>6</sup> than to shrink from his profession—this is the man whom his Master “will

<sup>1</sup> Matt. xv. 24.

<sup>2</sup> John x. 16.

<sup>3</sup> Isaiah lix. 20, 21.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. xlv. 23.

<sup>5</sup> 2 Tim. ii. 3.

<sup>6</sup> Verse 87.

lift up, and not make his foes to rejoice over him.”<sup>1</sup> It is the established rule of the kingdom of Christ—“Them that honour me I will honour.”<sup>2</sup> “Because thou hast kept the word of my patience, I also will keep thee from the hour of temptation, which shall come upon all the world, to try them that dwell upon the earth.”<sup>3</sup> Our Lord distinctly marks the character of his gracious support—“*Not as the world giveth give I unto you.*”<sup>4</sup> For indeed the world cannot conceive the present peace and enjoyment of the soul, when bowed down and overwhelmed with accumulated afflictions, to whom God has made his word a delight. However the believer’s real character may be hidden from the world, the hour of trial abundantly proves, both what the word can do for him, and what a lost creature he would have been without it. In affliction friends mean well, but of themselves they can do nothing. They cannot speak to the heart. This is God’s prerogative,<sup>5</sup> and his word is his voice. Man can only look on, feel, and call in by prayer heavenly support to the sinking soul. But for this support of the word of God, Jonah probably would have “perished in his affliction.” In the belly of the fish, as “in the belly of hell,” he appears to have recollected the experience of David under deep and awful desertion; and in taking his language out of his mouth, as descriptive of his own dark and terrific condition, a ray of light and hope darted upon his dungeon walls.<sup>6</sup> Indeed it is a mystery how a sinner, destitute of the support and comfort of the word of God, can uphold himself in his trials. We cannot

<sup>1</sup> Psalm xxx. 1.

<sup>2</sup> 1 Sam. ii. 30.

<sup>3</sup> Rev. iii. 10.

<sup>4</sup> John xiv. 27.

<sup>5</sup> Hos. ii. 14. Marg.

<sup>6</sup> Jonah ii. 3, with Psalm xlii. 7. The phraseology in the lxx. is identical, as if it were a clear and distinct recollection of the Psalmist’s expressions, when describing his own state of desertion.

wonder, that he should often “perish in his affliction;” “his soul choosing strangling and death rather than his life.”<sup>1</sup> But in order to derive support from the word, it must be “*our delights*.”<sup>2</sup> And for this the mere formal reading of it is utterly ineffectual. Who ever tasted its tried consolations in the mere performance of the outward duty? No—Let it be simply received, diligently searched, and earnestly prayed over. Light will thus be vouchsafed to guide the heavy-laden to Him, who is the soul’s present and eternal rest.<sup>3</sup> Then will its heavenly support and elevated enjoyment be fully manifested. It will be read as a reality, and taken as a cordial. The tempest-tossed soul will cast anchor upon it—“*Remember the word unto thy servant, upon which thou hast caused me to hope.*” Each promise of the word will be found a staff, able—if we have faith to lean upon it—to bear the whole weight of sin, and care, and trial.<sup>4</sup>

It seems, however, that “affliction” is our appointed lot. “Man is born”—and the child of God is twice born—“to trouble, as the sparks fly upward.”<sup>5</sup> But such is the infinite provision of support treasured up for the children of God in his word, that their pains

<sup>1</sup> Job vii. 15.

<sup>2</sup> ‘Delights’—instar omnium—instead of all manner of delights.

<sup>3</sup> Matt. xi. 28. It was the speech of an holy man—after God had made this precious text the messenger to open his dungeon of spiritual distress, and bring him into the light of inward joy—that he had better be without meat, drink, light, air, earth, life, and all, than without this one comfortable Scripture. ‘If one single promise’—as Gurnal sweetly remarks in giving this story—‘like an ear of corn rubbed in the hand of faith, and applied by the Spirit of Christ—can afford such a full satisfying meal of joy to the hunger-bitten pining soul, O what price can we set upon the whole field of Scripture, which stands so thick with promises every way as cordial as this!’—Gurnal on Ephesians vi. 17.

<sup>4</sup> Verse 49.

<sup>5</sup> Job v. 7.

are fully compensated—yea, abundantly more than compensated. Christian! “let the word of Christ dwell in you *richly* in all wisdom.”<sup>1</sup> Let those parts of it be the main subject of your meditation,<sup>2</sup> which mark his person,<sup>3</sup> his character, offices,<sup>4</sup> life,<sup>5</sup> sufferings,<sup>6</sup> and death,<sup>7</sup> resurrection and glory,<sup>8</sup> together with the promises, encouragements, and prospects directly flowing from this blessed subject—and oh! what a treasure-house will you find richly furnished with every source of delight, and every ground of support!

93. *I will never forget thy precepts; for with them thou hast quickened me.*

AN admirable resolution to form! the blessed fruit of the quickening power of the word in his deep affliction. He had before acknowledged this supernatural efficacy—“*Thy word hath quickened me.*”<sup>9</sup> Now he more distinctly mentions it, as the *instrumental* only—not the *efficient*—cause—“*With them thou hast quickened me.*” We must trace, therefore, the principle and exercise of the spiritual life to no other source than the Almighty Spirit of God opening our hearts to receive and love the precepts of God. Had the power been in the word, the same effect would have invariably followed. Nor should we have been constrained to lament the limited extent of this quickening influence. You remember, Christian! how many shared with you in the outward privileges of the means of grace; but perhaps unto none was the

<sup>1</sup> Col. iii. 16.

<sup>2</sup> Such as Isaiah liii which in the compass of a single chapter sketches out his whole history. See below.

<sup>3</sup> Isa. liii. 1, 2.    <sup>4</sup> Ibid. ver. 4, 5, 12.    <sup>5</sup> Ibid. ver. 3.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid. ver. 7—9.    <sup>7</sup> Ibid. ver. 10.    <sup>8</sup> Ibid. ver. 10—12.

<sup>9</sup> Verse 50.



life-giving influence vouchsafed, save unto yourself—the most unlikely—the most unworthy of all.<sup>1</sup> This was the sovereign grace of God. And have not these same “precepts” been often since as “wells of salvation,” channels of life, refreshment, consolation to your soul? lively in themselves and lively to your soul? Surely then you have reason to say—“*I will never forget thy precepts.*” The leaves of the word of God—so to speak—are the leaves of the tree of life, as well as of the tree of knowledge. They not only enlighten the path, but they supply life for daily walk and progress. “The words that I speak upon you”—said Jesus—“*they are spirit and they are life;*”<sup>2</sup> so that we cannot forget the precepts as the channel by which our spiritual life is exerted and maintained. Men of the world, however, with accurate recollections of all matters connected with their temporal advantage are remarkably slow in retaining the truths of God’s words. They complain of their short memories, and rest in what they imagine a natural infirmity; although conscious that this excuse does not extend to their important secular engagements. But what wonder is it, that their memories are so treacherous? The word of God is not precious to them: they acknowledge no obligation to it: they have no acquaintance with it. It has no place in their affections, and therefore but little abode in their remembrance.

But this resolution is the language of sincerity—not of perfection. The child of God is humbled in the consciousness of *daily* “forgetfulness of the Lord’s precepts.” And this consciousness keeps his eye fixed upon Jesus for pardon and acceptance; while every fresh sense of acceptance strengthens his more habitual

<sup>1</sup> Compare Luke iv. 25, 26.

<sup>2</sup> John vi. 63.

remembrance. Then as for his natural inability to preserve upon his mind an accurate recollection of Divine things—let him not estimate the benefit of the word by the results in the memory, so much as by the impressions upon the heart. The word may have darted through the mind, as a flash of lightning that strikes and is gone; and yet the heart may have been melted, and the passing flash may have shed a heavenly ray upon a dubious path. If the heart retains the quickening power, “the precepts are not forgotten,” even though the memory should have failed to preserve them.

But whatever word of conviction, direction, or encouragement, may have come to us, let this special seal be affixed to it—“*I will never forget thy precepts.*” It may be of signal use in some hour of temptation. The same Spirit that breathed before upon the word, may breathe again; if not with the same present sensible power, yet with a seasonable and refreshing recollection of past support.

94. *I am thine; save me; for I have sought thy precepts.*

WHAT a high and honourable character is stamped upon the meanest believer! He is the Saviour’s unalienable property<sup>1</sup> and portion<sup>2</sup>—the “workmanship”<sup>3</sup> of his hand—the purchase of his blood<sup>4</sup>—the triumph of his conquering love.<sup>5</sup> He is given to him by his Father<sup>6</sup>—“preserved in himself and called.”<sup>7</sup> The evidence of his character is found in “seeking the Lord’s precepts.” It is clearly known “whose we

<sup>1</sup> 1 Cor. iii. 23.

<sup>2</sup> Deut. xxxii. 9.

<sup>3</sup> Eph. ii. 10.

<sup>4</sup> Psalm lxxiv. 2. Acts xx. 28. 1 Cor. vi. 19, 20.

<sup>5</sup> Isa. liii. 10—12. <sup>6</sup> John vi. 37; x. 29; xvii. 6, 11. <sup>7</sup> Jude 1.

are," by observing "whom we serve."<sup>1</sup> "His servants ye are to whom ye obey."<sup>2</sup> "Know that the Lord hath set apart him that is godly for himself."<sup>3</sup> "The carnal mind is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be. So then they that are in the flesh" can have no natural inclination towards the Lord's precepts.<sup>4</sup> The influence, therefore of a new and spiritual bias is the visible stamp and seal of the Lord's interest in us. Many pleas might be sent up for mercy; but none so constraining as this—"I am thine; save me." "Thou hast saved me; "thou hast delivered my soul from death: wilt thou not deliver my feet from falling?"<sup>5</sup> Save me from the love of sin, from the daily guilt and power of sin. Save me from the temptations and snares that surround me: from the treachery of my own foolish heart. Save me from all these, and from all besides, which thou seest ensnaring to my soul. If I am not thine, whence this desire, this endeavour to "seek thy precepts?" What mean my privileged moments of communion with thee? What mean the yet unsatisfied desires after a conformity to thine image? Lord, was it not thine own act, thy free and sovereign act, that made me thine? I would humbly plead it. Save me; because thou hast brought thy salvation near to me, and sealed me thine. I need mercy to begin with me: mercy to accompany me: mercy to abide with me for ever. "I am thine; save me." And what irresistible energy does it give to our pleading with God, when we remember, that the object of our supplications was the sole purpose that brought down the Son of God from heaven! "I came down"—said he,—"from heaven, not to do mine own will, but the will of him

<sup>1</sup> Acts xxvii. 23.<sup>2</sup> Romans vi. 16.<sup>3</sup> Psalm iv. 3.<sup>4</sup> Romans viii. 7, 8.<sup>5</sup> Psalm lvi. 13.

that sent me. *And this is the Father's will which hath sent me, that of all which he hath given me, I should lose nothing.*"<sup>1</sup> Of this purpose, he was enabled to testify at the conclusion of his work—" *Those that thou gavest me I have kept, and none of them is lost, but the son of perdition.*"<sup>2</sup>

Can we then bring our character to this test, that we "seek his precepts!" Is it the way in which we love to walk? Then let us not desist from our plea before God, until our heart listens to the voice of love, centering every blessing of creation, redemption, and heavenly calling, in the privilege of adoption—"Thus saith the Lord that created thee, O Jacob, and he that formed thee, O Israel: Fear not, for I have redeemed thee; I have called thee by thy name; *thou art mine. Thou art my servant: O Israel, thou shalt not be forgotten of me. I have blotted out, as a thick cloud, thy transgressions; and as a cloud, thy sins.*"<sup>3</sup> I have regarded this thy plea. I have heard this thy prayer—"I am thine! save me."<sup>4</sup>

95. *The wicked have waited for me to destroy me; but I will consider thy testimonies.*

THOUGH the believer is safe as the Lord's property, and in the Lord's keeping; yet the ungodly as the instruments of Satan—will not cease to distress him. The Psalmist has before alluded to this trial, as driving him to his refuge.<sup>5</sup> And, indeed, this is the constant character of the believer's walk—enduring the enmity of the ungodly world, and seeking his refuge

<sup>1</sup> John vi. 38, 39.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. xvii. 12; xviii. 9.

<sup>3</sup> Isaiah xliii. 1; xlv. 21, 22.

<sup>4</sup> The same plea is urged in prayer, Psalm cxliii. 12; lxxvi. 2. Margin. Compare also verse 125.

<sup>5</sup> Verses 78, 87.

in the word of God—in that hiding-place of safety to which the word directs him. A striking proof of the irreconcilable variance between the world and God. All that is most contrary to God is encouraged by the spirit of the world; while God's own image in his people is persecuted and despised. Yet the word of God opens to the believer a sure defence. His "soul is among lions;"<sup>1</sup> but he can testify to the astonishment of the world—"My God hath sent his angel, and hath shut the lions' mouth, that they have not hurt me."<sup>2</sup> He hears indeed the roaring of the winds and waves; but he hears also the voice speaking to his agitated mind—"Peace, be still."<sup>3</sup>

The experience of this trial and support beautifully illustrates the promise—"He that believeth shall not make haste."<sup>4</sup> He whose hope is firmly fixed on that "tried corner stone," which God himself hath "laid in Zion as a sure foundation"—"shall not be greatly moved," nay, he "shall not be moved"<sup>5</sup> at all, by the machinations of "the wicked lying in wait" for his destruction. In the hour of approaching difficulty instead of perplexing himself with successive expedients for his safety (sought more from human contrivance, than from asking counsel at the mouth of God,) he "possesses his soul in patience," and calmly commits all events to the Lord. Such a man "shall not be afraid of evil tidings: his heart is fixed, trusting in the Lord."<sup>6</sup> 'This trust is grounded on the word of God, revealing his power and all-sufficiency, and withal his goodness, his offer of himself

<sup>1</sup> Psalm lvii. 4.

<sup>2</sup> Daniel vi. 22.

<sup>3</sup> Mark iv. 39.

<sup>4</sup> Isaiah xxviii. 16.

<sup>5</sup> Psalm lxii. 2, 6. His confidence seems to have increased in the recollection of his support—"I shall not be *greatly* moved—I *shall not be moved.*"

<sup>6</sup> Psalm cxii. 7.

to be the stay of the soul, commanding us to rest upon him. People wait on I know not what persuasions and assurances, but I know no other to build faith on, but the word of promise, the truth and faithfulness of God opened up, his wisdom, and power, and goodness, as the stay of all those that, renouncing all other props, will venture on it, and lay all upon him. "He that believes sets to his seal that God is true;" and so he is sealed for God, his portion and interest secured. "If you will not believe, surely ye shall not be established."<sup>1</sup>

But it is the "*considering* of the Lord's testimonies," that draws out these blessings of refuge and comfort. The habit of the soul must be fixed upon them, as "tried words, purified seven times in the fire."<sup>2</sup> And in this frame of mind the child of God is enabled to say, "*I will*," under all distresses, all circumstances of trial, or even of dismay, "*consider thy testimonies*"—"I will consider," the faithfulness of those blessed declarations—"There shall not a hair of your head perish. Touch not mine anointed."<sup>3</sup> For "he that toucheth you, toucheth the apple of mine eye"<sup>4</sup> and with this armour of defence—this stay of support—I shall not be afraid, even should I hear the "evil tidings," that "the wicked have waited for me to destroy me." Or even if I should be destroyed, I know that thy testimonies cannot fail. I know that my rock is perfect—"that there is no unrighteousness in him;"<sup>5</sup> and therefore, "though a host should encamp against me, my heart shall not fear; though war should rise against me, in this will I be confident."<sup>6</sup> Whether then I am delivered from

<sup>1</sup> Leighton's Works, iii. 256, 257.

<sup>2</sup> Psalm xii. 6, P. Trans.

<sup>3</sup> Luke xxi. 18. Psalm cv. 15.

<sup>4</sup> Zech. ii. 8.

<sup>5</sup> Psalm xcii. 15.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid. xxvii. 3.

the wicked, and “live—I live unto the Lord;” or whether I fall into their snare, and “die—I die unto the Lord,”<sup>1</sup> for “*I will consider thy testimonies,*” and rest assured, that all thy purposes shall be accomplished concerning me, as thou hast said—“I will never leave thee nor forsake thee.”<sup>2</sup> “Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee, because he trusteth in thee.”<sup>3</sup>

96. *I have seen an end of all perfection; but thy commandment is exceeding broad.*

A DEEPER insight into the character of the Lord's “testimonies” is the sure result of “considering” them. The believer marks them to be stamped with a perfection, to which no words or works of man can put in their claim. Often does the world, with its boasted stores of wisdom and enjoyment, extort this confession from votaries—“*I have seen an end of all perfection.*” “In much wisdom is much grief.”<sup>4</sup> Its sources of happiness are equally unsubstantial. After they have feasted on its delicacies, mixed in all its indulgences, and like the King of Jerusalem, “not withheld from their heart any joy,” their judgment pronounces the verdict—“Behold! all was vanity and vexation of spirit.”<sup>5</sup> All that it can offer is a bubble—a shadow. And yet such is the reluctance of the heart towards God, that the world is first tried to the very uttermost, before any desire to return homeward is felt or expressed. And even then, nothing but the Almighty power of God can bring the sinner back. He would rather perish in his misery, than “return to his rest.”<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Rom. xiv. 8.

<sup>2</sup> Heb. xiii. 5.

<sup>3</sup> Isa. xxvi. 3.

<sup>4</sup> Eccl. i. 18.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid. ii. 10, 11.

<sup>6</sup> Psalm cxvi. 7.

But how striking is the contrast between the emptiness of the world and the fulness of "*the commandment of God.*" Our whole duty to our God, our neighbour, and ourselves, is here laid open before us—commanding without abatement, and forbidding without allowance—making no excuse for ignorance, frailty, or forgetfulness—reaching—not only to every species of crime, but to every thing tending to it. This is "*perfection,*" of which we never "*see an end.*" Every fresh view opens—not the extent—but the immensity of the field; and compels us at length to shut up our inquiries with the adoring acknowledgment—" *Thy commandment is exceeding broad.*" Its various parts form one seamless piece; so that no particle can be separated without injury to the whole. As all the curtains of the tabernacle, connected by taches and loops, made but one covering for the ark, and the loosening or disjunction of the smallest point disannulled the fitness of the whole; so it belongs to the perfection of the commandment of God, that "*whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all.*"<sup>1</sup>—The spirituality of its requirements is equally illustrative of its Divine "*perfection.*" An angry look is murder,<sup>2</sup> an unchaste desire is adultery,<sup>3</sup> the "*stumbling-block of iniquity*"<sup>4</sup>—" *covetousness*"<sup>5</sup> in the heart—is idolatry, the thought<sup>6</sup> as well as the act, the first conception of sin as well as the after commission brings in the verdict—Guilty—Death.

Can the Christian then endure the sight of its "*exceeding breadth?*"—Yes—For he knows who it is that hath stood in his place—that hath fulfilled its

<sup>1</sup> James ii. 10, 11.

<sup>2</sup> Matt. v, 21, 22. Comp. 1 John iii. 15.

<sup>3</sup> Matt. v. 27.

<sup>4</sup> Ezek. xiv. 7.

<sup>5</sup> Ephes. v. 5.

<sup>6</sup> Prov. xxiv. 9. Compare xxiii. 7.



unalterable requisitions, and borne its awful curse.<sup>1</sup> As a covenant, therefore, it has lost its terrors. As a rule, he loves it for its extent, and for its purity, for the comprehensiveness of its obligation, and for the narrowness of its liberty for indulgence. He would not wish to be subject to a less severe scrutiny—to a more lenient administration.

Reader! If you have learnt *the exceeding breadth* and spirituality of the law, (the first lesson that is taught and learnt in the school of Christ) your views of yourself and your state before God will be totally changed. Before, you were “thanking God” in your heart, “that you were not as other men are.” Now you will be “smiting upon your breast, saying, God be merciful to me a sinner!”<sup>2</sup> Before perhaps you might have thought yourself, “touching the righteousness which is of the law, blameless.” Now you will glory in your new and more enlightened choice—“What things were gain to me, those I counted loss for Christ.”<sup>3</sup> Once you considered yourself “alive,” when you were really dead. Now that “the commandment is come” in its heart-searching spirituality and conviction to your soul, you “die,”<sup>4</sup> that you may live. Blessed change from the law to the gospel—“from death to life!” “I through the law am dead to the law, that I might live unto God.”<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Gal. iv. 4, 5; iii. 13.

<sup>3</sup> Phil. iii. 6, 7.

<sup>2</sup> Luke xviii. 9—13.

<sup>4</sup> Rom. vii. 9.

<sup>5</sup> Gal. ii. 19.

## PART XIII.

97. *Oh! how love I thy law! it is my meditation all the day.*

MARK the man of God giving utterance to his feelings of heavenly delight—expressing most by intimating, that he cannot adequately express what he desires. He seems as if he was unable to restrain his acknowledgments of Divine influence springing up in his heart—“*Oh! how love I thy law!*” This experience is most distinctive of a spiritual character. The professor may read, and understand, and even may *externally* obey the law; but the believer only loves it; and he lives in it, as if he could not live without it. To the professor it is a task imposed to satisfy conscience. “The veil upon the heart”<sup>1</sup> darkens all his spiritual apprehension, and consequently excludes spiritual delight. To the child of God it is food and medicine, light and comfort—yea, “life from the dead.” If it be a law of precept in the word, it is a “law of liberty”<sup>2</sup>—a law of love—in his heart. His former obedience was the bondage of fear. But how different is the effect of constraining love! He now delights to view it in every lineament. He dwells upon every feature with intense enjoyment. Before, it was confinement—his chain. Now it is his liberty—his ornament. The man is not what he was—“Old things are passed away: behold! all things are become new.”<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 2 Cor. iii. 15.

<sup>2</sup> James i. 25.

<sup>3</sup> 2 Cor. v. 17.

There always has been good reason to "*love the law.*" It has ever been the mirror that has reflected Christ to his Church. The spiritual eye discerns him in every part.<sup>1</sup> Do you—Reader—search for him in his law? Do you "*love his law,*" because it "*testifies of him?*" Do you pray for his Spirit, that his law may guide you to him? This is the evidence, that you have "*turned unto the Lord, when the veil is taken away,*" and you "*with open (unveiled) face behold in this glass the glory of the Lord.*"<sup>2</sup>

But love fastens the soul to the beloved object. "*Oh! how love I thy law! it is my meditation all the day.*"<sup>3</sup> When you cannot have it in your hand, it will be found, if indeed your soul is in a prosperous state, "*hid in your heart.*" There it is kept as your most precious treasure—while you live upon it with unwearied appetite as your daily bread, and exercise yourself in it as the rule of your daily walk. Oh! how worthy is it of all the love of the warmest heart! Those who have attained the most extended acquaintance with it, feel their want of suitable enlargement to be a subject of constant and most humiliating regret.

<sup>1</sup> John v. 39. 'Were I to enjoy Hezekiah's grant, and to have fifteen years added to my life, I would be much more frequent in my applications to the throne of grace. Were I to renew my studies, I would take my leave of those accomplished triflers—the historians, the orators, the poets of antiquity—and devote my attention to the Scriptures of truth. I would sit with much greater assiduity at my Divine Master's feet, and desire to know nothing but "Jesus Christ, and him crucified." This wisdom, whose fruits are peace in life, consolation in death, and everlasting salvation after death—this I would trace—this I would seek—this I would explore through the spacious and delightful fields of the Old and New Testament.' Such was the testimony of one who had cultivated the classic fields with no inconsiderable success, and who above most men had enriched his soul with the glorious treasures of the word of God—whose praise is in all the churches as the Author of Theron and Aspasio.

<sup>2</sup> 2 Cor. iii. 15—18.

<sup>3</sup> Psalm i. 2.

This habit of love and holy meditation will spread its influence over our whole character. It will fill our hearts with heavenly matter for prayer—diffuse a sweet savour over our earthly employments—sanctify the common bounties of providence<sup>1</sup>—realize the presence of God throughout the day—and command prosperity upon our lawful undertakings<sup>2</sup>—and enlarge our usefulness in the Church of God.<sup>3</sup> And thus the man of God is formed in his completeness, symmetry, and attraction—such as the world is often constrained secretly to admire, even where the heart is unready to follow.

Lord! implant in my heart a supreme love to the law. Write it upon my heart—even that new law—“the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus.”<sup>4</sup> May I love it so that I may be always meditating upon it, and by continual meditation yet more enlarging my love and delight in it. So let it prove an ever-springing source of heavenly enjoyment and holy conversation!

98. *Thou, through thy commandments, hast made me wiser than mine enemies; for they are ever with me.*—99. *I have more understanding than all my teachers: for thy testimonies are my meditation.*—100. *I understand more than the ancients; because I keep thy precepts.*

WHAT a fruitful harvest did David reap from the daily meditation on the law of God! He became “wiser than his enemies” in “subtilty”<sup>5</sup>—“than all his teachers” in doctrine—“than the ancients” in experience. Yet he is not here boasting of his own attainments; but commending the grace of God in

<sup>1</sup> 1 Tim. iv. 4, 5.

<sup>2</sup> 1 Tim. iv. 15.

<sup>3</sup> Psalm i. 3. Compare Jos. i. 7, 8.

<sup>4</sup> Rom. viii. 2. <sup>5</sup> Prov. i. 1, 4.

and towards him—“ *Thou through thy commandments, hast made me wiser.*” How much more wisdom does the persecuted believer draw from the word of God, than his persecutors have ever acquired from the learning of this world! Those however who have been *effectually* taught of God need to be *daily* taught of him. They are prone to trust to their own wisdom: and though, while they rest upon their God, and seek counsel at his word, they are wise indeed; yet when they turn to their own counsel, they become a by-word and occasion of offence by their own folly. Was David “wiser than his enemies or his teachers,” when he dissembled himself to fight against his own people<sup>1</sup>—or when he yielded to the indulgence of lust<sup>2</sup>—or when in the pride of his heart he numbered the people?<sup>3</sup> Alas! how often do even God’s children befool themselves in the ways of sin!

But let us mark the means of attaining this Divine wisdom. David gained it—not by habits of extensive reading—not by natural intelligence—but by a diligent use of the word of God.—In order to avail ourselves however of this means—a *simple reception of the Divine testimony is of absolute importance*. We can never obtain that assurance of the certainty of our faith, which is indispensable to our peace, or resist the influence of unenlightened “teachers”—or of the long-established worldly maxims of “the ancients”—*except by entire submission to the supreme authority of Scripture*. Many sincere Christians—especially at the outset of their course—are much hindered—either by the scepticism of others, or of their own minds; or from their previous habit of studying the Bible in the light of carnal wisdom, or in dependence upon

<sup>1</sup> 1 Sam. xxvii.<sup>2</sup> 2 Sam. xi.<sup>3</sup> Ibid. xxiv.

human teaching. Such need special prayer for humility of mind and simplicity of faith, that under divine teaching, they may discern that path to glory, which in infinite condescension is made so plain, that "the way-faring men, though fools, shall not err therein."<sup>1</sup>

In our Christian progress, the habit of meditation in the testimonies after David's example, will prove of essential service. For while those who "confer with flesh and blood" cannot have their counsellors always at hand; we, in seeking our wisdom from the word of God, have the best Counsellor "ever with us," teaching us what to do, and what to expect. And what a spring of devotedness will flow from this habitual use of "the testimonies!" How carefully shall we "keep the precepts" when meditation has made them familiar to us! and the Saviour cheers us with his presence and his love! "*Thou meetest him that rejoiceth, and worketh righteousness—those that remember thee in thy ways.*"<sup>2</sup>

Now let us turn in, and inquire—what is our daily use of the word of God? Is its influence ever present—ever practical? Do we prize it as a welcome guest? Is it our delightful companion and guide? Oh! be constant in meditation upon this blessed book. "Eat the words," when you have "found it; and it will be unto you the joy and rejoicing of your heart."<sup>3</sup> The name of Jesus, the great subject of the word, will be more precious—your love will be inflamed<sup>4</sup>—your perseverance established<sup>5</sup>—and your heart enlivened in the spirit of praise.<sup>6</sup> Thus bringing your mind into close and continual contact with the testimonies of God, and pressing out the sweetness

<sup>1</sup> Isaiah xxxv. 8.      <sup>2</sup> Ibid. lxiv. 5.      Comp. John xiv. 21—23.

<sup>3</sup> Jeremiah xv. 16.

<sup>4</sup> Psalm xxxix. 3.

<sup>5</sup> Verses 23, 95.

<sup>6</sup> Psalm lxiii. 5, 6.

from the precious volume, it will drop, as from the honey-comb, daily comfort and refreshment upon your heart.<sup>1</sup>

101. *I have refrained my feet from every evil way,  
that I might keep thy word.*

DAVID'S wisdom was of a practical—not of a mere intellectual or speculative character. It taught him to “keep the Lord’s precepts;” and in order to this—to “refrain his feet from every evil way.” Thus will the believer, as he advances “in wisdom and spiritual understanding,” anxiously desire to remove hindrances out of the way. He would “abhor that which is evil,” that he might “cleave to that which is good.”<sup>2</sup> He would “abstain from all appearance of evil,”<sup>3</sup> lest unconsciously he should be drawn into the atmosphere of sin. He would “hate even the garment spotted by the flesh,”<sup>4</sup> as fearing the infection of sin worse than death. In the consciousness of the danger of self-deception, he intreats the Lord to “see if there were any wicked way in him.”<sup>5</sup> Thus he is enabled to maintain an upright walk before a heart-searching God, to “keep himself from his iniquity,”<sup>6</sup> and, in dependence upon the gospel pro-

<sup>1</sup> Thus Luther recommends to us to ‘pause at any verse of Scripture we choose, and to shake as it were every bough of it, that, if possible, some fruit at least may drop down to us. Should this mode’—he remarks—‘appear somewhat difficult at first, and no thought suggest itself immediately to the mind capable of affording matter for a short ejaculation; yet persevere, and try another and another bough. If your soul really hungers, the Spirit of God will not send you away empty. You shall at length find in one, and that perhaps a short verse in Scripture, such an abundance of delicious fruit, that you will gladly seat yourself under its shade and abide there, as under a tree laden with fruit.’

<sup>2</sup> Rom. xii. 9.

<sup>3</sup> 1 Thess. v. 22.

<sup>4</sup> Jude 23.

<sup>5</sup> Psalm cxxxix. 24.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid. xviii. 23.

mises, and in the strength of gospel grace, to “perfect holiness in the fear of God.”<sup>1</sup>

Some men indeed full of self, and full of the world, talk of “*keeping the word*,” when their empty profession too clearly proves their awful ignorance and self-delusion. For the character and testimony of Scripture combine to shew, that if our hearts have not felt the power of its holiness, we neither know nor keep it. And indeed this is the beautiful peculiarity in the word of God; that, in order to keep it, there must be a separation from sin. The two things are incompatible with each other. The two services are at variance at every point, so that the love of sin must depart, where the love of God is ingrafted in the heart. Yet so strongly are we disposed to every evil way, that it requires the Almighty power of grace to enable us to refrain from one or another crooked path. Often is the pilgrim (yea, has it not too often happened to ourselves?) stopped and held back in his Christian profession—by a temporary ascendancy of the flesh—by a little licence given to sin—or by a relaxed circumspection of walk. At such seasons the blessed privilege of “keeping the word” is lost. We are sensible of a declining delight in those spiritual duties, which before were our “chiefest joy.” And “is there not a cause?” Have we not provoked our gracious God by harbouring his enemy in our bosom—nay more—by pleading for indulgence for it? Has not “the Holy Spirit been grieved” by neglect, or by some worldly compliance; so that his light has been obscured, and his comforting influence quenched? No consolations, consistent with the love and power of sin, can ever come from the Lord. For the holiness

<sup>1</sup> 2 Cor. vii. 1.



of the word of God cannot be either spiritually understood, or experimentally enjoyed, but in a consistent Christian walk. And yet such is the blessedness entailed upon a spiritual interest in this book, that the very expectation of realizing its promises, and of walking in its ways, may operate as a principle of "restraint from every evil way."

But there is no bondage in this restraint from sin. Oh, no! The believer feels sin to be slavery; and therefore deliverance from it is his "perfect freedom." There is indeed a *legal mode of restraint* much to be deprecated, when the conscience is goaded by sins of omission or of wilfulness; and the man, ignorant or imperfectly acquainted with the Gospel way of deliverance, hopes to get rid of his burden by a more circumspect walk. But not till he casts it at the foot of the cross, and learns wholly to look to Jesus his deliverer, can he form his resolution upon safe and effectual grounds. Let us therefore seek to abide within a constant view of Calvary. Sin will live every where, but under the cross of Jesus. Here it withers and dies. Here rises the spring of that holiness, contrition, and love, which refreshes and quickens the soul. Here then let us live. Here let us die.<sup>1</sup>

Blessed Lord! Thou knowest that I "desire to keep thy word." Prepare my heart to receive and to retain it. May I so "abide in Christ," that I may receive the sanctifying help of his Spirit for every moment's need! And while I rejoice in him as my Saviour, may I become daily more sensible of every

<sup>1</sup> 'When I am assaulted by some wicked thought, I then betake me to the wounds of Christ. When my flesh casteth me down, by the remembrance of my Saviour's wounds, I rise up again.—Am I inflamed with lust? I quench that fire with the meditation of Christ's passion.—Christ died for us. There is nothing so deadly that is not cured by the death of Christ.'—AUGUSTINE.

deviation from the strait path as an “evil way!” And may daily grace be given to “refrain my feet from” it “that I may keep thy word!”

102. *I have not departed from thy judgments; for thou hast taught me.*

IF “*I have refrained my feet from*” sin—if “*I have not departed from God’s judgments*”—to him be all the glory. O my soul, art thou not a wonder to thyself? So prone to depart from God! how is it, that thou art able in any measure to hold on thy way? Because the covenant of the Lord engages thy perseverance.—“I will put my fear in their hearts, that *they shall not depart* from me.”<sup>1</sup> While conscious of my own corrupt bias to depart, let me humbly and thankfully own the work of Divine grace and teaching. Man’s teaching is powerless in advancing the soul one step in Christian progress. The teaching from above is “the light of life.” It gives not only the light, but the principle to improve it. It not only points the lesson and makes it plain; but imparts the disposition to learn, and the grace to obey. So that now I see the beauty, the pleasantness, the peace, and the holiness of “*the Lord’s judgments,*” and am naturally led to delight, and insensibly constrained to walk in them. O how much more frequent would be our acknowledgment of the work of God, did we keep nearer to the Fountain-head of life and light!<sup>2</sup> How may we trace every declension in doctrine and practice—all our continual estrangement from the Lord’s judgments—to following our own wisdom—or depending upon human teaching!

<sup>1</sup> Jer. xxxii, 40. Comp. 1 John ii, 27.      <sup>2</sup> Psalm xxxvi. 9.

“Trusting in man” is the departing of the heart from the Lord.<sup>1</sup>

Reader! What has been your habit and progress “in the judgments of God!” Have you been careful to avoid bye-paths? Has your walk been consistent, steady, advancing, “in the fear of the Lord, and in the comfort of the Holy Ghost?”<sup>2</sup> If there has been no allowed departure from the ways of God, it has been the blessed fruit of “ceasing from your own wisdom,”<sup>3</sup> and resting, in simplicity of faith, upon the promise “written in the prophets—And they shall be all taught of God.” And how delightful is the influence of this heavenly teaching in drawing your heart with a deeper sense of need and comfort to the Saviour! For—as he himself speaks—“every man *therefore that hath heard, and hath learned of the Father, cometh unto me.*”<sup>4</sup> Remember—it was no superior virtue or discernment, that has restrained your departure from God. But—“*Thou hast taught me*” the way to come to God—the way to abide in him—Christ the way—Christ the end. And his teaching will abide with you.<sup>5</sup> It will win you by light and by love, and by a conquering power allure and captivate your heart with that delight in his judgments, and fear of offending against them, that shall prove an effectual safeguard in the hour of temptation. Be careful therefore that the teaching of the Lord be not lost upon you. Inquire into your proficiency in his instructive lessons. And do not forget to prize his teaching rod, that loving correction, of which David had felt the blessing,<sup>6</sup> and which

<sup>1</sup> Jer. xvii. 5.

<sup>2</sup> Acts ix. 31.

<sup>3</sup> Prov. xxiii. 4.

<sup>4</sup> Isaiah liv. 13 with John vi. 45.

<sup>5</sup> 1 John ii. 24, 27.

<sup>6</sup> Verse 67.

he so often uses, to keep his children from "*departing from his judgments.*"

Lord! do thou lead me by the hand, that I may make daily progress in thy judgments. Restrain my feet from "perpetual backsliding." Whatever of human instruction may be afforded to me—all will be ineffectual to keep me "from departing from thy judgments," except thou teachest me. Neither grace received, nor experience attained, nor engagements regarded, will secure me for one moment without continual teaching from thyself.

103. *How sweet are thy words unto my taste! yea, sweeter than honey to my mouth.*

How varied were the exercises of David in the word of God! Its majesty commanded his reverence.<sup>1</sup> Its sweetness excited his joy. Very natural was his expression of delight in its contents<sup>2</sup>—a delight however exclusively connected with an experimental interest in its blessings. None are in any respect benefitted by an external knowledge of the Gospel. But a spiritual taste is a sure evidence of spiritual health—when the word of God is to us as it was to David, "sweeter than honey to the mouth;" and "esteemed more than our necessary food."<sup>3</sup> The most accurate description of this taste can convey no just idea of the reality. The highest commendation cannot make the sweetness of honey intelligible to one who has never tasted it. Thus nothing but experience can convey a just idea of a spiritual taste. "O taste and see that the Lord is good;"<sup>4</sup> and, having once tasted of his

<sup>1</sup> Verse 161.

<sup>2</sup> Thrice in one short Psalm does he stir up his habit of praise of the word and of the God that gave it. See Psalm lvi. 4, 10.

<sup>3</sup> Job xxiii. 12.

<sup>4</sup> Psalm xxxiv. 8.

Divine goodness, all the poor joys, which before were sweet to the soul, will be found insipid, distasteful, and even bitter. The discoveries of faith in the apprehension of Christ, and the enjoyment of faith in communion with him—this it is that gives an unutterable, heavenly sweetness to the word. “Unto them that believe, he is precious.”<sup>1</sup> “His name is as ointment poured forth;”<sup>2</sup> and “*the savour of the knowledge of him*”<sup>3</sup> brings a reviving to the soul, that nothing besides was ever able to impart. Can the awakened sinner hear, that “God so loved the world, that he gave his only-begotten Son; that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life”<sup>4</sup>—and not be ready to say—“*How sweet are thy words unto my taste! yea, sweeter than honey unto my mouth?*” Can the distressed soul listen to the invitation to “all that labour and are heavy laden,”<sup>5</sup> and not feel the “*sweetness*” of those breathings of love? Can the believer hear his Saviour’s voice at the door of his heart, calling him to fresh communion with himself<sup>6</sup>—and not turn to him with the expressive acknowledgment of his grateful heart—“All thy garments smell of myrrh, and aloes, and cassia, out of the ivory palaces, whereby they have made thee glad?”<sup>7</sup> The nearer we keep to Christ—the more he is revealed in his fulness and preciousness to our souls—the more unction and fragrance shall we perceive in that word which testifies of him in every page. It is however with the spiritual as with the natural food. There is often a want of appetite to it; and therefore a want of sweetness and refreshment from it. An indolent reading of the word with-

<sup>1</sup> 1 Peter ii. 7.<sup>2</sup> Can. i. 3.<sup>3</sup> 2 Cor. ii. 14.<sup>4</sup> John iii. 16.<sup>5</sup> Matt. xi. 28.<sup>6</sup> Rev. iii. 20.<sup>7</sup> Psalm xlv. 8.

out faith—without desire—without application—or a taste vitiated by contact with the things of sense—will discover the reason of it. “The full soul loatheth the honey-comb; but to the hungry soul every bitter thing is sweet.”<sup>1</sup>

But how melancholy is the reflection of the multitudes, that hear, read, understand the word, and yet have never tasted its sweetness! Like Barzillai, they have no sense to “discern between good and evil.” Full of the world, or of their own conceits—feeding on the delusive enjoyments of creature comforts—nourishing some baneful corruption in their bosoms<sup>2</sup>—or cankered with the spirit of formality—they have no palate for the things of God—they are “dead in trespasses and sins.” But if we be hungering and thirsting after the word, “*how sweet is it to the taste!*” We eat and are not satisfied. We drink, and long to drink again. “If so be we have tasted that the Lord is gracious, as new-born babes,” we shall “desire the sincere milk of the word, that we may grow thereby.”<sup>3</sup> We shall take heed of any indulgence of the flesh, which may hinder this spiritual enjoyment, and cause us to “loathe” even “angels’ food” as “light bread.”<sup>4</sup> Instead of resting in our present experience of its sweetness, we shall be daily aspiring after higher relish for the heavenly blessing.<sup>5</sup> And will not this experience be a “witness in ourselves” of the Divine origin of the word? For what arguments could ever persuade us that honey is bitter, at the moment that we are tasting its sweetness? Or who could convince us, that this is the word of man, or the imposture of deceit, when its blessed influence has imparted

<sup>1</sup> Prov. xxvii. 7.

<sup>2</sup> See 1 Peter ii. 1, 2.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. 2, 3.

<sup>4</sup> Psalm lxxviii. 25. Numb. xxi. 5.

<sup>5</sup> *Castæ deliriæ meæ sunt Scripturæ tuæ.*—AUGUSTINE.

peace, holiness, joy, support, and rest, infinitely beyond the power of man to bestow? Finally, let us remark this enjoyment, as the spiritual barometer, the pulse of the soul—accurately marking our progress or decline in the Divine life. With our advancement in spiritual health, the word will be increasingly “*sweet to our taste* ;” while our declension will be marked by a corresponding abatement in our desires, love, and perception of its delights.

104. *Through thy precepts, I get understanding ;  
therefore I hate every false way.*

“**SPIRITUAL** understanding” is connected with the taste of spiritual sweetness.<sup>1</sup> “*The sweetness of the lips*”—as the wise man observes—“*increaseth learning. The heart of the wise teacheth his mouth, and addeth learning to his lips.*”<sup>2</sup> Thus having learned “the principles of the doctrine of Christ,” we are encouraged to “go on to perfection”—“growing in grace and in the knowledge of Christ.”<sup>3</sup> For the connexion between “grace and knowledge” is clearly manifested. Many are the inconsistencies of the young or imperfectly instructed Christian, which—when “*through the precepts he has got understanding*”—he gladly forsakes; and learns to walk more uniformly and steadily, and to “*abide in the light.*” And indeed a constant and irreconcilable “*hatred of every false way*” will invariably follow—as contrary to the God we love, and which, though strewed with the flowery “pleasures of sin,” is “hard”<sup>4</sup> in its present walk, and ruinous in its certain end.<sup>5</sup> The love of the “*false*

<sup>1</sup> Comp. Prov. ii. 10, 11.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. xvi. 21, 23.

<sup>3</sup> Heb. vi. 1. 2 Pet. iii. 18.

<sup>4</sup> Prov. xiii. 15.

<sup>5</sup> Matt. viii. 13. Phil. iii. 19.

*ways*" of our own heart's choosing proves our knowledge of the Gospel—if there be any knowledge at all—to be barely speculative and uninfluential. And with regard to the ways of sin—may we not inquire of those, whose past wanderings in the ways of sin justly give weight and authority to their verdict—‘What is your retrospective view of these ways?’ Unprofitableness.—‘What is your present view of them?’ Shame.—‘What prospect for eternity would the continuance in them assure to you?’ “Death.”<sup>1</sup> Rightly then are they called “*false ways*,” and of those that are found in them it is well said—“This their way is their folly.”<sup>2</sup> For what indeed can it be but the foolishness of folly, to rest in illusive hopes of peace, which can only issue in evils endured and infinitely greater evils foreboded? The blessing then of spiritual knowledge consists in its sanctifying efficacy. “*False ways*” are not only avoided and forsaken, but abhorred; and every deviation into them from the strait path, however pleasing, will be “resisted,” even “unto blood.”<sup>3</sup>

But let me ask myself—What is my apprehension of the way of sin? Have I detected the “*false ways*” of my own heart? Little is done in heart religion, until my besetting sins are searched out. And let me not be satisfied with forbearance from the outward act. Sin may be restrained, yet not mortified—nor is it enough, that I leave it for the present, but I must renounce it for ever. Let me not part with it as with a beloved friend, with the hope and purpose of renewing my familiarity with it at a “more convenient season;”<sup>4</sup> but let me shake it from me, as Paul shook off the viper into the fire, with determination

<sup>1</sup> Rom. vi. 21.

<sup>3</sup> Heb. xii. 4.

<sup>2</sup> Psalm xlix. 13.

<sup>4</sup> Acts xxiv. 25.



and abhorrence.<sup>1</sup> What! can I wish to hold it! If “*through the precepts of God I have got understanding,*” can I find it in my heart to turn away from that voice which speaks—“*Oh! do not this abominable thing that I hate?*”<sup>2</sup> No; rather let me “*pluck it out*” of my heart, “*and cast it from me.*”<sup>3</sup> Oh! for the high blessing of a tender conscience—such as shrinks from the approach, and “*abstains from all appearance of evil*”<sup>4</sup>—not venturing to tamper with any self-pleasing way; but “*hating*” it as “*false,*” defiling, destructive! I have marked the apple of my eye—that tenderest particle of our frame—that it is not only offended by a blow or a wound, but that, if so much as an atom of dust find an entrance, it would smart until it had wept it out. Now such may my conscience be—sensitive of the slightest touch of sin—not only fearful of resisting, rebelling, or “*quenching the Spirit*”—but grieving for every thought of sin, that grieves that blessed Comforter—that tender Friend! To “*hate every false way,*” so as to flee from it, is the highest proof of Christian courage. For never am I better prepared to “*endure hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ,*”<sup>5</sup> than when my conscience is thus set against sin. For it is in fact to be ready to submit to the greatest suffering, rather than be convicted of unfaithfulness to my God.

Lord! turn my eyes, my heart, my feet, my ways, more and more to thy blessed self.

<sup>1</sup> Acts xxviii. 5.

<sup>2</sup> Jer. xlv. 4.

<sup>3</sup> Matt. v. 29.

<sup>4</sup> 1 Thess. v. 22.

<sup>5</sup> 2 Tim. ii. 3.

## PART XIV.

105. *Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path.*

THE nightly journeys of Israel were guided by a pillar of fire.<sup>1</sup> Our passage in a dark and perilous way is irradiated by the word of God. A benighted traveller needs the "*lamp and the light*"—not only to mark his course, but to direct every successive step. Such is man's need of the word of God! Such is his darkness without it—or even with it, while destitute of faith and Divine light! Except the "*lamp*" be lighted—except the teaching of the Spirit accompany the word—all is "darkness, gross darkness" still. Did we more habitually wait to receive, and watch to improve, the light of the word, we should not so often complain of the perplexity of our path. The light reflected from this source would in most instances determine our steps under infallible guidance.

Yet it may sometimes be a matter of difficulty to trace the light in which we are walking to this heavenly source. *A promise may seem to be applied to my mind, as I conceive, suitable to my present circumstances.* But how may I determine, whether it is "*the lamp*, of the word of God, or some delusive light from him, who can at any time for the accomplishment of his own purpose, transform himself "*into an angel of light?*" Or if a threatening be impressed upon my conscience, how can I accurately distinguish

<sup>1</sup> Exodus xiii. 21, 22.

between the voice of the "accuser of the brethren," and the warning suggestion of my heavenly Guide? The state of my mind under the circumstances alluded to will throw light upon this point. If I am living in the indulgence of any known sin, or in the neglect of any known duty—if my spirit is careless, or my walk unsteady, I cannot help suspecting a consoling promise—though presented before my mind with a sensible impression of comfort—from its unsuitableness to my case. "*The lamp*" of God *under the circumstances supposed*, would rather reflect the light of conviction than of consolation. For, though God as a Sovereign may speak comfort when and where he pleases, yet we can only expect him to deal with us according to the general prescribed rules of his own covenant, which to his people in a backsliding state threatens chastisement, rather than speaks consolation to his backsliding people.<sup>1</sup> If, however, in a contrite spirit, an encouraging word should pass before me, I should have little hesitation in receiving it as the light of God's word, because I should be conscious of that state of feeling in which the Lord has expressly promised to restore and guide his people<sup>2</sup> in the course of the inquiry. The terms and character of the promise, might also mark its application to myself. When he that "dwelleth in the high and holy place," engages to dwell "with him also that is of a contrite and humble spirit;"<sup>3</sup> in discovering within myself any symptoms of gracious tenderness, I cannot mistake in considering this word of promise as sent by my kind and watchful Father, to be "*a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path.*" Again, Whenever the light of the world leads me to a distinct and experimental

<sup>1</sup> Comp. Psalm lxxxix. 30—32.

<sup>2</sup> Comp. Isa. lvii. 18.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. lvii. 15.

view of the Saviour in his promises, so that he is near and precious to me, and I am enabled to rely on his faithfulness and love, it is sufficiently evident, from whence alone this light could have come.<sup>1</sup> Or if I find, that the purpose of the promise is to answer any proper end—to excite or to encourage to any present duty, and that some suitable connection exists between the duty and the promise; I can scarcely doubt but the lamp of the Lord is directing my dark and difficult path. For example—When the promise was given to Joshua—“ I will not fail thee nor forsake thee;”<sup>2</sup> it was to him, “ a word ” “ fitly spoken ” “ in a time of need,” so that it seemed almost impossible to misconstrue it. And when the same word was subsequently given in a more general acceptation to the Church, the application was equally clear, as a dissuasive from inordinate attachment to the things of time and sense, and an encouragement to an entire dependance upon the Lord.<sup>3</sup> And further, that I may clearly discern the light of God upon my path, let me examine the influences of the promises of God upon my heart and conduct. When the Apostle was supported in a moment of extremity with an unconditional promise of deliverance; the effect produced on his mind was exhibited in a diligent use of all appointed means of safety.<sup>4</sup> When Hezekiah, lying apparently at the point of death, received an *absolute* promise of an addition of fifteen years to his life; as a token at once of his obedience to the command, and his faith in the promise, he attended to the prescription given for the recovery of his health.<sup>5</sup> When Ezra, and the Jews in his time, received an assurance of Divine protection expressed in the most general terms; upon the warrant

<sup>1</sup> Comp. 2 Cor. i. 20.

<sup>2</sup> Jos. i. 5.

<sup>3</sup> Heb. xiii. 5.

<sup>4</sup> Acts xxvii. 24, 31.

<sup>5</sup> Isaiah xxxviii. 5, 21.

of this word, "they fasted and besought their God for this."<sup>1</sup> Now in these and similar instances the practical influence of the word in the way of diligence, simplicity, and prayer, evidently proved its Divine origin. An assurance of safety proceeding from another source, would have been productive of sloth, carelessness, and presumption; and therefore any practical illustration of the quickening power of the word in an hour of darkness and perplexity, I may truly presume to be the Lord's "*lamp unto my feet, and light unto my path,*" "to guide my feet into the way of peace."

The same test will apply to the threatenings of the word: and will determine the character and the source of the light that dawns upon my path. If I am "walking humbly with my God" in the exercise of waiting faith, and a steady persevering endeavour to seek conformity to him, I feel warranted in tracing any impression of the threatenings of the word to his suggestion, who is ever ready to whisper distrust and despondency to the child of God. But in a self-confident, self-indulgent state, I should have as little hesitation in marking a word of awakening alarm as the light of the word of God. It would be well for me at such a time to be exercised with fear;<sup>2</sup> not as arguing any insecurity in my state, but as leading me to "great searchings of heart," to increasing watchfulness, humiliation, and prayer. "The commandment is a lamp, and the law is a light; and reproofs of instruction are the way of life."<sup>3</sup> O that I may be enabled to make use of this lamp, to direct every step of my heavenly way!

Lord! save me from ever turning my face away

<sup>1</sup> Ezra viii. 21—23.

<sup>2</sup> Compare 1 Cor. ix. 27.

<sup>3</sup> Proverbs vi. 23.

from the path into which thy word would guide me. Enable me to improve the light afforded me in the constant exercise of faith, prudence, and simplicity.

106. *I have sworn, and I will perform it, that I will keep thy righteous judgments.*

As if a simple resolution would prove too weak for the service of God, the Psalmist strengthens it with an oath. Nay more—as if an oath was hardly sufficient security for his obedience, he seconds it with a firm resolution—“*I have sworn, and I will perform it.*” There shall be but one will between me and my God, and that will shall be his not mine. Some timid Christians would think it presumptuous to bind themselves under a solemn oath; feeling their liability every moment to break their engagements. And some perhaps may have burdened their consciences with unadvised restrictions, or have made fruitless attempts in their own strength.<sup>1</sup> Still, however, when it is a

<sup>1</sup> It is related of Mr. Pearce, by his excellent biographer, that at the period of the first awakening of his mind—‘having read Doddridge’s Rise and Progress of Religion, he determined formally to dedicate himself to the Lord in the manner recommended in the seventeenth chapter of that work. The form of a covenant there drawn up he also adopted as his own; and, that he might bind himself in the most solemn and affecting manner, signed it *with his blood*. But afterwards, failing in his engagements, he was plunged into great distress, and almost into despair. On a review of his covenant, he seems to have accused himself of a pharisaical reliance upon the strength of his resolutions, and therefore taking the paper to the top of his father’s house, he tore it into small pieces, and threw it from him to be scattered by the wind. He did not however consider his obligation to be the Lord’s as thereby nullified; but feeling more suspicion of himself, he depended solely upon the *blood of the cross*.’—Fuller’s Life of Pearce, pp. 3, 4. This instance must be considered not as an example of the entangling nature of covenant engagements; but as an illustration, by way of contrast, of the enlightened deliberation and simplicity, with which they should ever be undertaken. See some admirable remarks on this subject from Mr. Newton’s pen.—Life of Grimshawe, pp. 16—18.

free-will offering, it is a delightful service, well-pleasing to God. Such it was in the days of Asa, when “all Judah rejoiced at the oath, for they had sworn with all their heart, and sought him with their whole desire and he was found of them.”<sup>1</sup> Vows were both binding and acceptable<sup>2</sup> under the Levitical dispensation. Nor are they less so—in *their spirit at least*—under “the perfect law of liberty.” A holy promise, originating in serious consideration and proceeding to a strong and fixed purpose of binding ourselves as with an oath to the service of God, so far from being repugnant to the true spirit of Christian liberty, appears to have been enjoined by God himself as a part of his service<sup>3</sup>—nay—his people are described as animating each other to it, as to a most delightful privilege.<sup>4</sup> We do not bind ourselves in our own strength as an act of self-righteousness—but as a renewed act of faith and daily dedication in dependence on the engagements of his own covenant. That some unwary souls have been ensnared by these engagements however much to be lamented, cannot be considered as a legitimate argument against their importance. If Jephthah was entangled in a rash and heedless vow,<sup>5</sup> David appears never to have enjoyed more of the “perfect freedom of the” service of his God, than “when binding his soul with a bond” equally unalterable, but more advised, in its obligation.<sup>6</sup> And have we with “the vows of God upon us,”<sup>7</sup>—baptismal vows—perhaps also confirmation or sacramental vows—found our souls brought into bondage by these solemn engagements? Have we not felt it possible thus to secure our duty

<sup>1</sup> 2 Chron. xv. 12—15.

<sup>2</sup> Numb. xxx. 1, 2. Deut. xxiii. 21—23.

<sup>3</sup> Isaiah, xix. 21. Comp. also Isa. xliv. 5, and Scott on this verse.

<sup>4</sup> Jeremiah l. 4, 5.

<sup>5</sup> Judges xi. 35.

<sup>6</sup> Psalm cxvi. 12—14.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid. lvi. 12.

without being ensnared by it? Have not holy seasons of covenanting with God often restrained our feet from devious paths, and quickened our souls in his service? Indeed dependence upon the blood of Christ to pardon innumerable failures in duty, and upon his Spirit to strengthen us, for a more devoted fulfilment of our obligations—has often realized in these transactions a peace and joy, that leads us to look back upon such times as some of the happiest times of our lives. Not but that every recollection will call for the prayer—“Enter not into judgment with thy servant, O Lord:”<sup>1</sup> but if in this respect we sin, it is still our privilege to remember, and without presumption to believe, that “we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the Righteous; and he is the propitiation for our sins.”<sup>2</sup> And as for encouragement to expect necessary grace, there is One who hath said—“My grace is sufficient for thee”<sup>3</sup>—and that One has given no less a proof of his interest in us, than in dying for us. Confidently therefore, may we trust, that he “will perfect that which concerneth us;”<sup>4</sup> that he will “work all our works in us”<sup>5</sup>—to will and to do of his good pleasure.”<sup>6</sup> Perhaps however a messenger of Satan” may “buffet us”—‘Thou hast broken thy bond—now it will be worse with thee than before.’ But did not Jesus die for sins of infirmity and even of presumption? Does every failing of the wife annul the marriage covenant? So neither does every infirmity or backsliding dissolve our covenant with God. Was our faithfulness the basis of this covenant? Rather does not “the blood of this covenant”<sup>7</sup> make constant provision for our foreseen unfaithfulness?

<sup>1</sup> Psalm cxliii. 2.<sup>2</sup> 1 John ii. 1, 2.<sup>3</sup> 2 Cor. xii. 9.<sup>4</sup> Psalm cxxxviii. 8.<sup>5</sup> Isaiah xxvi. 12.<sup>6</sup> Phil. ii. 13.<sup>7</sup> Heb. xiii. 20.



And does not our gracious God overrule even our backslidings for the eventual establishment of a more simple reliance upon himself, and a more circumspect and tender walk before him?

There are, however, many cases of distressing temptation to tenderly scrupulous consciences: when, for instance, a Christian has been drawn away from a set season of extraordinary devotion, by some unforeseen duty, or some unlooked-for opportunity of glorifying God. But as the engagement was *or ought to have been formed* with an implied limitation of its use, (that it should not interfere with the glory of God, or with paramount Christian duty) it cannot be justly considered to be broken by any such providential interference. At the same time let it not be a light matter to remove a free-will offering from the altar of our God. Let godly care be exercised to discover any subtle workings of the indulgence of the flesh in the service of God. Let double diligence redeem the lost privilege of more immediate and solemn self-dedication. We must beware of legal bondage. But let us not mistake the liberty of the flesh for the liberty of the Gospel. Let us be simple and ready for self-denying service, and the Lord our God will not fail to vouchsafe “some token for good.”

“Come” then, my fellow Christian, “and let us join ourselves to the Lord in a perpetual covenant, never to be forgotten”<sup>1</sup> by God, never to be forsaken by us. Let each of us be ready to renew our surrender—“O Lord, truly I am thy servant”—I make an offer of myself to be thy servant.—“Thou hast loosed my bonds;”<sup>2</sup> and now I come to thee. Oh! bind me to thyself with fresh bonds of love, that may

<sup>1</sup> Jeremiah l. 5.

<sup>2</sup> Psalm cxvi. 16.

never be loosed. Glad am I, that I am any thing—though the meanest of all; that I have any thing, poor and vile as it is, capable of being employed in thy service. I yield myself up to thee, asking that I may be “a vessel meet for the Master’s use;”<sup>1</sup> I yield myself to thee with my full bent of heart and will entirely and for ever.

107. *I am afflicted very much; quicken me, O Lord, according unto thy word.*

IT would seem, that the course of devoted obedience, to which this holy man of God had just pledged himself, was connected with a state of deep and protracted affliction; and the sense of utter helplessness and confidence in the Divine promise, which he is here led to express, may serve to convince us, that his covenanting with God was not an act of reliance in his own strength; but undertaken in humility, in the fear of the Lord, and in the evangelical simplicity of faith. At the same time also his determined resolution to “keep” God’s word of obedience, gave boldness to his pleading, that God would perform his word of promise—“*I am afflicted very much: quicken me, O Lord, according unto thy word.*” And how high the privilege, that we are permitted to pour our troubles into the ear of One, who is able perfectly to enter into, and to sympathize with us in them; “who knoweth our frame,”<sup>2</sup> who hath himself laid the affliction upon us,<sup>3</sup> yea, more than all, who “in all our affliction is himself “afflicted,”<sup>4</sup> and “suffered being tempted, that he might be able to succour them that are tempted.”<sup>5</sup> There are none—not even those most

<sup>1</sup> 2 Tim. ii. 21.

<sup>2</sup> Psalm ciii. 14.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. xxxix. 9.

<sup>4</sup> Isaiah lxiii. 9.

<sup>5</sup> Heb. ii. 18.

dear to us—to whom we can unbosom ourselves as we do to our heavenly Friend—our wants—griefs—burdens of every kind—we are encouraged to roll them all upon him. Those who cultivate the blessing of communion with their Lord, will know the full comfort of this relief in the hour of affliction. And what compassion is due to those, who are indeed “afflicted very much, whose souls, as they “draw nigh unto death,” and know no refuge, are ready to burst with their own sorrows—“the sorrows of the world,”—unmitigated—unrelieved—“working death.”<sup>1</sup>

There is a “need be,”<sup>2</sup> for the afflictions of the Lord’s people. The stones of the spiritual temple cannot be polished or fitted to their place without the strokes of the hammer. The gold cannot be purified without the furnace. Yet the alleviations of trials divest them of their penal character, and lead us to regard them as among the choicest and most encouraging instances of our Father’s combined wisdom, faithfulness, and love. Need we say, that they are infinitely inadequate to our deserts, that they are not without hope, that they are not eternal, and that in the end we shall find, that greater comfort was probably vouchsafed in the endurance of them, than we even ventured to anticipate from their removal? Need we say—how richly they ought to be prized, as conforming us to the image of our suffering Lord! and how assuredly “the end of the Lord” will be; “that the Lord is very pitiful and of tender mercy.”<sup>3</sup> Indeed how many of his dear children may bear the surname of Ephraim—“*For God hath caused me to be fruitful in the land of my affliction.*”<sup>4</sup>

But great affliction is often as hard to bear as great

<sup>1</sup> 2 Cor. vii. 10.

<sup>2</sup> 1 Peter i. 6, 7.

<sup>3</sup> James v. 11.

<sup>4</sup> Gen. xli. 52.

prosperity. While sorely suffering under the rod, we have most important need of the quickening grace of God to keep us alike from stout-heartedness and dejection. Are we in danger of "despising the chastening of the Lord?"—"Quicken me, O Lord"—that I may be preserved in a humble, wakeful, listening posture—that I may not by an unprepared frame lose the blessing of the sanctified cross.' Are we ready to "faint, when we are rebuked of him?"<sup>1</sup> "Quicken me, O Lord" that I sink not under the "blow of thy hand." Thus will this Divine influence save us from bringing dishonour upon our God by the workings of our own spirit. We shall receive chastisement of our Father's discipline with humility without despondency, and with reverence without distrust—hearkening to the voice that speaks, while we tremble under the rod that strikes—yet so mingling fear with confidence, that we may at the same moment adore the hand which we feel, and rest in the mercy that is promised. And how consoling in the depths of our affliction is the recollection, that in either case of need we are privileged to plead the word of God as our sure warrant for prayer and expectation—"Quicken me, O Lord, according to thy word." And which of the exercised children of God has ever found "one jot or one tittle of the word to fail?" "Patience working experience, and experience hope, and hope making not ashamed" in the sense of "the love" of God shed abroad in the heart by the Holy Ghost which is given unto us"—all this abundantly illustrates the answer to the prayer for quickening grace for the encouragement and support of waiting, discouraged souls—"Thou, which hast shewed me great

<sup>1</sup> Heb. xii. 5. .

and sore troubles, *shalt quicken me again*, and shalt bring me up again from the depths of the earth. Thou shalt increase my greatness, and comfort me on every side.”<sup>1</sup>

108. *Accept, I beseech thee, the free-will offerings of my mouth, O Lord, and teach me thy judgments.*

As the first fruits of his entire self-devotion of himself to the Lord<sup>2</sup>—as the only service he could render in his affliction, and, as an acknowledgment of the supply of quickening grace received in answer to prayer<sup>3</sup>—behold this faithful servant of God presenting “*the free-will offerings of his mouth*” for acceptance. Such he knew to be an acceptable service. For the sacrifices of the Old Testament were not only typical of the One sacrifice for sin, but illustrative of the spiritual worship of the people of God; and in this view frequent allusion is made to them in both parts of the sacred volume.<sup>4</sup> To those who are interested in the atonement of Jesus, there needeth “no more sacrifice for sin. That which is now required of us, and in which as the Lord’s people we delight, is to “take with us words, and turn to him, and say unto him—Take away all iniquity, and receive us graciously; so will we render the calves of our lips.”<sup>5</sup> No offering but a “*free-will offering*” is accepted. Such were the offerings of service under the law.<sup>6</sup> And such must they be under the gospel. “God loveth a cheerful giver.”<sup>7</sup> Yet neither can this office be accepted, until the offerer himself has

<sup>1</sup> Rom. v. 3.—5, with Psalm lxxi. 20. 21.

<sup>2</sup> Verse 106.

<sup>3</sup> Verse 107.

<sup>4</sup> Compare Psalm li. 16, 17. Mal. iii. 3, with Phil. iv. 18. Heb. xiii. 15, 16.

<sup>5</sup> Hos. xiv. 2.

<sup>6</sup> Numb. xxix. 39. Deut. xvi. 10.

<sup>7</sup> 2 Cor. ix. 7.

found acceptance with his God. "The Lord had respect" first to the person of "Abel"—then "to his offering."<sup>1</sup> Yet if our persons are covered with the robe of acceptance—if "the offering up of the body of Jesus Christ once for all"<sup>2</sup> has "sanctified" us before God, however defiled our services may be, however mixed with infirmity, and in every way most unworthy; even a God of ineffable holiness "beholds no iniquity"<sup>3</sup> in them. No offering is so pure as to obtain acceptance in any other way. No offering so sinful as to fail of acceptance in this way. Most abundant indeed and satisfactory, is the provision made in heaven for the continual and everlasting acceptance of our polluted and distracted services—"Another angel came and stood at the altar, having a golden censer; and there was given unto him much incense, that he should offer it, with the prayers of all saints, upon the golden altar which was before the throne. And the smoke of the incense, which came with the prayers of the saints, ascended up before God out of the angel's hand."<sup>4</sup> With such a High Priest and Intercessor, not only is unworthiness dismissed, but boldness and assurance of faith is encouraged.<sup>5</sup>

But, as we remarked, it was "*a free-will offering*" that was here presented—the overflowings of a heart filled with the love of God. No constraint was necessary. Prayer was delightful. He was not forced upon his knees. Let me unite with him—Let me seek fellowship with him in again presenting myself before my God. 'Lord! I ought to be thine, and none other's. I desire to tell the world, that I am captivated by thy love, and consecrated to thy service.

<sup>1</sup> Gen. iv. 4, 5.

<sup>2</sup> Heb. x. 10.

<sup>3</sup> Numb. xxiii. 21.

<sup>4</sup> Rev. viii. 3, 4.

<sup>5</sup> Heb. iv. 14—16; x. 21, 22.

O let me be enabled to “*rejoice ; for that I offered willingly.*” Great grace is it, that he is willing to accept my service. For what have I to offer, but what is already “his own?”<sup>1</sup> But let me not forget to supplicate for further instruction—“*Teach me thy judgments,*” that I may be directed to present a purer offering ; that by more distinct and accurate knowledge of thy ways my love may be enlarged, and my obedience more entire, until I “stand perfect and complete in all the will of God.”<sup>2</sup>

109. *My soul is continually in my hand ; yet do I not forget thy law—110. The wicked have laid a snare for me ; yet I erred not from thy precepts.*

THIS subject might offer some profitable meditation for those, whose health must frequently remind them of approaching danger, or whose familiarity with scenes of war and bloodshed may give peculiar emphasis to the phrase (not indeed of infrequent use in the word of God<sup>3</sup>)—“*My soul is continually in my hand.*” From the open violence<sup>4</sup> and the secret machinations<sup>5</sup> of his bitter enemy, David, in the secret part of his public life was in continual apprehension. Hunted down “as a partridge in the mountains,”<sup>6</sup> and often scarcely escaping the “snare which the wicked laid for him”<sup>7</sup>—at one time he could not but acknowledge—“There is but a step between me and death ;”<sup>8</sup>—at another time he was tempted in an hour of unbelief to say—“I shall now perish one day

<sup>1</sup> 1 Chron. xxix. 9, 14, 17.

<sup>2</sup> Col. iv. 12.

<sup>3</sup> Comp. Judges xii. 3. 1 Sam. xix. 5 ; xxviii. 21. Job xiii. 14.

<sup>4</sup> 1 Sam. xviii. 10, 11 ; xix. 9, 10.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid. xviii. 17 ; xix. 11—17.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid. xxvi. 20.

<sup>7</sup> The men of Keilah, Ibid. xxiii. 11, 12. The Zephites, Ibid. 19 : xxvi. 1.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid. xx. 3.

by the hand of Saul.”<sup>1</sup> Subsequently, also, when the hand of his own son appeared to be aimed at his throne and his life,<sup>2</sup> this language was aptly descriptive of his state—“*My soul is continually in my hand.*” Yet so undaunted was his resolution, that no peril could shake his adherence to the ways of God.<sup>3</sup>

What was the life of Jesus upon earth? Through the enmity of foes—various—opposite yet combined<sup>4</sup> his “soul was continually in his hand.” Yet how wonderful was his calmness and serenity of mind when surrounded by “lions in power,” “dogs” in cruelty, wolves in malice!<sup>5</sup> A measure of this spirit belongs to all his disciples, so far as they have the mind that was in their Master. For it is not natural courage, but the spirit of power, as the gift of God<sup>6</sup>—which thus enables the believer in the remembrance of the precepts—“to withstand in the evil day, and having done all—to stand.”<sup>7</sup>

Let us again mark this confidence illustrated in the recorded trials of the servant of God. What was the frame of the Apostle’s mind, when “the Holy Ghost witnessed to him in every city, that bonds and imprisonment awaited him?” “None of these things”—saith he—“move me. I am ready not to be bound only, but also to die at Jerusalem, for the name of the Lord Jesus.”<sup>8</sup> He could look “tribulation, or persecution, or peril, or sword,” in the face; and while he “*carried his soul continually in his hand*”—in true Christian heroism, in the most exalted triumph of faith, he could say in the name of himself and his companions in tribulation—“Nay, in all these things

<sup>1</sup> 1 Sam. xxvii. 1.

<sup>2</sup> 2 Sam. xv. 13, 14; xvii. 1—3.

<sup>3</sup> Verse 87.

<sup>4</sup> Luke xxiii. 12.

<sup>5</sup> Psalm xxii. 16, 20, 21, with Isaiah liii. 7.

<sup>6</sup> 2 Tim, i. 7.

<sup>7</sup> Ephes. vi. 13.

<sup>8</sup> Acts xx. 23, 24; xxi. 13.



we are more than conquerors." Nothing could make him flinch. Nothing could turn him back. Nothing could wring the love of the service of his God out of his heart. His principle was found invincible in the hour of trial—not however as a native energy of his heart, but—*through him that loved him.*"<sup>1</sup> Might not he with strict propriety have said—or did he not speak and live the spirit of this Christian confidence—*"Yet do I not forget thy law?"* Daniel's history, again, will furnish an instance of the utter impotency of the secret devices of the enemy to produce apostacy in the children of God. When "the wicked," after many an ineffectual attempt to "find occasion or fault," were driven to seek for it in "the law of his God;"<sup>2</sup> and when in this unsuspected path they "laid a snare for him," this noble confessor of the faith continued to "kneel upon his knees three times a day, and prayed, and gave thanks before his God, as he did aforetime."<sup>3</sup> The den of lions was far less fearful in his eyes than one devious step from the strait and narrow path of God.<sup>4</sup> Sin was dreaded as worse than a thousand deaths. He surely then could have said—*"Yet I erred not from thy precepts."* And how striking must it have been to David, under circumstances of imminent peril, to have seen the "counsel of Ahithophel"—regarded as oracular, when employed in the cause of God—now, when directed against the Church, "turned to foolishness!"<sup>5</sup> But this instance was only "one of a thousand," when the ever-watchful Head and Guardian of his Church, "lest any hurt it, keeps it night and day."<sup>6</sup> Thus in

<sup>1</sup> Rom. viii. 37.

<sup>2</sup> Daniel vi. 5.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. 6—10.

<sup>4</sup> Comp. Luke xii. 4, 5.

<sup>5</sup> Compare 2 Sam. xvi. 23, with xv. 31; xvii. 14.

<sup>6</sup> Isaiah xxvii. 3.

overruling the devices of the enemy for the establishment of his people's dependence upon himself, "he maketh the wrath of man to praise him,"<sup>1</sup> and "taketh the wise in his own craftiness."<sup>2</sup>

But the day of difficulty is a "perilous time" in the church. "Many shall be purified, and made white, and tried."<sup>3</sup> Have we been able to sustain the shock in a steady adherence to the law and precepts of God?<sup>4</sup> This is indeed the time, when genuine faith will be found of inestimable value. It was in such a time, that David, in an especial degree, experienced the blessing of having chosen the Lord for his God. Once and again—when clouds began to gather blackness, and surrounding circumstances to the eye of sense engendered despondency—faith held out the cheering prospect of All-sufficient support; and "David encouraged himself in the Lord his God."<sup>5</sup> And is not David's God "our God, the health of our countenance,"<sup>6</sup> the Guide of our path,<sup>7</sup> the God of our salvation?<sup>8</sup> Oh! let us not rest, till his language is the expression of our own confidence; "What time I am afraid, I will trust in thee."<sup>9</sup>

It is this daily confidence of faith, that can alone prepare us for the hour of special need, that is approaching to us all. Those who have never realized the nearness of eternity, can have but a faint idea of the needful support in the hour, when "flesh and heart fail,"<sup>10</sup> to keep the soul in simple dependence upon "the Rock of Ages." "Watch therefore; for ye know not"<sup>11</sup> how soon you may be ready to say—"My soul is in my hand" quivering on the eve of

<sup>1</sup> Psalm lxxvi. 10.

<sup>3</sup> Dan. xii. 10.

<sup>5</sup> 1 Sam. xxx. 6.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid. lxxviii. 20.

<sup>2</sup> Job v. 13, with 1 Cor. iii. 19.

<sup>4</sup> Verses 51, 69. Rev. ii. 10.

<sup>6</sup> Psalm xlii. 11.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid. xlviii. 14.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid. lvi. 3.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid. lxxiii. 26.

<sup>11</sup> Mark xiii. 35.

departure to the Judge. "Let your loins be girded about, and your lights burning; and ye yourselves like unto men that wait for their Lord, when he will return from the wedding; that when he cometh and knocketh, they may open unto him *immediately*. "Blessed are those servants, whom the Lord, when he cometh, shall find watching; verily I say unto you, that he shall gird himself, and make them to sit down to meat, and will come forth and serve them." <sup>1</sup>

111. *Thy testimonies have I taken as an heritage for ever; for they are the rejoicing of my heart.*

'PRECIOUS Bible! what a treasure!' David had felt its value, inasmuch as the choice of it had been the secret of his perseverance in the midst of trial. All who have a part and portion in Christ have a portion in the word which testifies of him. This forms the believer's claim and delight in "*the testimonies.*" He is indeed utterly unable to calculate their price. The Saviour—*his Saviour*—is revealed in them. And such exact suitableness does he find in them to his own case—such wise direction in the precepts—such wholesome discipline in the reproofs—such Divine comfort in the promises—that, as they pass before him, he cannot but say—"*They are the rejoicing of my heart.*" But their chief interest in his eyes is connected with the recollection, that they are his portion—his "*heritage.*" And this indeed may account for the affecting indifference, with which the world barter away these treasures, as Esau did his birthright,<sup>2</sup> for something as worthless as a mess of pottage—that they have no present interest in them. Justly, however, are they

<sup>1</sup> Luke xii. 35—37.

<sup>2</sup> Gen. xxv. 29—34. Heb. xii. 16.

called the believer's "*heritage*." They are his covenant property, stamped with the seal of "the everlasting covenant." And not only does he look at the word of God as the exhibition and tender of the mercy of the Gospel—but he marks every promise sprinkled with the blood of Christ, as the seal of the blessings contained in it, and the pledge of their performance in the exercise of faith.

Need we then entreat you, believer, to value this your "*heritage*"—to exhibit to the world, that the promises are not an empty sound—that they impart a Divine reality of support and enjoyment—and that an interest in them habitually realized to the soul is a blessed, a heavenly portion? Should your heart however at any time be captivated by the transient prospect before your eyes, should you be led to imagine some substantial value in this world's treasures—you will have forgotten the peculiar pre-eminence of your heritage—its enduring character—"All flesh is as grass, and all the glory of man as the flower of grass"—withering and falling away; "but the word of the Lord"—and therefore *your* "*heritage in it*"—"endureth for ever."<sup>1</sup> And what are the gaudy follies—the glittering emptiness of this passing scene, in comparison of the prospects, or even of the present sources of enjoyment, which, your "*heritage*" holds before your eyes? Will you forsake a soul-satisfying and eternal portion, to cast in your lot with "the men of this world, which have their portion in this life,"<sup>2</sup> and who, "having received their consolation,"<sup>3</sup> will soon have "spent their all," and must "begin to be in" infinite, eternal "want?"<sup>4</sup> Such as these—having no interest in this heavenly heritage,

<sup>1</sup> 1 Peter i. 24, 25.

<sup>3</sup> Luke vi. 24.

<sup>2</sup> Psalm xvii. 14.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. xv. 14.

can have no pleasure in surveying it; and if conscience imposes upon them the drudgery of casting their careless eye across the page, what wonder, if they should find in it nothing to enliven their hopes, or to attract their hearts! What communion can worldly hearts hold with this heavenly treasure? What spiritual light, as the source of heavenly comfort, can penetrate this dark recess! As well might the inhabitant of the subterraneous cavern expect the cheerful light of the sun; as the man, whose eyes and heart are in the centre of the earth, enjoy the spiritual perception of an interest in the heritage of the people of God. If, however, the darkness and difficulties of the word are pleaded in excuse for ignorance; let it be confessed by those indolent triflers, how small a portion of that perseverance and devotedness of heart which has been employed in gathering together the perishing stores of this world, has been given to search into this hidden mine of unsearchable riches!

Oh! my soul! if I can lay claim to this blessed "*heritage*," I would not envy the miser his gold—I would rather adore that grace, which has "made me to differ" from him; and made me far happier and far richer in my heritage, than he can ever be in his. But let me be seeking daily to enrich myself from this imperishable store; so that, poor as I am in myself, and seeming to "have nothing," I may find myself in reality to be "possessing all things."<sup>1</sup> Let the recollection of the rich heritage of light, comfort, peace, and strength, furnished in the word, be my abundant joy; and bind my heart to a closer adherence to its obligations, and to a more habitual apprehension of its privileges.

<sup>1</sup> 2 Cor. vi. 10.

112. *I have inclined [mine heart to perform thy statutes  
always, even unto the end.*

WE cannot wonder at this resolution. When the Psalmist had “*taken the testimonies of God as an heritage for ever,*” and found them to be “*the rejoicing of his heart*” it seems natural, that he should “*incline his heart,*” to perseverance in the enjoyment of his portion. And yet to “*incline the heart to the Lord’s statutes*” is as much the work of God as to create a world; and as soon could “*the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots,*” as we could “*do good, who are accustomed to do evil.*”<sup>1</sup> And David was very far from meaning, that he had by any act of his own power, been able to turn the channel of his affections out of their natural course. Often had he made it the subject of prayer;<sup>2</sup> and, as prayer sets every principle of the soul in action, thus in dependence upon the Holy Spirit, working in him, and setting him to work, he “*inclined his heart to the statutes of God.*” Weak indeed are our purposes, and fading our resolutions, unsupported by divine grace; yet strength even to “*mount upon eagles’ wings, to run without weariness, and to walk without fainting*”<sup>3</sup>—to conflict with difficulties without desponding, will always be received in the exercise of “*waiting upon the Lord.*” Conscious that “*without Christ we can do nothing*”<sup>4</sup>—“*but through Christ all things,*”<sup>5</sup> let the strength already imparted be exercised, in dependance upon the continued supply from above; and thus with willingness, freedom, and delight, turning to the Lord, closing with him, and following him, we shall “*incline our hearts*” with the full purpose

<sup>1</sup> Jer. xiii. 23.

<sup>2</sup> Verses 36, 37.

<sup>3</sup> Isa. xl. 31.

<sup>4</sup> John xv. 5.

<sup>5</sup> Phil. iv. 13.

“to perform his statutes *always, even unto the end.*” This is God’s way of putting quickening life and delightful motion into a soul that was “dead in trespasses and sins ;” when by an inexpressible sweetness he allures it, and at the same moment by an invincible power draws it to himself. Every step indeed to the end will continue to be a conflict with indwelling sin, in the form of remaining enmity, sloth, or unbelief. But how encouraging it is to trace every tender prayer, every contrite groan, every working of spiritual desire, to the assisting, upholding influence of the free Spirit of God !<sup>1</sup> The continual drawing of the Spirit will give the spring to perseverance in the ways of God. The same hand that gave the new bias to direct the soul in a heaven-ward motion, will be put forth from time to time to quicken that motion—to “incline the heart *even unto the end.*” And this view will give a bright ray of comfort and support to that hardest of all words in Christian experience—Persevere—“*always even unto the end.*” ‘I can hardly hold on’—the believer might say—‘from one step to another. How can I then dare to hope, that I shall hold on a constant course—a daily conflict—“*unto the end?*”’ But was it not Almighty power, that supported the first step in your course? And is not the same Divine help pledged to every successive step of difficulty? Doubt not then that “he is faithful that hath promised :”<sup>2</sup> dare to be “confident of this very thing, that he which hath begun a good work in you, will perform it until the day of Jesus Christ,”<sup>3</sup> And in this confidence go on to “work out your salvation with fear and trembling ; for it is God which worketh in you both to will and to do of his good pleasure.”<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See Rom. viii. 26.

<sup>2</sup> Heb. x. 23.

<sup>3</sup> Phil. i. 6.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. ii. 12, 13.

## PART XV.

113. *I hate vain thoughts : but thy law do I love.*

“*VAIN thoughts*” are the natural produce of the unrenewed heart, and of the yet unrenewed part of the believer’s heart. Who that is sensible of “the plague of his own heart,” and of the spirituality of the Christian walk with God, does not constantly complain of their baneful influence? How does the child of God long, that his “every thought may be brought into captivity to the obedience of Christ!”<sup>1</sup> But he “sees another law in his members warring against the law of his mind,” so that when he “would do good, evil is present with him.”<sup>2</sup> When he would “attend upon the Lord without distraction”<sup>3</sup>—when he longs to be able to say—“My heart is fixed, my heart is fixed”<sup>4</sup>—he finds his affections wandering, as “the eyes of the fool, in the ends of the earth,”<sup>5</sup> as if there was no object of Divine attraction to his soul. We do not hear the worldling, or indeed the Christian in his worldly employments, complaining of this burden. He can bring to deep, important, and anxious concerns of this world all that intensity and fixedness of attention, which the emergency may demand. Indeed the wily adversary would rather assist than hinder this concentration of mind, as diverting the soul from the immensely momentous and interesting subjects of eternity. But never do “the sons of God come to present themselves before the Lord,” except “Satan

<sup>1</sup> 2 Cor. x. 5.

<sup>2</sup> Rom. vii. 21, 23.

<sup>3</sup> 1 Cor. vii. 35.

<sup>4</sup> Psalm lviii. 7.

<sup>5</sup> Prov. xvii. 24.



comes also among them.”<sup>1</sup> “*Vain thoughts*” are some of his ceaseless hindrances to our spiritual communion with God. We are probably often not sufficiently aware of the subtilty, and therefore the peculiar danger, of this temptation. We should instinctively start from an enticement to some open transgression. The incursion of defiling or blasphemous thoughts would be such a burden to us, that we should “have no rest in our spirit,” while they remain undisturbed within us. But perhaps neither of these temptations are so formidable as the crowd of thoughts of every kind, incessantly running to and fro in the mind—not actually evil in themselves, yet the indulgence of which as effectually restrains the soul from intercourse with God, as the most hateful injections. These are “the foxes, the little foxes, that spoil the tender grapes.”<sup>2</sup> Sometimes the “*thoughts*” may be even spiritual in their nature, and yet “*vain*” in their tendency; as being unsuitable to the frame of the present moment, and calculated, and indeed intended by the great enemy, to divert the mind from some positive duty. Who has not felt a serious thought upon an unseasonable subject, and at an unseasonable time, to be in its effects and consequences a “*vain thought*”—the secret working of the false “angel of light,” attempting to divide the attention between two things, that neither of them may be wholly done, done to any purpose, done at all?<sup>4</sup> If at any time “iniquity has been regarded

<sup>1</sup> Job i. 6.

<sup>2</sup> Can. ii. 15.

<sup>3</sup> 2 Cor. xi. 14.

<sup>4</sup> Greenham (one of the most valuable of the Puritan writers upon experimental subjects) used to bring his distractions of mind to this test—If they brought any past sin to mind for his humiliation, or any comfort to excite his thankfulness, or any instruction suitable to the present moment—he took them to be of God. But if they *drew off his mind from present duty* to rove after other objects, he suspected their source, and girded himself

in the heart"—if the world in any of its thousand forms has regained a temporary ascendancy within—or if the imaginations of a lusting heart are not constantly "held in" as "with bit and bridle," these "*vain thoughts*," ever ready to force their entrance, will at such seasons "get an advantage of us." Restless in their workings, they keep no sabbaths; and can only be successfully met by a watchful and unceasing warfare.

It is indeed often difficult in the midst of continued trial from this source to maintain a clear sense of adoption, or to "assure our hearts before God." But the inquiry for our own hearts, as a distinctive mark of Christian sincerity, is—Do we cordially "*hate*" them, as exceeding sinful in the sight of God,<sup>1</sup> hurtful to our own souls,<sup>2</sup> and contrary to our own nature?<sup>3</sup> If we cannot altogether prevent their entrance, or reject them from their settlement, are we careful not to invite them, not to entertain them, not to suffer them to "*lodge within*"<sup>4</sup> us? This hatred and revolting from their influence is a satisfactory proof, that they are not so much the natural suggestion of the heart, as the injections of the enemy of our peace. They are at least so directly opposed to our better

to prayer for increasing steadiness of application to the matter in hand. See his works. Folio, p. 23.—Being asked to account for distractions in holy meditations, he said—It was either want of preparation and sanctifying the heart by prayer before we set upon so holy an exercise, and therefore a rebuke from the Lord for our 'presumption in being bold to work upon holy matters in our own strength'—or else a dependence upon a general purpose of thinking good or restraining evil, without fastening our minds upon some particular object, but rather 'ranging up and down,' leaving some part of our mind and meditation void for other matters, without wholly and seriously setting on a thing propounded. When any complained to him of blasphemous thoughts, he would say—'Do not fear them, but abhor them.'

<sup>1</sup> Prov. xxiv. 9.

<sup>2</sup> Can. ii. 15, and Scott in loco.

<sup>3</sup> Rom. vii. 22.

<sup>4</sup> Compare Jer. iv. 14.

will and dominant bias, that we may say—"If I do that I would not, it is no more I that do it, but sin that dwelleth in me."<sup>1</sup> As far then as they come from within, our affliction and conflict with them prove that they dwell there—not as welcome guests, or as the family of the house—but as "thieves and robbers." The indulgence of them *constitutes our sin*. Their indwelling may be considered *only as our temptation*; supplying indeed continual matter for watchfulness, humiliation, and resistance; yet, as far as they are abhorred and resisted, leaving no stain of actual guilt upon the conscience, and rather to be considered as infirmities than as iniquities. As we attain however an increasing sense of the nature of sin, and the extent of duty, we shall more clearly mark their deeper aggravations and more persevering opposition; yet, while we groan under their defiling, distracting influence in our best services, and in our most favoured moments of approach to God; we may still commit ourselves with assured confidence to him, who "spareth us as a man spareth his own son that serveth him,"<sup>2</sup> and who will not fail to gather up the broken parts of our prayers, and condescend an answer of gracious acceptance.

Though however we are secured from condemnation on the account of our "vain" and wandering "thoughts," it becomes a matter of much interest to inquire into the best means, by which they may be kept under and brought into subjection. If the seat of this "evil disease that cleaveth to us" be in the heart, there the remedy must be applied. Until the 'corrupt fountain be cleansed, it must ever "send forth bitter waters."<sup>3</sup> The heart unwashed "from its

<sup>1</sup> Rom. vii. 20.

<sup>2</sup> Mal. iii. 17.

<sup>3</sup> Compare 2 Kings ii. 19—22.

wickedness," will ever be the inexhaustible receptacle of "*vain thoughts*."<sup>1</sup> Let it then be daily washed in the cleansing fountain of Calvary. "Let it be diligently "kept,"<sup>2</sup> and carefully filled, so that it may be a "good treasure bringing forth good things."<sup>3</sup> Let there be the continued exercise of that "watchfulness" "which is unto prayer,"<sup>4</sup> combined with an unflinching adherence to the path of plain and obvious duty. Let the temptation to desist awhile from services so polluted, that they appear rather to mock God than to worship him, be met on the onset with the most determined opposition. Such a suggestion, if received, would indeed give the enemy most important advantage, which he would not neglect to improve on every occasion of our approach to God, in turning us back from time to time by successive incursions of "*vain thoughts*" into our perplexed and yielding minds. If we cannot proceed as we could wish, let us proceed as we can. If a connected train of thought or expression fails us, let us only change—not surrender—our posture of resistance, substituting sighs, desires, tears, and groanings, for words, and casting ourselves upon our God in the simple confidence of faith—"Lord, all my desire is before thee, and my groaning is not hid from thee. Thou tellest my wanderings: put thou my tears into thy bottle: are they not in thy book?"<sup>5</sup> It is far better to wander in duty than from it. For if *any duty* be neglected on account of the defilement that is mingled with it, for the same reason the neglect of *every other duty* must follow, and, as the final consequence, the worship of God would be abolished from the earth.

Much of our successful warfare will however depend

<sup>1</sup> Comp. Jer. iv. 14.

<sup>2</sup> Prov. iv. 23.

<sup>3</sup> Matt. xii. 35.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. xxvi. 41.

<sup>5</sup> Psalm xxxviii. 9; lvi. 8.

upon an accurate and well-digested acquaintance with our own hearts. Much also belongs to a discovery of the bias of the mind in our unoccupied moments—of the peculiar seasons and circumstances that give most power to temptation, that a double watch might be set against those doors, by which the enemy has been accustomed to find his most convenient and unobstructed entrance. Least of all should we forget the effectual means suggested by David's experience—the excitement of our hearts to the love of the law of God. 'He that loves a holy law,' remarks an excellent old writer—'cannot but hate a vain thought.'<sup>1</sup> If the law be the transcript of the image of God, when the thoughts are affectionately drawn out towards him, it must have a natural tendency to fix the image of the beloved friend upon the mind, and by a sweet constraining influence to fasten down the thoughts to Divine contemplation. Are we then ever winged with an elevating love to the Saviour? And shall not we find our hearts starting out from their worldly employments with frequent glances and flights upwards towards the objects of our desire? And will not this habitual intercourse and communion of love gradually mould the soul into a fixed frame of delight—exciting our hatred, and strengthening our resistance of every earthly affection? Thus, as the powers of the renewed man are called forth in a "love" for the holy "law of God," "spiritual wickedness" will be abhorred, conflicted and overcome.

Yet these defilements will remain, to die with the last breathings of the old man; which though crucified indeed, and expiring, will struggle with fearful strength and unabated enmity to the end. And let

<sup>1</sup> Steele's Antidote against Distractions.

them remain, as humbling mementos of our unclean nature, "shapen in iniquity and conceived in sin"<sup>1</sup>—and as enlivening our anticipations of that blessed place, where "shall in no wise enter any thing that defileth,"<sup>2</sup>—where "*vain thoughts*," and whatever beside might "separate between us and our God" will be unknown for ever. And let them not cease to operate; as endearing to our souls the free justification of the Gospel; as leading us daily and hourly to repair to "the fountain opened for sin and for uncleanness;"<sup>3</sup> and enhancing in our view that heavenly intercession, which provides for the perfect cleansing and acceptance of services even such as ours.

Blessed contemplation! Jesus prays not for us as we do for ourselves. His intercession is without distraction—without interruption. If we are then so dead that we cannot, and so guilty that we dare not, pray, and so wandering under the influence of "*vain thoughts*," that our prayers appear to be scattered to the winds, rather than to ascend to the God of heaven—if on these accounts combined, we "are so troubled that we cannot speak,"<sup>4</sup> yet always is there One to speak for us, of whom it was testified for our encouragement—that there came "a voice from heaven, saying—This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well-pleased."<sup>5</sup> With such hopes, motives and encouragements, let us continue "instant in prayer,"<sup>6</sup> *until we pray, and that we may pray*. Let us supplicate with restless importunity the Lord, that the Omnipotent power of his love would take hold of these hearts, which every moment sin and Satan seem ready to seize. At the same time let us remember, that while we are conscious of our hatred of every interruption to his

<sup>1</sup> Psalm ii. 5.

<sup>2</sup> Rev. xxi. 27.

<sup>3</sup> Zech. xiii. 1.

<sup>4</sup> Psalm lxxvii. 4.

<sup>5</sup> Matt. iii. 17.

<sup>6</sup> Rom. xii. 12.

service, and of the simplicity of our affection to his holy law, we may at all times maintain a confidence before him, that will issue in perfect peace and established consolation.

114. *Thou art my hiding-place, and my shield; I hope in thy word.*

THINK of the Psalmist's distractions in the service of his God from the unremitting vigilance of the enemy pursuing him into his secret retirement, and defiling his every attempt to serve or enjoy his God. Can we wonder then to see him fleeing to his hiding-place, where he could "keep himself, and that wicked one toucheth him not?"<sup>1</sup> But where is the believer's hiding-place? "A man shall be as a hiding-place from the wind, and a covert from the tempest."<sup>2</sup> A man! A wondrous man indeed!—whose "name shall be called the Mighty God;"<sup>3</sup> for "in him dwelleth all the fulness of the Godhead bodily."<sup>4</sup> Yes—Jesus exposed himself to the fury of the wind and tempest, that he might provide "a hiding-place and a covert" for us. The broken law pursued with its relentless curse—"This sinner ought to die"—But "*thou art my hiding-place and my shield,*" who hast "redeemed me from the curse of the law, being made a curse for me."<sup>5</sup> "The fiery darts" pour in on every side; but the recollection of past security in "*my hiding-place,*" and beneath "*my shield,*" makes me ready with my song of acknowledgment—"Thou hast been a strength to the poor, a strength to the needy in his distress, a refuge from the storm, a shadow from the heat, when the blast of the terrible one is as

<sup>1</sup> 1 John v. 18.

<sup>2</sup> Isaiah xxxii. 2.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. ix. 6.

<sup>4</sup> Col. ii. 9.

<sup>5</sup> Gal. iii. 10, 13.

a storm against the wall.”<sup>1</sup> From the malice or seductions of the world, while abiding in this our hiding-place, we have nothing to fear. The voice of the Saviour still speaks encouragement and support—“Be of good cheer; I have overcome the world.”<sup>2</sup> To the accusations of Satan or of conscience, our challenge is ready—“Who shall lay any thing to the charge of God’s elect? It is God that justifieth: Who is he that condemneth? It is Christ that died.”<sup>3</sup>—From the fear of death—“the sting of death”—we still find our hope secure, and a song of thanksgiving put into our mouth—“O death! where is thy sting? O grave! where is thy victory? Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.”<sup>4</sup> How is it that “the smoking flax,” which the malice of Satan strives to extinguish, is not “quenched”—or “the bruised reed,” which seems beyond the hope of restoration, is not “broken,” but because Jesus is our security—because hidden springs of life are perpetually flowing from him—because he is our “hiding-place?”

The world must often be surprised at the constancy of the believer amidst all their varied efforts to shake his steadfastness. They know not “the secret of the Lord, which is with them that fear him.”<sup>5</sup>—A hiding-place implies secrecy.—The believer’s life is a hidden life<sup>6</sup>—hidden beyond the comprehension of the world and the power of the enemy. How safe then is the Christian in the midst of surrounding ruin! and how invincible the strength by which he is guarded! If we can look up to the Lord and say—“*Thou art my hiding-place and my shield,*” we may live in

<sup>1</sup> Isa. xxv. 4.<sup>2</sup> John xvi. 33.<sup>3</sup> Rom. viii. 33, 34.<sup>4</sup> 1 Cor. xv. 55, 57.<sup>5</sup> Psalm xxv. 14.<sup>6</sup> Col. iii. 3.



the heart of the enemy's country: and "our place of defence shall be the munition of rocks."<sup>1</sup>

But are we acquainted with this hiding-place? How have we discovered it? Are we found in it, and careful to abide in it? "Them that are without, God judgeth." There is but one hiding-place from the wind and tempest. All besides, that seems to promise security, is a "refuge of lies which the hail shall sweep away; and a hiding-place which the waters shall overflow."<sup>2</sup> Surely that blessed word, that has discovered the hiding-place, is a firm warrant for the Christian's hope. And therefore every sinner enclosed in the covert of love will be ready to declare "*I hope in thy word.*"

115. *Depart from me, ye evil-doers: for I will keep the commandments of my God.*

SAFE and quiet in his hiding-place, David deprecates all attempts to disturb his peace. The society therefore of the ungodly is intolerable to him, and he cannot forbear frowning them from his presence—"Depart from me, ye evil-doers." He had found them to be opposed to his best interests; and he feared their influence in shaking his determination of obedience to his God. Indeed, when have the Lord's people failed to experience such society to be a prevailing hindrance alike to the enjoyment and to the service of God? "Can two walk together except they are agreed?"<sup>3</sup> And can we be "agreed" with God, so as to walk in fellowship with him, except we be at variance with the principles, the standard, and conduct of a world that is "enmity against him?"<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Isaiah xxxiii. 16.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. xxviii. 16, 17.

<sup>3</sup> Amos iii. 3.

<sup>4</sup> Comp. Matt. vi. 24. James iv. 4.

Not more needful was the exhortation to the first Christians than to ourselves—"Save yourselves from this untoward generation."<sup>1</sup> True fellowship with God implies therefore a resolute course of separation from an ungodly world. Secure in the "hiding-place, and covered with the "shield" of his covenant God, the believer has no need to fear their rebuke; but he may meet their malice, and resist their enticements, with the undaunted front of "a good soldier of Jesus Christ."<sup>2</sup> Not indeed that the profession of the gospel was ever intended to be marked with moroseness of behaviour, or any thing approaching to an ascetic seclusion of conduct. We are expressly enjoined to courtesy and kindness;<sup>3</sup> to a wise and considerate walk towards them that are without,<sup>4</sup> as "adorning the doctrine of God our Saviour,"<sup>5</sup> and having a powerful tendency in some instances even superior to the word itself,<sup>6</sup> to "win souls" to Christ. But when they would tempt us to a devious or backsliding step, from the ways of God—when our connexion with them entices us to a single act of conformity to their standard, dishonourable to God, and inconsistent with our engagements to his service—then it becomes us to take a bold and unflinching stand—"Depart from me ye evil-doers; for I will keep the commandments of my God."

The spirit of this resolution gives no countenance to the self-delusive notion of maintaining an intimate connexion with professed "evil-doers" for the kind purpose of recommending our religion to their acceptance—a scheme which requires a rare degree of caution and simplicity to attempt without entangling the conscience; and which for the most part at least,

<sup>1</sup> Acts ii. 40.

<sup>2</sup> 2 Tim. ii. 3.

<sup>3</sup> 1 Peter iii. 8.

<sup>4</sup> Col. iv. 5.

<sup>5</sup> Titus ii. 10.

<sup>6</sup> Comp. 1 Peter iii. 1.

it is to be feared, is intended as a specious covering for the indulgence of a worldly spirit. If the world are to be met, and their society invited, for the accomplishment of this benevolent intention, let it be upon the principle of the Lord's command to his prophet—*“ Let them return unto thee ; but return not thou to them.”*<sup>1</sup> The amiable desire to “ please our neighbour ” is limited to the single purpose and end, that it should be *“ for his good to edification.”*<sup>2</sup> And whenever this end and restriction has been overlooked, it is sufficiently evident that self-gratification has been the moving principle ; and that the distinctive mark of the Christian character—bearing the cross, and confessing the name of our Divine Master—has been obscured.

Sometimes however, when in the struggle of conscience, an apprehension of danger is not altogether forgotten, and the question is asked with some trembling of spirit—*“ How far may I conform to the world, without endangering the loss of my religion ? ”* But, not to speak of the insincerity and self-deception, from which such a question originates, it would be better answered by substituting another in its place—*“ How far may I be separate from the world, and yet be destitute of the vital principle ? ”* Scrutinize, in every advancing step toward the world, the workings of your own heart. Suspect its reasonings. Be ready to listen to the first awakened conviction of conscience. Though it be only a whisper, or a hint, it may be generally regarded as the indication of the Divine will. And as it concerns this particular point of difficulty, let it be remembered that the experiment of conformity to the world, often as it has been tried,

<sup>1</sup> Jer. xv. 19.

<sup>2</sup> Comp. Rom. xv. 2.

has never been found to answer the desired end. Whatever may be the effect of this compromise in *recommending ourselves*—no progress has been made in *recommending our Master* to the world; since his name—whether from watchfulness or cowardice on our part, or from the overpowering flow of the world on the other side—has probably in such society scarcely passed over our lips with any refreshment or power of attraction. Indeed so far from commending our religion by this accommodation, we have been successful in ingratiating ourselves in their favour, only so far as we have been content to restrain any prominent introduction of it to their notice; while at the same time, our yielding conformity to their taste, and habits, and conversation, has virtually sanctioned their erroneous and defective standard of conduct, and tended to deceive them with the self-complacent conviction, that it approaches as near to the scriptural elevation, as is absolutely required. The final result, therefore, of this attempt to conciliate the gospel to those who “have no heart to it,” is—that our own consciences have been ensnared, while they retain all their principles unaltered.

It must surely be obvious, that such a course is plainly opposed to the revealed declarations of Scripture, and can be viewed strictly in no other light, than as bearing the decisive character of unfaithfulness to our great Master. We might ask also, whether our love to the Lord can be in fervent exercise, while we “love them that hate him?”<sup>1</sup>—whether our hatred of sin can be active and powerful, while we can find pleasure in the society of those, whose life, “without God in the world,”<sup>2</sup> is none other than an habitual

<sup>1</sup> 2 Chron. xix. 2.

<sup>2</sup> Eph. ii. 12.

wilful course of rebellion against him? <sup>1</sup>—whether we can have any deep and experimental sense of our own weakness, when thus venturing into temptation?—whether by unnecessary contact with the world, we can expect to “go upon hot coals,” and our “feet not be burned?” <sup>2</sup>—or, in fact, whether we are not forgetting the dictates of common prudence, in forsaking the path of safety for a slippery path, more accordant to our own inclinations?

But, supposing the path of duty not to be determined with infallible certainty by the light of Scripture, let this line of conduct be subjected to the impartial scrutiny of our own hearts, and of the effects, whether neutral or positively detrimental, which have resulted from it to ourselves, or to the church. Has not this fellowship with *evil-doers*” been felt to be an hindrance to us in “*keeping the commandments of our God?*” Or, if it has not always ended in open conformity to their maxims, or is not conceived, as we have apprehended, to give a sanction to their principles, yet has no deadening unfavourable influence been felt by ourselves? Has the spirit of prayer sustained no injury in this atmosphere? Have we never been conscious of the danger of imbibing their taste, the spirit of their conversation and general conduct; which, without fixing any blot upon our external profession, must insensibly estrange the best affections of the heart from God? And have we never considered the injury of this worldly association to the gospel in weakening, by an apparent want of decision “on the Lord’s side,” <sup>3</sup> the sacred cause which we are pledged to support; and obscuring

<sup>1</sup> Who are the wicked, but those that forget God? Psalm ix. 17; x. 4.

<sup>2</sup> Prov. vi. 28.

<sup>3</sup> Comp. Exod. xxxii. 26. Judges v. 23. Matt. xii. 30.

the Scriptural character of the people of God as a distinct and separate people? <sup>1</sup> As far as Providence marks our path, we go safely in the spirit of humility, watchfulness, and prayer—as far as a connection with “evil doers” is found to be a cross, it is not likely to prove a snare; but if we can manifest a union of spirit with them, to whom David says, with holy determination—“Depart from me”—and to whom David’s Lord will one day say—“Depart” <sup>2</sup>—is there not a want of fellowship between our spirit and his, and an essential unfitness for communion with the society of heaven? The children of this world can have no more real communion with the children of light, than darkness has with light. <sup>3</sup> As great is the difference between the Christian and the world, as between heaven and hell—as between the sounds—“Come ye blessed,” and—“Depart ye cursed.” <sup>4</sup> The difference, which at that solemn day will be made for eternity, must then be visibly made now. They must depart from us, or we from God. We cannot walk with them both.—‘Defilement’—as Mr. Cecil remarks—‘is inseparable from the world.’ <sup>5</sup> We cannot hold communion with God in the indulgence of worldly society; and therefore, separation from the world, or separation from God, is the alternative. Which way—which company—is most congenial to our taste? May we have grace to listen to our Father’s voice of love—“Wherefore come out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and touch not the unclean thing: and I will receive you, and will be a Father to you, and

<sup>1</sup> Comp. Numb. xxiii. 9. John xvii. 16.

<sup>2</sup> Matt. xxv. 41.

<sup>3</sup> 2 Cor. vi. 14.

<sup>4</sup> Matt. xxv. 34, 41.

<sup>5</sup> Cecil’s Remains.

ye shall be my sons and daughters, saith the Lord Almighty.”<sup>1</sup>

116. *Uphold me according unto thy word, that I may live ; and let me not be ashamed of my hope.*

LEST the Psalmist should seem to have been self-confident in his rejection of the society of the ungodly, and determination to adhere to his God, we find him here, as we have remarked on former occasions,<sup>2</sup> mindful of his own weakness, and committing himself to the upholding grace of God. Indeed the highest Archangel before the throne stands only as he is upheld by the Lord, and may unite with the weakest child in the Lord's family in the acknowledgment—“By the grace of God I am what I am.”<sup>3</sup> Much more, therefore, must I, pressed as I am on every side with daily conflict and temptation, and conscious of my own weakness and liability to fall, approach the throne of grace as a suppliant for “grace to help in time of need.”<sup>4</sup> My plea is the word of promise—*according to thy word*—“As thy days, so shall thy strength be.”<sup>5</sup> “Fear thou not”—is the language of my upholding God—“For I am with thee; be not dismayed, for I am thy God; I will strengthen thee; yea, I will help thee; *yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of my righteousness.*”<sup>6</sup> Blessed be the goodness that made the promise, and that guides the hand of my faith, as it were to fasten

<sup>1</sup> 2 Cor. vi. 17, 18.

<sup>2</sup> Verses 8, 31. The same frame is marked—Psalm xxii. 4, 5.

<sup>3</sup> 1 Cor. xv. 10. Compare 2 Peter ii. 4.

Man's wisdom is to seek  
His strength in God alone;  
And e'en an angel would be weak,  
Who trusted in his own.

COWPER.

<sup>4</sup> Heb. iv. 16.

<sup>5</sup> Deut. xxxiii. 25.

<sup>6</sup> Isa. xli. 10.

upon it! And why do I need the promise? why do I plead it; but “*that I may live*”—that I may know that “*life*,” which is found and enjoyed “*in the favour*” of God?<sup>1</sup> Nothing seems worth a serious thought beside—nothing else deserves the name of life, but the service and enjoyment of God. And therefore quickening grace—new life—“*life more abundantly*”<sup>2</sup>—let it be the burden of every prayer—the cry of every moment. Thus upheld by the Lord’s grace, and living in the comfort of his presence, I hope to feel more and more of the support of my gospel hope. Though I have just before expressed a confident hope in God’s word, though I have been enabled to “*make my boast in the Lord*,” as “*my hiding-place, and my shield*,”<sup>3</sup> yet a sense of continual helplessness leads me earnestly to pray—“*Let me not be ashamed of my hope.*”

Yes—Jesus is the sinner’s hope—“*the hope set before*” his people, to which they “*flee for the refuge*” of their souls. And well may our “*hope*” in him be called “*an anchor of the soul, sure and steadfast.*”<sup>4</sup> Therefore though the distressed Church uses this very name—“*The Hope of Israel*”<sup>5</sup>—in her complaint—as if she feared being made “*ashamed of her hope* ;”—yet she learns—and every member learns to say in the confidence of faith—“*I know whom I have believed.*”<sup>6</sup> And it must be so.—For is not the “*stone that is laid in Zion for a foundation*” a “*tried stone?*” Has it not been tried in ten thousand instances—tried by thousands and millions of sinners—nay, more, tried by God himself, and found to be “*a sure foundation?*”<sup>7</sup> Yet still,

<sup>1</sup> Psalm xxx. 5.

<sup>4</sup> Heb. vi. 18, 19.

<sup>2</sup> John x. 10.

<sup>5</sup> Jer. xiv. 8.

<sup>7</sup> Isaiah xxviii. 16.

<sup>3</sup> Verse 114.

<sup>6</sup> 2 Tim. i. 12.



that I may “hold fast the beginning of my confidence,” and “the rejoicing of my hope, firm unto the end,”<sup>1</sup> I must persevere in prayer—“*Uphold me according unto thy word.*”—David, when left to feel his own weakness, was “ashamed of his hope”—“I said in my haste, I am cut off from before thine eyes.”<sup>2</sup> At another time, when upheld by the Lord in a season of accumulated trial, it is recorded of him, “that he encouraged himself in the Lord his God.”<sup>3</sup> Thus I see “wherein my great strength lieth,” and how impotent I am when left to myself. And oh! how delightful is the exercise of faith in going to the Strong for strength. The issue of my spiritual conflicts is certain. He who is the author will ever be the upholder of the “hidden life” in his people. It is a part of his own life, and therefore can never perish. The tempter himself will flee, when he marks the poor, feeble, fainting soul “*upheld according to the word*” of his God, and placed in safety beyond the reach of his malice.<sup>4</sup> Not however that, as I once supposed, my weakness will ever be made strong; but that I shall daily grow more sensible of it, and be able to stay myself more simply upon infinite everlasting strength.

117. *Hold thou me up, and I shall be safe; and I will have respect unto thy statutes continually.*

SUCH is my sense of need and peril, that my only refuge lies in “continuing instant in prayer.”<sup>5</sup> I must therefore send up one cry after another into my Father’s ear for the support of his upholding grace.

<sup>1</sup> Hebrews iii. 6, 14.

<sup>2</sup> Psalm xxxi. 22.

<sup>3</sup> 1 Samuel xxx. 6.

<sup>4</sup> See 1 Peter i. 5.

<sup>5</sup> Romans xii. 12.

For not only the consciousness of my weakness, but the danger of the slippery path before me, reminds me, that the safety of every moment depends upon the upholding power of my faithful God. The ways of temptation are so many and imperceptible—the influence of it so appalling—the entrance into it so deceitful, so specious, so insensible—my own weakness and unwatchfulness so unspeakable—that I can do nothing but go on my way, praying at every step—“*Hold thou me up, and I shall be safe.*” Often indeed can I remember—when “my feet were almost gone, my steps had well nigh slipped;”<sup>1</sup> that, when I have said, “my foot slippeth,” I have been enabled to record—“Thy mercy, O Lord, held me up,”<sup>2</sup> How beautiful is the description of this experience in the picture given of the Church of old—“Who is this that cometh up from the wilderness, *leaning upon her Beloved?*”<sup>3</sup> This state of dependence appears to have been familiar to the Psalmist, and aptly delineates his affectionate, though conflicting, confidence in his God—“My soul followeth hard after thee; thy right hand upholdeth me.”<sup>4</sup> The recollection of the care of his God, from the earliest moments of his life, supplied encouragement for his present faith, and matter for unceasing praise—“*By thee have I been holden up from the womb; thou art he that took me out of my mother’s bowels: my praise shall be continually of thee.*”<sup>5</sup> We cannot wonder, then, that this confidence should sustain his soul in the contemplation of the remaining steps of his pilgrimage and his prospects for eternity—“Nevertheless”—saith he—“I am continually with

<sup>1</sup> Psalm lxxiii. 2.

<sup>2</sup> Canticles viii. 5.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid xciv. 18.

<sup>4</sup> Psalm lxiii. 8.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid. lxxi. 6.

thee: *thou hast holden me* by my right hand. *Thou shalt guide me* with thy counsel, and afterwards receive me to glory.”<sup>1</sup> And indeed the more lively my spiritual apprehensions are, the more conscious I shall be, that the Lord is, by the operation of his grace as well as of his providence, “compassing my path and my lying down;”<sup>2</sup> “lest any hurt me, keeping me night and day.”<sup>3</sup> If it be inquired—how the Lord “holds up” his people in this slippery path, the answer is—“Of the fulness of Jesus they all receive”<sup>4</sup> continual supplies of grace to their souls; so that “the life which they now live in the flesh, they live by the faith of the Son of God.”<sup>5</sup> And therefore if I am upheld, it is by the indwelling of the Spirit, whose Divine grace and influence is an all-sufficient support throughout my dangerous way. And will not the dispensations of Providence be the appointed means of drawing and keeping me near to my God? If prosperity is endangering my soul and baffling my attempt to loosen my heart from the world, may I not trust to the ever-watchful kindness of the Lord to keep me low, and not to suffer me to be at ease in my forgetfulness? If the pleasures of sense, if the esteem of the world, or the good report of the church, are bringing a bewitching snare upon my soul, my God will lead me into the pathway of the cross—in the ‘valley of humiliation.’

But how clearly is the secret of an unsteady walk traced to a neglect of leaning upon an Almighty arm! And how fearfully is the danger of self-confidence unveiled! If I am standing by my own strength, very soon shall I be made to feel, that I cannot stand at all. No “mountain” seemed to “stand stronger”

<sup>1</sup> Psalm lxxiii. 23, 24.      <sup>2</sup> Ibid cxxxix. 3.      <sup>3</sup> Isa. xxix. 3.  
<sup>4</sup> John i. 16.      <sup>5</sup> Gal. ii. 20.

than Solomon's. Yet when he became the very "fool" that he describes—"trusting in his own heart"—how "quickly was it moved!"<sup>1</sup>

Peter thought in the foolishness of his heart, that he could have walked upon the water unsupported by the arm of his Lord; but a moment's sense of weakness and danger brought him to his right mind: "and, *beginning to sink, he cried, saying—Lord, save me.*"<sup>2</sup> Well would it have been for him, if his deliverance at that moment of peril had effectually rebuked his presumption. We should not then have heard from the same lips that language of most unwarranted self-confidence:—"Although all shall be offended, yet will not I:—If I should die with thee, I will not deny thee in any wise."<sup>3</sup> Poor deluded disciple! thou art on the brink of a grievous fall! Yet was he "held up" from utterly sinking—"I have prayed for thee"—said the gracious Saviour—"that thy faith fail not."<sup>4</sup> And thus "held up" by the same faithful intercession of my powerful friend (whose prayers are not weak as mine—"nor will he fail or be discouraged"<sup>5</sup> by my continual backslidings,) "I" too—though in the atmosphere of danger, in the slippery path of temptation—"shall be safe"—safe from an ensnaring world—safe from a treacherous heart—safe in life—safe in death—safe in eternity. Thus does an interest in the covenant encourage—not presumption—but faith in all its exercises of humility, watchfulness, diligence and prayer—the appointed way, in which the Lord "keepeth the feet of his saints."

Let me not then forget either my continual liability

<sup>1</sup> Comp. Psalm xxx. 6, 7. 1 Kings xi. 1—10. Prov. xxviii. 26.

<sup>2</sup> Matthew xiv. 28—30.

<sup>3</sup> Mark xiv. 29, 31.

<sup>4</sup> Luke xxii. 31, 32.

<sup>5</sup> Isaiah xlii. 4.

to fall if left to myself, or the faithful engagements of my covenant God, to “keep me from falling.” While I recollect for my comfort, that I “stand by faith,” still is the exhortation most needful—“Be not high-minded, but fear.”<sup>1</sup> “By faith I stand,” as it concerns God—by fear as it regards myself. As light is composed of neither brilliant nor sombre rays, but of the combination of both in simultaneous action; so is every Christian grace combined with its opposite, “that it may be perfect and entire, lacking nothing.” Hope, therefore, combined with fear, issues in that genuine, evangelical confidence, in which alone I can walk safely and closely with God. Let then the self-confident learn to distrust themselves, and the fearful be encouraged to trust their Saviour; and in each let the recollection of grace and help vouchsafed “in time of need” lead to the steadfast resolution—“*I will have respect unto thy statutes continually.*”—However self-denying they may be in their requirements; however opposed in their tendency to “the desires of the flesh and of the mind,” I take God as the surety of my performance of them, and I desire to love them as the rule of my daily conduct, and as forming the very element of heavenly happiness to my soul.

118. *Thou hast trodden down all them that err from thy statutes; for their deceit is falsehood.—*  
 119. *Thou puttest away all the wicked of the earth like dross; therefore I love thy testimonies.*

THE cheerful, grateful determination to “keep the statutes of God continually” marks the Lord’s people from the “wicked of the earth,” who wilfully “err

<sup>1</sup> Rom. xi. 20.

from them.” And indeed this difference in character is indicative of that difference of state, by which the purpose and mind of God has separated them from each other. His own people the Lord has exalted to be “ heirs of God, and joint-heirs with Christ.”<sup>1</sup> Even now “ he hath made them to sit together in heavenly places in Christ Jesus”—and they will shortly “ be a crown of glory in the hand of the Lord, and a royal diadem in the hand of their God,”<sup>2</sup>—while the ungodly “ are trodden down as the mire of the streets,”<sup>3</sup> and “ put away like dross” from the precious gold. “ Reprobate silver shall men call them, because the Lord hath rejected them.”<sup>4</sup> Even in chastening the Lord marks this difference: his own children he upholds with a Father’s hand.—The wicked he “ treads down” with his wrathful frown. Thus it was from the beginning—in his conduct to the two first children of men<sup>5</sup>—and in his selection of Enoch,<sup>6</sup> Noah,<sup>7</sup> and Abraham<sup>8</sup> from the world of the ungodly, “ as vessels of honour meet for the Master’s use.”<sup>9</sup> In after ages he made the land of Egypt “ know that he put a difference between the Egyptians and Israel ”<sup>10</sup>—“ his own people that should dwell alone, and not be reckoned among the nations ”<sup>11</sup>—a people, whom he had “ formed for himself that they should shew forth his praise.”<sup>12</sup> And the same difference he has been pleased to make ever since between his people and the world—in their character<sup>13</sup>—their way<sup>14</sup>—their exercises of mind<sup>15</sup>—their

<sup>1</sup> Rom. viii. 17.

<sup>3</sup> Mic. vii. 10. Mal. iv. 3.

<sup>5</sup> Gen. iv. 4, 5. Heb. xi. 4.

<sup>7</sup> Gen. vii. 1.

<sup>9</sup> 2 Tim. ii. 21.

<sup>11</sup> Numb. xxiii. 9.

<sup>13</sup> 1 John v. 19.

<sup>2</sup> Ephes. ii. 6. Isaiah lxii. 3.

<sup>4</sup> Jer. vi. 30.

<sup>6</sup> Gen. v. 22—24. Heb. xi. 5.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid. xii. 1—3.

<sup>10</sup> Exodus xi. 7.

<sup>12</sup> Isaiah xliii. 21.

<sup>14</sup> Prov. xv. 9.

<sup>15</sup> Rom. viii. 5.

services<sup>1</sup>—their privileges<sup>2</sup>—and their prospects.<sup>3</sup> At the day of judgment the separation will be complete—final—everlasting—“When the Son of man shall come in his glory; and all his holy angels, then shall he sit upon the throne of his glory; and before him shall be gathered all nations, and he shall separate them one from another, as a shepherd divided his sheep from the goats—And he shall set the sheep on his right hand, but the goats on the left; and these shall go away into everlasting punishment; but the righteous into life eternal.”<sup>4</sup> But mark the character of the ungodly—They “*err from God’s statutes*”—not in their minds through ignorance, but in their hearts”<sup>5</sup> through obstinacy. They do not say—“Lord, we *know not*”—but—“*We desire not the knowledge of thy ways.*”<sup>6</sup> It is not frailty—but unbelief; not want of knowledge—but love of sin. It is wilful—damnable. Justly therefore are they identified with the “*wicked of the earth,*” and marked out as alike objects of the Lord’s eternal frown—alike expectants of the vengeance of eternal fire.

And is not this a solemn word of warning to those “that forget God”—that “they shall be turned into hell?”<sup>7</sup> to “the proud”—that in “the day that shall burn as an oven they shall be as stubble?”<sup>8</sup>—to the worldly—that in some night of forgetfulness, their souls will be required of them?<sup>9</sup>—to “the hypocrites in heart”—that they are “heaping up wrath?”<sup>10</sup> Thus does the eye of faith discern through the apparent disorder and confusion of a world in ruins, the

<sup>1</sup> Prov. xv. 8.<sup>2</sup> Ibid. iii. 32, 33.<sup>3</sup> Dan. xii. 2.<sup>4</sup> Matt. xxv. 30—33, 46. Compare iii. 12; xiii. 30. Mal. iii. 16—18.<sup>5</sup> Psalm xcvi. 10.<sup>6</sup> Job xxi. 14.<sup>7</sup> Psalm ix. 17.<sup>8</sup> Mal. iv. 1.<sup>9</sup> Luke xii. 19, 20. Dan. v. 30.<sup>10</sup> Job xxxvi. 13.

just, holy, and equitable, government of God.—“Clouds and darkness are round about him: righteousness and judgment are the habitation of his throne.”<sup>1</sup> If the wicked seem to triumph, and the righteous to be trodden down under their feet, it shall not be always so. “The end<sup>2</sup> and wages of sin is death”<sup>3</sup>—“the ungodly shall not stand in the judgment, nor sinners in the congregation of the righteous.”<sup>4</sup>

How awful then and almost desperate their condition! “*Their deceit is falsehood*”—“deceiving and being deceived”<sup>5</sup>—perhaps given up to believe their own lie—perhaps one or another “blessing themselves in their own heart, saying, I shall have peace, though I walk in the imagination or my own heart, to add drunkenness to thirst.”<sup>6</sup> What then is our duty? Carnal selfishness says—‘Be quiet—let them alone’—that is—“Destroy them by our” indolence and unfaithfulness, “for whom Christ died.”<sup>7</sup> But what does Scripture—conscience—nay more—what does common humanity say? “Cry aloud—Spare not.”<sup>8</sup> Awake the sleepers—sound the alarm—“Now is the accepted time—the day of salvation”<sup>9</sup>—and now is the moment to lift up the prayer, and stretch forth the hand for “plucking the brands out of the fire.”<sup>10</sup> “To-morrow, the door may be shut, never to be opened more.”<sup>11</sup>

How awful the judgment of being “*put away like dross!*” Look at Saul<sup>12</sup> when “put away”—going out, to harden himself in the sullen pride and sorrow of his own heart. Hear the fearful doom of Israel—

<sup>1</sup> Psalm xcvi. 2.

<sup>2</sup> Rom. vi. 21.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. vi. 23.

<sup>4</sup> Psalm i. 5.

<sup>5</sup> 2 Tim. iii. 13.

<sup>6</sup> Deut. xxix. 19.

<sup>7</sup> Comp. Rom. xiv. 15.

<sup>8</sup> Isaiah lviii. 1.

<sup>9</sup> 2 Cor. vi. 2.

<sup>10</sup> Zech. iii. 2. Jude 23.

<sup>11</sup> Matt. xxv. 10.

<sup>12</sup> 1 Sam. xxviii. 5—25.



“ Son of man ; the house of Israel is to me *become dross*, all they are brass, and tin, and iron, and lead, in *the midst of the furnace* ; they are even the dross of silver. Therefore saith the Lord God— Because ye are all become dross, behold, therefore, I will gather you into the midst of Jerusalem, as they gather silver, and brass, and iron, and lead, and tin, into the midst of the furnace, to blow the fire upon it, to melt it ; so will I gather you in mine anger and in my fury ; and I will leave you there, and melt you.”<sup>1</sup> But how should this justice of the Lord’s proceedings endear his statutes to us ! If the Lord were less observant of sin—less strict in its punishment as a transgression of his word—we should lose that awful display of the holiness of the word, which above every other view commends it to our love—“ Thy word is *very pure* ; therefore thy servant loveth it.”<sup>2</sup>

120. *My flesh trembled for fear of thee, and I am afraid of thy judgments.*

THE justice of God is a tremendously awful subject of contemplation, even to those who have nothing to fear from its terrors. The believer in the act of witnessing its exhibition in the Lord’s righteous dealings with “ the wicked of the earth,” cannot forbear to cry out—“ *My flesh trembleth for fear of thee.*”<sup>3</sup> Thus were the holy men of old constrained to tremble, even with a frame approaching to horror, in the Divine presence—“ *Destruction from the Almighty,*” saith holy Job, “ *was a terror to me ; and because of his*

<sup>1</sup> Ezek. xxii. 18—20.

<sup>2</sup> Verse 140.

<sup>3</sup> ‘ A thrilling horror curdles my skin.’ The thing cannot be poetically expressed without periphrasis.—Bishop Horsley.

excellency I could not endure.”<sup>1</sup> Such also was the prophet’s sensation in the apprehension of the judgments of God—“*When I heard, my belly trembled, my lips quivered at the voice; rottenness entered into my bones.*”<sup>2</sup> And thus, when God comes to “tread down and put away” his enemies for the display of the holiness of his character, and to excite the “love” of his people—those that stand by, covered and unhurt, cannot but “take up their parable and say—*Alas! Who shall live when God doeth this?*”<sup>3</sup> We cannot see our Father angry—(such is his “terrible Majesty”<sup>4</sup>)—without an awful fear; and it is this trembling in his judgments upon the ungodly, that secures us from the heavy stroke. Those that refuse to tremble shall be made to feel, while those that are “afraid of his judgments” shall be secure—“*Only with thine eyes shalt thou behold, and see the reward of the wicked.*”<sup>5</sup> “I trembled in myself”—said the prophet—“that I might rest in the day of trouble.”<sup>6</sup> Even the manifestations of his coming “for the salvation of his people” are attended with all the marks of the most fearful terror—as if his voice would shake the earth to its very foundation—“*Thou didst cause judgment to be heard from heaven—the earth feared and was still, when God arose to judgment, to save all the meek of the earth.*”<sup>7</sup> To distinguish this godly trembling as the character of the child of God, we need only contrast it with the exhibition of the ungodly, “Where is the God of judgment? Where is the promise of his coming? The Lord will not do

<sup>1</sup> Job xxxi. 23.

<sup>3</sup> Numb. xxv. 23.

<sup>5</sup> Psalm xci. 8.

<sup>2</sup> Hab. iii. 16.

<sup>4</sup> Job xxxvii. 22.

<sup>6</sup> Hab. iii. 16.

<sup>7</sup> Psalm lxxvi. 8, 9. See the effect of a manifestation of the glory of the Saviour to the Evangelist for the purpose of special consolation and support. Rev. i. 17, 18. Comp. also Dan. x. 8—17.

good, neither will he do evil”<sup>1</sup>—is the language of a scoffing world—“running upon the thick bosses of his buckler,”<sup>2</sup> instead of “trembling for fear of him.” Such a spirit of “stoutness against the Lord”<sup>3</sup> seems to excite the astonishment of the hosts of heaven, as most discordant to their notes of humble praise—“Who shall *not* fear thee, O Lord?”—“and glorify thy name; for *thy judgments* are made manifest.”<sup>4</sup> Such is the special acceptance of this trembling spirit that some favourable symptoms of it prevailed to obtain a respite even for wicked Ahab,<sup>5</sup> and a pardon for the penitent Ninevites;<sup>6</sup> while its genuine “tenderness of heart” screened Josiah from the doom of his people,<sup>7</sup> and will ever be regarded with the tokens of the favour of the terrible God—“To this man”—saith he—“will I look, even to him that is poor, and of a contrite spirit, and *trembleth at my word.*”<sup>8</sup>

Believers in Christ! Rejoice in your deliverance from that “fear which hath torment.”<sup>9</sup> Yet cherish that holy reverential fear of the character and judgments of God, which will form your most effectual safeguard “from presumptuous sins.”<sup>10</sup> The very supposition, that if God had not engaged himself to you by an unchangeable covenant, his eternal judgments would have been your eternal portion, is of itself sufficient to mingle the wholesome ingredient of fear into the most established assurance. What! Can you look down into the burning, bottomless gulf beneath your feet, without the recollection—If I were not immoveably fastened to “the Rock

<sup>1</sup> Malachi ii. 17.    <sup>2</sup> Peter iii. 4.    Zeph. i. 12.

<sup>2</sup> Job xv. 26.

<sup>3</sup> Mal. iii. 13.

<sup>4</sup> Rev. xv. 4.

<sup>5</sup> 1 Kings xxi. 27—29.

<sup>6</sup> John iii. 5—10.

<sup>7</sup> 2 Chron. xxxiv. 27.

<sup>8</sup> Isaiah lxvi. 2, 5.

<sup>9</sup> 1 John iv. 18.

<sup>10</sup> Psalm xix. 13.

of Ages " by the strong chain of everlasting love, here must have been my abode through the countless ages of eternity! If I had not been thus upheld by the grace, as well as by the providence of God, I might have dropped out of his hand, as one and another not more rebellious than I have fallen, into this intolerable perdition.—O God! "*my flesh trembleth for fear of thee, and I am afraid of thy judgments.*" Thus let it not be supposed, that the apprehension of the judgments of God is necessarily of a slavish and tormenting character. It is "his saints who are called to fear him;"<sup>1</sup> and their fear so far from "gendering unto bondage," is consistent with the strongest assurance:<sup>2</sup> nay even—is its fruit and effect.<sup>3</sup> It is at once the principle of present obedience<sup>4</sup> and of final perseverance.<sup>5</sup> It is the confession of weakness, unworthiness, and sinfulness, which lays us low before our God. Its use is most important in the regulation of the Christian temper. It is the "bit and bridle" that curbs the frowardness of the flesh, and enables us to "serve God acceptably" in the remembrance, that though in love he is a reconciled Father, yet in holiness he is "a consuming fire."<sup>6</sup>

Now, if we are under the influence of this reverential awe and seriousness of spirit, we shall learn to attach a supreme authority and consideration to the least of his commands. We shall dread the thought of wilfully offending him. The fear of grieving him will be far more operative now, than the fear of hell was accustomed to be in our state of unconversion. Those who are disposed to presume upon their gospel

<sup>1</sup> Psalm xxxiv. 9.

<sup>2</sup> Comp. Hab. iii. 16, with 17, 18.

<sup>3</sup> Heb. xii. 28.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. xi. 7.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid. iv. 1.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid. xii. 29, with 28.

liberty, will not probably understand this language. Yet is there no humble believer that will not have observed, how intimately “the fear of the Lord” is connected with “the comfort of the Holy Ghost,”<sup>1</sup> and with his own steady progress in holiness and preparation for heaven.

<sup>1</sup> Acts ix. 31. Compare Matt. xxviii. 8.

## PART XVI.

121. *I have done judgment and justice ; leave me not to mine oppressors.*—122. *Be surety for thy servant for good : let not the proud oppress me.*

THERE is something very solemn in the reflection, that God has set up a Vicegerent in the heart—an internal Judge who takes cognizance of every thought, every emotion, every act—determining its character, and pronouncing its sentence. This tribunal tries every cause without respect of persons, time, place, or any circumstances that may be conceived to separate it from other cases under the same jurisdiction. No criminal can escape detection from defect of evidence. No earthly power can hinder the immediate execution of the sentence. The sentence then of this awful Judge, whether “accusing or excusing,”<sup>1</sup> is of infinite moment. The ignorant expression—‘Thank God, I have a clear conscience!’—is used alike by the self-righteous and the careless. The awakened sinner however pleads guilty to the accusations of conscience, and knows not how to answer them. Blessed be God for the revelation of his Word, which proclaims the blood of Jesus—sprinkling the conscience—silencing its charges—and setting before the sinner the way of peace! And now *through Jesus*—“the new and living way” of access to God, conscience, sitting on the throne—speaks peace and acceptance; and though sins

<sup>1</sup> Rom. ii. 15.

of infirmity will remain, defiling every thought, desire, and act of the soul; yet like the motes on the face of the sun in the clearest day, they will have little or no influence to obstruct the cheerful light from shining upon the heart. <sup>1</sup>

The clearing of conscience is however connected with integrity of Christian profession. "*If our heart condemn us not, then have we confidence before God.*"<sup>2</sup> This "testimony of conscience" has often been "the rejoicing"<sup>3</sup> of the Lord's people, when suffering under unmerited reproach or "proud oppression." They have been enabled to plead it without offence in the presence of their holy, heart-searching God<sup>4</sup>—nay, even when, in the near prospect of the great and final account, they might well have been supposed to shrink from the strict and unerring scrutiny of their Omniscient Judge.<sup>5</sup>

Perhaps however we are not sufficiently aware of the importance of moral integrity in connexion with our spiritual comfort. Mark the boldness which it gave to David in prayer.—"*I have done judgment and justice; leave me not to mine oppressors. Can my heart and conscience respond to this appeal? Thus may I plead my cause before God—'Leave me not to mine oppressors.—Let not the proud oppress me.'*" Plead my cause with them. Let my righteousness be made known. Let it be seen that thou "wilt not leave me in their hand nor condemn me when I am judged. Let integrity and uprightness preserve me; for I wait on thee."<sup>6</sup> But if any deviation

<sup>1</sup> See Hebrews x. 19—22.

<sup>2</sup> 1 John iii. 21.

<sup>3</sup> 2 Cor. i. 12.

<sup>4</sup> Samuel—1 Sam. xii. 3—5. Nehemiah—xiv. 14, 22. Job—x. 7. David—Psalm vii. 3—6; xviii. 20—24; xxvi. 1. 6. Paul Romans ix. 1; and the Apostles—1 Thess. ii. 10.

<sup>5</sup> Isaiah xxxviii. 1—3.

<sup>6</sup> Psalm xxxvii. 33; xxv. 21.

from the exact rule of righteousness between man and man<sup>1</sup> has been allowed—if the world have found occasion to charge me as ungodly, because they have proved me unrighteous—then let me not wonder that “the consolations of God should be small with me;”<sup>2</sup> nor let me expect a return of the Lord’s gracious manifestations, until the Achan has been removed from the camp,<sup>3</sup> and by confession to God,<sup>4</sup> and reparation to man,<sup>5</sup> I have “given glory to the Lord God of Israel.”

But let not such an appeal as is here made be thought to savour of Pharisaical pride. It may easily be shown, that the highest tone of confidence in integrity is consistent with the deepest prostration of evangelical humility. The difference is infinite between the proud Pharisee and the upright believer. The Pharisee makes the appeal with undisturbed self-complacency and self-righteous pleading. The believer would ever accompany it with the prayer of the Publican—“God be merciful to me a sinner.”<sup>6</sup> A deep consciousness of daily deficiency and defilement constrains him instantly to append the supplication—“*Be surety for thy servant for good.*”<sup>7</sup> The keen eye of the world may possibly not be able to affix any blot upon my outward profession; but, “if thou, Lord, shouldst mark iniquities; O Lord, who shall stand!”<sup>8</sup> The debt is continually accumulating, and the prospect of payment as distant as ever. I might well expect to be “left to my oppressors,” until I should pay all that was due<sup>9</sup> unto my Lord. But behold! “Where is the fury of the oppressor?”<sup>10</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Matt. vii. 12.

<sup>2</sup> Job xv. 11. Comp. Psalm lxvi. 18.

<sup>3</sup> Joshua vii. 10—15.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. 19.

<sup>5</sup> Luke xix. 8.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid. xviii. 9—13.

<sup>7</sup> Comp. Psalm xxvi. 11. Neh. xiii. 22.

<sup>8</sup> Psalm cxxx. 3.

<sup>9</sup> Matt. xviii. 34.

<sup>10</sup> Isaiah li. 13.



The surety is found—the debt is paid—the ransom is accepted—the sinner is free. There was a voice heard in heaven—“ Deliver him from going down to the pit : I have found a ransom.”<sup>1</sup> The Son of God himself became “ Surety for a stranger,” and “ smarted for it.”<sup>2</sup> At an infinite cost—the cost of his own precious blood—he delivered me from “ mine oppressors ”—sin—Satan—the world—death—hell. ‘ It was exacted, and he was made answerable.’<sup>3</sup> As Judah in the place of Benjamin, he was ready to stand in my stead before his Father—“ I will be surety for him ; of mine hand shalt thou require him.”<sup>4</sup> As Paul in the stead of Onesimus, he was ready to plead before the same tribunal—“ If he hath wronged thee, or oweth thee aught, put that on mine account—I will repay it.”<sup>5</sup> Let this subject be ever present to my mind. Well indeed was it for me, that Jesus did not “ hate suretyship.”<sup>6</sup> Had he refused the vast undertaking, how could I have answered before the bar of God? Or had he consented to have undertaken the office only for those that loved him, again should I have been left without a plea. But when as my Surety he has brought me under his yoke, and made me his “ servant,” I can plead with acceptance before his throne—“ *Be surety for thy servant for good.*”<sup>7</sup> And do I not need such a surety every moment? And need I be told how fully Jesus has performed the Surety’s part?—“ So that I may boldly

<sup>1</sup> Job xxxiii. 24.

<sup>2</sup> Proverbs xi. 15.

<sup>3</sup> Isaiah liii. 7. Bp. Lowth.

<sup>4</sup> Genesis xliii. 9.

<sup>5</sup> Philemon 18.

<sup>6</sup> See Prov. xi. 15. last clause.

<sup>7</sup> Compare Isaiah xxxviii. 14, where the same word is used in the original as in this verse—“ *Be surety*”—“ *undertake for me.*” The same plea is also urged—“ *Let not the proud oppress me.*” “ *O Lord, I am oppressed ; undertake.*” The same frame of conflict is marked—“ *Mine eyes fail for thy salvation*”—verse 123. “ *Mine eyes fail with looking upward.*”

say"—“ Who is he that condemneth? It is Christ that died. There is therefore now no condemnation to them that are in Christ Jesus.”<sup>1</sup>

123. *Mine eyes fail for thy salvation, and for the word of thy righteousness.*

AND do thine “ eyes,” tried believer, begin to “ fail?” So did thy Redeemer’s before thee. He, whom thou hast been recollecting as thy Surety, when he stood in thy place, burdened with the intolerable load of thy sin—bearing the weighty strokes of Infinite justice upon his soul—he too was constrained to cry out, “ Mine eyes fail, while I wait for my God.”<sup>2</sup> Listen then to thy deserted Saviour supporting his deserted people with his word of gracious counsel; yea, for this express purpose, gifted with the tongue of the learned, that he should know how to speak a word in season to you that are weary—“ Who is among you that feareth the Lord, that obeyeth the voice of his servant, that walketh in darkness, and hath no light? Let him trust in the name of the Lord, and stay upon his God.”<sup>3</sup> And is not “ the word of his righteousness” a ground of trust and stay? Is it not, like himself—“ enduring for ever?”<sup>4</sup> How blessed then is the thought, that, amidst the incessant changes in Christian experience, our hope is unchangeably fixed! We may indeed not always enjoy it; but our salvation does not depend upon any present enjoyment of its consolation. The blessing is as certain—yea, *our assurance of an interest in it as clear*, when we are brought to the dust under a sense of sin, as when we might “ be caught up into

<sup>1</sup> Rom. viii. 33, 34, 1.

<sup>2</sup> Psalm lxi. 3. Comp. xxii. 1—3.

<sup>3</sup> Isaiah l. 4, 10.

<sup>4</sup> 1 Peter i. 25.

the third heaven" in an earnest of glory. In a season of desertion, however, while we maintain a godly jealousy over our own hearts, let us beware of a mistrustful jealousy of God. Distrust will not cure our wound, or quicken us to prayer, or recommend us to the favour of God, or prepare us for the mercy of the Gospel. Complaining is not humility. Prayer without waiting is not faith. The path is plain as noon-day. Continue to believe as you can—Wait on the Lord—This is the act of faith, depending on him—the act of hope, looking for him—the act of patience, waiting his time—the act of submission, resigned, even if he should not come. Like thy Saviour, in his "agony" of desertion, "pray more earnestly."<sup>1</sup> Condemn thyself for the sins of which thou art asking forgiveness. Bless him for his past mercy, even if thou shouldst never taste it again. Can he frown thee from his presence? Can he belie his promise to waiting souls?<sup>2</sup> Impossible! Nay: while he has taken away the sensible apprehensions of his love, and in its room kindled longing desires for the lost blessing; is not this to leave behind him the token, that, if he be "verily a God that *hideth himself*," he is still "*the God of Israel the Saviour*?"<sup>3</sup> Though he delays his promise, and holds us as it were in suspense; yet he would have us fully persuaded, that he has not forgotten "the word of his righteousness." But this is his wise and effectual mode of trying the faith which he has given. And it is this "*trial of faith*"—and not *faith untried*—that will be "found to praise, and honour, and glory at the appearing of Jesus Christ."<sup>4</sup>

The full consolation of the Gospel is therefore the

<sup>1</sup> Luke xxii. 44.

<sup>2</sup> Isaiah xxx. 18; xlix. 23.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. xlv. 15.

<sup>4</sup> 1 Peter i. 7.

fruit of patient, humble waiting for the Lord, and of earnest desire, conflicting with impatience and unbelief, and at length issuing in a state of child-like submission and dependence. The man who was here giving expression to his longing expectation for God's salvation, was evidently, though unconsciously, in possession of the promise. Nor would he at this moment have exchanged his hope, clouded as it was to his own view, for all "the pleasures of sin," or the riches of the world. Although at this moment he appeared to be under the partial hidings of his Father's countenance, yet it is important to observe, that he was not satisfied as an indolent professor, to "lie upon his face"<sup>1</sup> in this sad condition. His "eyes failed with looking upward"—stretched up with earnest expectation to catch the first rising rays of the Son of Righteousness beaming upon his soul. He knew, what all Christians know who walk closely with God, that his perseverance in waiting upon God would issue in the eventful fulfilment of every desire of his heart.<sup>2</sup>

But can we assuredly plead "*the word of his righteousness*" for the anticipation of the object of our desire? Have we always an express promise applicable to our expectations, and ready to "put God

<sup>1</sup> Joshua vii. 10.

<sup>2</sup> Fox tells us of Mr. Robert Glover, martyr at Coventry, two or three days before his death, overwhelmed with the prospect of martyrdom, and mentioning to a friend his earnest supplication for the light of God's countenance, yet without any sense of comfort. His darkness continued up to the period of his arriving within sight of the stake, when suddenly his whole soul was so filled with consolation, that he could not forbear clapping his hands, and crying out—"He is come—He is come." He appeared to go up to heaven in a chariot of fire, with little or no apparent sensibility of his cruel death. Was not this the "*word of his righteousness*" to one whose "*eyes failed in looking for it?*" —Fox's Acts and Monuments, 1555.

in remembrance,"<sup>1</sup> of his word? Possibly we may have been asking not "according to his will,"<sup>2</sup> and therefore may have "charged God foolishly,"<sup>3</sup> as if he had been unfaithful to his word, when no engagement had been pledged—when he may have had no warrant to build upon from "*the word of his righteousness.*" If however our petition should be found to be agreeable to his word of promise, and faith and patience hold on in submission to his will, we must not, we cannot suppose, that one tittle that we have asked will fail. Whether the Lord deliver us or not, prayer or waiting will not be lost. It is a blessed posture for the Lord to find us in, such as will not fail to ensure his best blessing, even though our request should be denied. An enlivening view of the Saviour is in reserve for us, and "*the word of righteousness*" will yet speak—"This is the rest wherewith ye may cause the weary to rest; and this is the refreshing."<sup>4</sup>

But let me bring my own heart to the test of the conflict here described. Am I longing for the manifestation of God! Surely if I am content with what I already know, it is too plain a proof, that I know but very little of the unsearchable depths of the love of Christ; and that I have abundant need to pray for more enlarged desires, and a more tender enjoyment of his gracious presence. If faith is not dead, yet it may be reduced to so low a state, as to act with little of its conquering and quickening vigour. Let me then exercise my soul in diligent, careful, patient waiting upon God, equally removed from sloth and frowardness—and I shall yet find the truth of that consoling declaration of "*the word*

<sup>1</sup> Isaiah xliii. 26.

<sup>3</sup> Job i. 22.

<sup>2</sup> 1 John v. 14. James iv. 3.

<sup>4</sup> Isaiah xxviii. 12. also xxx. 15.

of his righteousness." "Light is sown for the righteous, and gladness for the upright in heart."<sup>1</sup>

124. *Deal with thy servant according unto thy mercy, and teach me thy statutes.*—125. *I am thy servant; give me understanding, that I may know thy testimonies.*

A SENSE of mercy, and the privilege of Divine teaching, were the earnest of the Lord's "salvation," for which the eyes of "his servant were failing," and for which he was waiting in dependence upon the sure "word of his righteousness." And indeed these two wants daily press upon every "servant" of God, and bring him in the character of a wrestling suppliant to the throne of grace. As it respects the first—if there is a sinner upon the earth who needs the special mercy of God, it is his own "servant." For as the Lord sees abundantly more excellence in the feeblest desire of his heart, than in the most splendid external duties of the professor; so he sees far more sinfulness and provocation in the workings of sin in his heart, than in the palpably defective services of professors, or in the open transgression of "the wicked of the earth." Let him scrutinize his motives, thoughts, and affections, even in his moments of nearest and happiest approach unto his God; and he will find such defilement cleaving to every offering, with all the aggravations of mercy, light, and knowledge, vouchsafed, that the confession of his soul, when comparing himself with his fellow-sinners, will be—"Of whom I am chief."<sup>2</sup> And therefore if I am a "servant" of God, I can bring

<sup>1</sup> Psalm xcvi. 11. The same plea under similar circumstances of conflict is urged, Psalm cxliii. 1.

<sup>2</sup> 1 Tim. i. 15.

my services before him only upon the ground of "mercy;" feeling that for my best performances I need an immeasurable world of mercy—pardoning—saving—everlasting mercy; and yet emboldened by the blood of Jesus to plead for my soul—"Deal with thy servant according unto thy mercy."

But then I am ignorant as well as guilty; and yet I dare not pray for divine teaching, much and hourly as I need it, until I have afresh obtained mercy. "Mercy" is the first blessing, not only in point of importance, but in point of order. I must seek the Lord, and know him as a Saviour, before I can go to him with any confidence to be my teacher. But when once I have found acceptance to my petition—"Deal with thy servant according unto thy mercy"—my way will be opened to follow on my petition—"Teach me thy statutes. Give me understanding, that I may know thy testimonies"—that I may know, walk, yea—"run in the way of thy commandments"<sup>1</sup> with an enlarged heart. My plea is the same as I have before urged *with acceptance*<sup>2</sup>—"I am thy servant."

But if I am the Lord's servant, how did I become so? Time was (let me be ashamed and confounded in the remembrance of it) when I was engaged for another master, and lived in an opposite service.<sup>3</sup> But the free, sovereign grace of Jesus called me from the dominion of sin—from the chains of Satan—from the bondage of the world—and drew me to himself. "His I am—and him I serve."<sup>4</sup> His service is my highest privilege. His reward of grace is my glorious prospect. "If any man serve me,"—saith my Master,—"let him follow me; and where I am, there shall

<sup>1</sup> Verse 32.

<sup>2</sup> Verse 94. Psalm cxliii. 12.

<sup>3</sup> Rom. vi. 16, 20. Titus iii. 3.

<sup>4</sup> Acts xxvii. 23.

also my servant be. *If any man serve me, him will my Father honour.*"<sup>1</sup> As his servant therefore, I cast myself with confidence upon his mercy, and expect to be "*dealt with according to that mercy.*" Nay—I shall be denied nothing that I "ask according to his will." For he has condescended to call me—not "his servant," but "his friend,"<sup>2</sup>—yea more—to call himself my brother.<sup>3</sup>

Lord! thou hast shewed me thy great favour and grace to be "*thy servant.*" I would be thine for ever. I love thy service too well to wish to change it—yet must I mourn over my dulness, my backwardness in doing thy will, and walking in thy way. O "*teach me thy statutes*" more clearly, more experimentally. "*Give me understanding*" to discern their heavenly sweetness and their holy liberty, that I may live in a more simple and devoted obedience to them, until I come to see thy face, and to be "*thy servant*" in thy heavenly temple, "no more to go out."<sup>4</sup>

196. *It is time for thee, Lord, to work; for they have made void thy law.*

THE desire of the Lord's people for a more spiritual understanding of his revelation cannot but be accompanied with deep regret, in witnessing the awful neglect and contempt, which that revelation receives from the world. Indeed it is one of the distinguishing features of their character, that they "sigh and cry for all the abominations of the land"<sup>5</sup>—that they cannot hear or see the name of God dishonoured, without feeling as for the wounded reputation of their

<sup>1</sup> John xii. 26.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. xv. 15.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. xx. 17. Heb. ii. 11, 12.

<sup>4</sup> Rev. vii. 15; iii. 12.

<sup>5</sup> Ezekiel ix. 4.



Father and their Friend.<sup>1</sup> They cannot suffer the world quietly to go on their course. They are anxious to throw in their weight of influence, whatever it may be, to stem the torrent flowing along them; and, when (as, alas! is too often the case) they find all their efforts unavailing, they carry their cause to the Lord.—“It is time *for thee*, Lord, to work.” Nor does this deprecation contradict the law of love, which requires us to love, pray for, and to bless, our enemies.<sup>2</sup> For the Lord’s people are not angry for their own cause, but for his. David had no regard to his own honour, but to God’s law. He had not injured his enemies. He had laboured to “overcome their evil with good.” He had often wept for their sins, and prayed for their conversion. But all was in vain. ‘Now, Lord, take the rod into thine own hand. “It is time *for thee*, Lord, to work.”’ This was true zeal—zeal of the Spirit, not of the flesh. How gracious is our God in permitting his servants thus to plead with him, and,

<sup>1</sup> What a Christian ought to feel under these circumstances, let us learn from the following extract of the diary of the saintly Martyn. Upon hearing at Shiraz, in the course of his disputations some reproach of his Saviour’s name, he writes thus—‘I was cut to the soul by this blasphemy. In prayer I could think of nothing else but that great day, when the Son of God should come in the clouds of heaven, “taking vengeance on them that know not God,” and convince men of all their hard speeches which they have spoken against him.’ (We might almost think that this verse was upon his mind at this moment.) ‘Mirza Seid Ali perceived that I was considerably disordered, and was sorry for having repeated the verse, but asked, what it was that was so offensive. I told him, that I could not endure existence, if Jesus was not glorified; that it would be hell to me, if he were to be always thus dishonoured. He was astonished, and again asked the reason why? ‘If any one pluck out your eyes,’ I replied, ‘there is no saying why you feel pain. It is feeling. It is because I am one with Christ, that I am thus dreadfully wounded.’ On his again apologizing, I told him, ‘that I rejoiced at what had happened, inasmuch as it made me feel nearer the Lord than ever. *It is when the head or heart is struck, that every member feels its membership.*’—Martyn’s Life, p. 420. 8vo. Edition.

<sup>2</sup> Matt. v. 44.

as it were, to “give him no rest, until”<sup>1</sup> he shall arise, and “work,” and sit upon the throne of the kingdoms of the earth!

Let us then be found on the Lord’s side—labouring for sinners—pleading with their hardness and rebellion in our Master’s name—and for our Master’s sake. Let all the weight of personal exertion and influence, consistent example, and wrestling supplications—be concentrated in “coming to the help of the Lord against the mighty.”<sup>2</sup> Let us see to it—that we have the testimony of conscience that if we cannot do what we would—we do what we can.<sup>3</sup> And if at last overborne by the torrent of ungodliness—we shall find our refuge and rest in pleading with our Lord for the honour of his name—“Remember this, that the enemy hath reproached, O Lord, and that the foolish people have blasphemed thy name.”<sup>4</sup> The Lord’s “time to work” will come; and of this he has given his most solemn warning to the ungodly world—“My Spirit shall not always strive with man.”<sup>5</sup> Often—when the Lord has seen “it time for him to work, when they have made void his law”—have his judgments made the earth to tremble. “Sodom and Gomorrah” have “known the power of his anger,” and are “set forth for an example, suffering the vengeance of eternal fire.”<sup>6</sup> And when his “time to work” is fully come, what is all the resistance of earth and hell, but as “setting the briars and thorns against him in battle?” “I would”—saith he—“go through them. I would burn them together.”<sup>7</sup> A word—a frown—a look—is destruction. “He is wise in heart, and mighty in strength. Who hath hardened himself

<sup>1</sup> Isaiah lxii. 7.

<sup>2</sup> Judges v. 23.

<sup>3</sup> Mark xiv. 8.

<sup>4</sup> Psalm lxxiv. 18, also verses 10, 11.

<sup>5</sup> Gen. vi. 3.

<sup>6</sup> Jude 7.

<sup>7</sup> Isaiah xxvii. 4.

against him, and hath prospered?"<sup>1</sup> Or "who hath resisted his will?"<sup>2</sup>

But what shall we say of that stupendous instance of the mightiness of his hand, by which—when men "had made void his law"—when no restrictions could bind, no forbearance win them—when he "saw that there was no man, and wondered that there was no intercessor, *therefore his arm brought salvation unto him, and his righteousness it sustained him?*"<sup>3</sup> Surely, if we could conceive the hosts of heaven to have taken up this expression of ardent concern for the glory of God—"It is time, for thee, Lord, to work; for they have made void thy law"—they could little have thought of such a work as this—they could never have conceived to themselves such an unlooked-for display of power, justice, and mercy, meeting in one glorious work. To set at nought then this work—is it not to refuse all hope—all remedy? To persist in "making void the law" after so magnificent an exhibition of the working of God—must it not expose the transgressors to reap the fruit of their own obstinacy, and to prepare to meet him as their Judge, whom they refuse to receive as their Saviour? Nor must they wonder, if the Lord's people with a holy indignation against sin, and fervour of zeal for his glory, should appeal to his faithfulness for the fulfilment of his judgments—"It is time for thee, Lord, to work; for they have made void thy law."

<sup>1</sup> Job ix. 4.

<sup>2</sup> Rom. ix. 19.

<sup>3</sup> Isaiah lix. 16.

127. *Therefore I love thy commandments above gold ;  
yea, above fine gold.*

THE scorn and reproach, which the commandments of God meet with from the world, serve to enhance their value in the estimation of the Lord's people. "*Gold—yea, fine gold*"—the hope, confidence, and idol of the worldling,<sup>1</sup> and the love of which has been the ruin of thousands<sup>2</sup>—has no glory in their eyes compared with the word of God. Again and again they are ready to exalt its praises, as "more to be desired than gold; yea, than much fine gold."<sup>3</sup> "The merchandize of it is better than the merchandize of silver, and the gain thereof than fine gold. It is more precious than rubies; and all the things thou caust desire are not to be compared unto it."<sup>4</sup> Here has the Lord unlocked to his people his golden treasure, and enriched their souls with "the unsearchable riches of Christ." The image employed brings before us the picture of the miser. His heart and treasure are in his gold. With what delight he counts it! with what watchfulness he keeps it! hiding it in safe custody, lest he should be despoiled of that which is dearer to him than life. Such should Christians be; spiritual misers; counting their treasure which is "*above fine gold;*" and "*hiding it in their hearts,*"<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Job xxxi. 24.

<sup>2</sup> 1 Tim. vi. 9, 10.

<sup>3</sup> Psalm xix. 10.

<sup>4</sup> Prov. iii. 14, 15.

<sup>5</sup> Verse 11.—Augustine tells us of himself, that while a Manichee, he slighted the Scripture for the plainness of its style, which appeared to him (from a false standard of criticism) not to be compared with the dignity of Ciceronian eloquence. (*Visa mihi est indigna scriptura quam Tullianæ dignitati compararem. Confess. lib. iii. cap. 5.*) But after his blessed acquaintance with Christ, though Tully was still read with pleasure, yet this thing alone—said he—abated his former interest, *that the name of Christ was not there.* Lib. iii. cap. 4.

in safe keeping, where the great despoiler shall not be able to reach it. Oh, Christians! how much more is your portion to you than the miser's treasure! Hide it; watch it: retain it. You need not be afraid of covetousness in spiritual things: rather "covet earnestly"<sup>1</sup> to increase your store; and by living upon it and living in it, it will grow richer in extent, and more precious in value.

But have I through Divine grace been enabled to withdraw my love from the unworthy objects which once possessed it, and to fix it on that which alone offers satisfaction? Let me attempt to give a reason to myself of the high estimation in which I hold it, as infinitely transcending those things which the world ventures their all—even their temporal happiness—to obtain. "*Therefore I love the commandments of God above gold; yea, above fine gold*"—because, while the world and my own heart have only combined to flatter me, *they* have discovered to me my real state as a self-deceived,<sup>2</sup> guilty,<sup>3</sup> defiled<sup>4</sup> sinner before God: because they have been as a "school-master to bring me to Christ,"<sup>5</sup> and therefore the blessed means of guiding me to the only remedy for sin, the only rest for my soul. "*I love them;*" because they have often supplied wholesome reproof in my wandering; and plain direction in my perplexity. "*I love them;*" because they restrict me from that which would prove my certain ruin; and because in the way of obedience to them, the Lord has "accepted me with my sweet savour."<sup>6</sup> Should I not "*love them?*" Can "*gold, yea, fine gold,*" offer to me blessings such as these? Can it heal my

<sup>1</sup> 1 Cor. xii. 31.<sup>2</sup> Rom. vii. 9.<sup>3</sup> James ii. 10.<sup>4</sup> Rom. vii. 14.<sup>5</sup> Gal. iii. 24.<sup>6</sup> Ezekiel xx. 41. Compare Isaiah lxiv. 5.

broken heart? Can it give relief to my wounded spirit? Has it any peace or prospect of comfort for me on my death-bed? And what cannot—what has not, what will not—the precious word of God do at that awful season of trial? O my God, I would be deeply ashamed, that “*I love thy commandments*” no better than I do—that they are so little influential upon my conduct—that they so often give place to objects of comparative nothingness in thy sight. O that my heart might be wholly and habitually exercised in thy precepts, that I may find the “work of righteousness to be peace, and the effect of righteousness, quietness and assurance for ever!”<sup>1</sup>

128. *Therefore I esteem all thy precepts concerning all things to be right; and I hate every false way.*

THE effect of Divine grace will be visible upon the judgment as well as upon the affections. Not only will the Christian in the fervour of his heart “*love the commandments even above fine gold;*” but his “*love will abound yet more and more in knowledge and in all judgment.*”<sup>2</sup> This will lead to an intelligent and universal regard to them, “*esteeming all the precepts concerning all things to be right.*” This constitutes the Christian’s separate and exclusive character. The difference indeed from the thoughtless worldling is “*known and read of all men.*” But his difference from the professor of religion, though really as distinct in the sight of God, is far less perceptible to general observation. Consisting more in the state of heart, than in any external mark of separation, it is often only within the ken of that eye, whose sove-

<sup>1</sup> Isaiah xxxii. 17.

<sup>2</sup> Phil. i. 9.

reign prerogative it is to “search the heart,”<sup>1</sup> and to “weigh the spirits.”<sup>2</sup> Many would profess to “esteem the precepts to be right,” so far as they inculcate the practice of those moral virtues of which they may be able to present some faint exhibition, and demand the abandonment of those sins, from the external influence of which they may have been delivered. But when they begin to observe the “exceeding breadth of the commandment”<sup>3</sup>—how it takes cognizance of the heart—and enforces the renunciation of the world, the crucifixion of sin, and the entire surrender of the heart unto God; this searching touchstone of profession separates them from the church, and exposes to the light of open day the brand of hypocrisy upon their foreheads. The true child of God is attentive to every duty, and every circumstance and obligation of duty. He loves the evangelical as well as the moral precepts—those that teach him to renounce himself in every part (his sins as a source of pleasure, and his duties as a ground of dependence); and to believe in him as the only ground of hope, whom “the Father sent to be the Saviour of the world.”<sup>4</sup> He never complains of the strictness of the precepts; but he is continually humbled in the recollection of his nonconformity to them. “Every way,” however pleasing to the flesh, that is opposed to the revealed will of God, is “hated,” as “false” in itself, and “false” to his God. This “godly sincerity” will apply to every part of the Christian Directory. So that any plea offered for the indulgence of sin (as if it admitted of palliation, or was compensated by some surplus duty, or allowed only for some temporary purpose) or any wilful shrinking from the *universality* of Christian

<sup>1</sup> Jer. xvii. 10.

<sup>2</sup> Prov. xvi. 2.

<sup>3</sup> Verse 96.

<sup>4</sup> 1 John iii. 23. John vi. 29.

obedience—blots out all pretensions to uprightness of heart. If holiness be *really loved*, it will be loved for its own sake, and *equally loved and followed in every part*.<sup>1</sup> By this entire “approval of things that are excellent,” we shall “be sincere and without offence unto the day of Christ.”<sup>2</sup>

O my soul, canst thou abide this close test of Christian integrity? Hast thou as much regard to the precepts and duties, as to the privileges and comforts of the Gospel? Is no precept evaded from repugnance to the cross that is entailed upon it? Is no secret lust retained? Art thou content to let all go? If my hatred of sin is sincere, I shall hate it more in my own house than abroad; I shall hate it most of all in my own heart. Here lies the grand seat of hypocrisy. And therefore may the great Searcher of hearts enable me to search into its depths! May I take the lamp of the Lord to penetrate into its dark interior hiding-places of evil! May I often put the question to my conscience—‘What does the Omniscient “Observer of men” know of my heart!’ Perhaps at the time that the Church holds my name in esteem, the voice of conscience, as the voice of God, may whisper to me—“That which is highly esteemed among men is an abomination in the sight of God.”<sup>3</sup> Some “evil way,” yet undetected within, may keep me lifeless and unfruitful in the midst of the quickening means of grace. Let me look into my house—my calling—my family—my soul; and in the course of this search how much matter will be found for prayer, contrition, renewed determination of heart, and dependence upon my God! “*O that my ways were directed to keep thy statutes! I will keep thy statutes—*

<sup>1</sup> 2 Cor. vii. 1.<sup>2</sup> Phil. i. 10.<sup>3</sup> Luke xvi. 15.



*O forsake me not utterly.*"<sup>1</sup> And oh ! let my spirit be wounded by every fresh discovery of sin. Let my soul bleed under it. But *specially and instantly*—let me apply to the "fountain opened for sin and for uncleanness." Here let me wash my soul from the guilt of sin, and regain my peace with God. And to him, who opened this fountain, let me also repair for a large supply of spiritual strength. May his power and grace sharpen my weapons for the spiritual conflict, until every secret iniquity is overcome, and forever dispossessed from my heart !

<sup>1</sup> Verses 5, 8.

## PART XVII.

129. *Thy testimonies are wonderful; therefore doth my soul keep them.*

THE unsearchable depths of the word of God will make the believer a learner to the end of his life. Even he, who “was caught up into paradise, and heard unspeakable words, which it is not lawful for a man to utter,”<sup>1</sup> was brought to the same adoring contemplation of the revelation of God—“O the depths of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God!”<sup>2</sup> Every way indeed is this revelation worthy of him, the first title of whose name is “Wonderful.”<sup>3</sup> It lays open to the heaven-taught soul, what “eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither hath entered into the heart of man.”<sup>4</sup> Think of the Creator of the world becoming a creature—yea—“a curse for”<sup>5</sup> man. Think of man—guilty and condemned—made just with God by a righteousness not his own.<sup>6</sup> Think of God bringing out of the ruinous fall more glory to himself, and more happiness to man, than from his former innocence—in the display of his mercy—the glory of his justice and the investment of sinners—not, as before, with a creature’s righteousness, security, and reward—but with his own righteousness,<sup>7</sup> guardianship,<sup>8</sup> and glory.<sup>9</sup> Think how “the way into the

<sup>1</sup> 2 Cor. xii. 4.

<sup>2</sup> Rom. xi. 33.

<sup>3</sup> Isaiah ix. 6.

<sup>4</sup> 1 Cor. ii. 9.

<sup>5</sup> John i. 1—3, with Gal. iii. 13. Phil. ii. 6—8.

<sup>6</sup> Rom. iii. 19—22.

<sup>7</sup> Jer. xxiii. 6. 1 Cor. i. 30.

<sup>8</sup> John vi. 39; x. 28. Col. iii. 3, 4.

<sup>9</sup> John xvii. 21—24. Rev. iii. 21.

holiest of all is" thus "made manifest."<sup>1</sup> Think how abounding grace is the death as well as the pardon of sin<sup>2</sup>—the present as well as the everlasting life of the soul<sup>3</sup>—these are among the stupendous discoveries of the sacred book, that constrain the acknowledgment from the humble and reflecting mind—" *Thy testimonies are wonderful.*" Let us therefore join with the Apostle, to "bow our knees to the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ"—that we "might be able to comprehend *with all saints*" (for blessed be God! the privilege is common to all his people) "what is the breadth, and length, and depth, and height: and to know the" unsearchable "love of Christ,"<sup>4</sup> "in whom are hid all these treasures of wisdom and knowledge."<sup>5</sup>

And how delightful is the recollection of these "testimonies" being our "*heritage for ever.*"<sup>6</sup> For they are scarcely less "wonderful" in their practical fulness than in their deep unfathomable mysteries of love. Such is the infinite enlargement of this our "heritage" that he who foreknew every thought that would find an entrance into the minds of his people, has secretly laid up in these "testimonies," a word of seasonable direction and encouragement for every, even the most minute, occasion and circumstance of need to the end of their days. Here again is wrapped up, in words fitted by wisdom to receive the revelation, all that intercourse between God and man, throughout all ages of the Church, which is treasured up in the vast unsearchable depository of the Divine mind and purpose. Can we then forbear repeating the exclamation—" *Thy testimonies are wonderful?*"

<sup>1</sup> Heb. ix. 8, with x. 19, 20.      <sup>2</sup> Rom. v. 20, with vi. 1—6.

<sup>3</sup> John iv. 14; vi. 57; xiv. 6, 19.      <sup>4</sup> Eph. iii. 14, 18, 19.

<sup>5</sup> Col. ii. 3.

<sup>6</sup> Verse 111.

But we should not be satisfied with 'adoring the fulness of Scripture,'<sup>1</sup> without seeking to imbibe and exhibit its practical influence. With the child of God—holy admiration of the "testimonies," will kindle spiritual devotedness to them. "*Therefore doth my soul keep them.*" The stamp of Divine authority upon them, while it deepens his reverence, commands his steady and cheerful obedience; but how affecting is the thought of the mass, who look at these wonders with a careless or unmeaning eye, unconscious of their interesting import! They pass by the door of the treasury, hardly condescending to look aside into it; or at best only taking a transient glance, which presents nothing to their eyes of its inexhaustible stores. "*I have written to them,*" saith the Lord, "*the great things of my law: but they are counted as a strange thing.*"<sup>2</sup> But far more wonderful is it, that we, enlightened in some measure, in answer to prayer,<sup>3</sup> with the Spirit of wisdom and revelation<sup>4</sup>—should often be so indifferent to the mysteries of redeeming love here unfolded before us, and should experience so little of their practical influence! Oh! let the recollection of our indolence, and want of conformity to them, never cease to humble us. Let us not enter into the testimonies of God as a dry task, or an ordinary study; but let us concentrate our minds, our faith, humility, and prayer, in a more devoted

<sup>1</sup> 'Adoro plenitudinem Scripturarum' was the exclamation of Tertullian—'in which posture of holy admiration'—said the deeply-learned and pious Dr. Owen—'I desire my mind may be found while I am in this world.'

'What do I not owe to the Lord for permitting me to take a part in the translation of his word? Never did I see such wonders, and wisdom, and love, in the blessed book, as since I have been obliged to study every expression; and it is a delightful reflection, that death cannot deprive us of the pleasure of studying its mysteries.'—Martyn's Life, p. 271.

<sup>2</sup> Hosea viii. 12.

<sup>3</sup> See Verse 18.

<sup>4</sup> Ephes. i. 17.

contemplation of them. Every such exercise will extend our view of those parts, with which we had conceived ourselves to have been competently acquainted: and a new field of wonders will open on every side, far beyond our present contracted apprehensions.<sup>1</sup> And can any joy be imagined so sublime as the adoring contemplation of the revelation of God? It is the constant employment of angels. It engages their every faculty with intense admiration and delight.<sup>2</sup> And while they behold and worship with self-abasement, their obedience is lively. “With twain he” (the seraphim before the throne) “covered his face, and with twain he covered his feet, *and with twain he did fly.*”<sup>3</sup> Thus may we study the same lessons, and with the same spirit! May our contemplation humble us in the dust, and animate us in the service of our God! “*Thy testimonies are wonderful; therefore doth my soul keep them.*”

130. *The entrance of thy words giveth light: it giveth understanding unto the simple.*

So “wonderful are thy testimonies,” gracious God, that even by touching as it were only the threshold of them, “*the entrance of thy words giveth light and*

<sup>1</sup> Augustine found this so experimentally true, that he tells us, ‘that though he should with better capacity and greater diligence study all his life-time, from the beginning of his childhood to decrepit age, nothing else but the Holy Scriptures; yet they are so compacted and thickly set with truths, that he might daily learn something which before he knew not.’—Aug. Epis.

To this truth the late venerable Antistes Hess set his seal at the age of eighty-six, when he informed a young Missionary of the Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews, that ‘for seventy years the word of God had been the daily object of his unremitting researches; and that still he discovers in it new traces of the mysterious love and wisdom of God.’—Jewish Expositor, Nov. 1825.

<sup>2</sup> See 1 Peter i. 12.

<sup>3</sup> Isaiah vi. 2.

*understanding* unto" my heart. The study, commenced in simplicity and prayer, opens an "entrance" to the word with its first dawning "light" into the soul, often only sufficient to make darkness visible, but "shining more and more unto the perfect day."<sup>1</sup> Indeed all the spiritual light known in this dark world has flowed from the Word of God, forcing its "entrance," like the beams of the sun, upon the opening eyes of "a man that was born blind." It is one of the most striking instances of Divine condescension, that this Word—so "wonderful" in its high and heavenly mysteries—should yet open a path so plain, that the poorest and most illiterate may find and walk in it. Indeed when the word gains an "entrance" into unintellectual and uncultivated minds, we often observe an enlargement and elevation of thought, which is like the earnest of the restoration of man to his original glory, when doubtless every mental as well as spiritual faculty was "filled with all the fulness of God."<sup>2</sup> From any one page of this Divine book, a child, or even an idiot, under the teaching of God, may draw more instruction than the most acute philosopher could ever obtain from any other fountain of light; nay—he may acquire a more intelligent perception of its contents than the student, untaught by the Spirit of God, who may have devoted to the study of it the persevering industry of many successive years. For very possible is it to be possessed of all the treasures of literature, and yet to remain in total ignorance of every thing, that is most important for a sinner to know.<sup>3</sup> The Apostle's

<sup>1</sup> Prov. iv. 18.

<sup>2</sup> Eph. iii. 19. Comp. Col. iii. 10.

<sup>3</sup> 'A very extraordinary thing,' said one, 'if I, who have read the Bible over and over in the original languages, have studied it day and night, and have written criticisms and comments on it—

apparently paradoxical rule is—"If any man among you seemeth to be wise in this world, let him become a fool, that he may be wise."<sup>1</sup> We do not mean to disparage human wisdom; but it is *the pride of wisdom*—which is so opposed to the simplicity of the gospel—which prevents us from "sitting at the feet of Jesus, and hearing his word"—which makes the teacher instruct in "the words of man's wisdom" rather than in the knowledge of "Christ and him crucified"<sup>2</sup>—and which hinders the learner from receiving Christ in the light and love of the truth.

It is painful to remember how much light may be shining around us on every side, without finding an "entrance" into the heart—"The light shineth in darkness; and the darkness comprehended it not."<sup>3</sup> Not only the pride of human reasoning—but the love of sin shuts out the light—"Men loved darkness, rather than light, because their deeds were evil."<sup>4</sup> And thus in a vast multitude of cases, because "the eye is evil, the whole body is full of darkness;" and "if the light that is in them is darkness, how great is that darkness."<sup>5</sup> Most awful is the view given us of the conflict between the contending powers of light

a very extraordinary thing, that I should not be able to understand that meaning in the Scriptures, which is said to be so plain, that a "wayfaring man, though a fool, shall not err" in the discovering of it.' And so it is extraordinary, till we open the Bible; and there we see the fact explained. The man who approaches the word of God in his own wisdom shall not find what the "fool" will discover under the teaching of Divine wisdom. "For it is written, I will destroy the wisdom of the wise, and will bring to nothing the understanding of the prudent"—and "God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise."—Cecil's Remains.

<sup>1</sup> 1 Cor. iii. 18.

<sup>2</sup> Comp. Ibid. ii. 1—4.

<sup>3</sup> John i. 5, "apprehended it not."—Scott. "admitted it not."—Campbell.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. iii. 19, 20.

<sup>5</sup> Matt. vi. 23.

and darkness—"The god of this world blinding the eyes of them that believe not, *lest the light of the glorious gospel of Christ who is the image of God, should shine unto them*"—the Almighty God resisting his hateful influences, and shining into the hearts "of his people, *to give the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ.*"<sup>1</sup> How necessary is it to watch vigilantly against every disposition to refuse admission to the light of God! How much more "entrance" would have been given to the Word, and consequently how much greater would have been the diffusion of light in the soul, were we as earnest and diligent in secret prayer for Divine teaching, as we are accustomed to be in the public hearing of the word!

But the enthusiast is not satisfied with the light of the word. Led by the delusion of his own heart, he expects a light within—an immediate revelation of the Spirit—independent of the word. It cannot however be safe to separate the light of the Spirit from the light of the word. The word indeed moves in subserviency to the Spirit, but the light of the Spirit is no where promised as dissociated from the word. If it does not always guide directly by the word, yet its influence is only perceptible in the direction of the word. The word is in the matter, if not in the mode; and, though the Spirit may by immediate light direct us to any path of duty, yet it is invariably to that path which had been previously marked by the light of the word. Thus the Spirit and the word conjointly become the guide of our way—the Spirit enlightening and quickening the word—and the word never failing to evidence the light of the

<sup>1</sup> Compare 2 Cor. iv. 4—6.



Spirit; nor will their combined influence ever leave the church of God, unless she has joyfully and completely entered into Immanuel's land, where she shall need no other light than that of the glory of God, and of the Lamb, which shall shine in her for ever. <sup>1</sup>

But—Reader—rest not satisfied with whatever measure of light may have been hitherto vouchsafed. Seek that the word may have “an entrance ministered unto you *abundantly*.” The most advanced believer is he, who is most ready to acknowledge, how much of the word yet remains unexplored before him <sup>2</sup> Cultivate the disposition of simplicity—the spirit of a “little child” <sup>3</sup>—willing to receive, embrace, submit to, whatever the revelation of God may produce before you. It is to this spirit that the promise of heavenly light is exclusively made—“the testimony of the Lord is sure, making wise *the simple*. The meek will he guide in judgment, *the meek* will he teach his way.” <sup>4</sup> It is beautiful to see a man, like Solomon, endued with enlarged powers of mind <sup>5</sup>—acknowledging himself to be a little child—afraid of trusting in his own light—and seeking instruction diligently in prayer and meditation upon the Word. But never will a proud unhumiliated mind know the benefit of this Divine instruction. To such a student, the Bible must ever be a dark book; since it is its very design to destroy that disposition which they bring to the inquiry. That knowledge therefore, which is unable to direct our way to heaven—nay, which by closing the avenues of spiritual light—obstructs our entrance thither, is far more a curse than a blessing. Far more

<sup>1</sup> See Revelation xxi. 23.

<sup>2</sup> See the testimonies adduced in the notes on the preceding verse.

<sup>3</sup> Matthew xviii. 3.

<sup>4</sup> Psalm xix. 7; xxv. 9.

<sup>5</sup> 1 Kings iv. 29—34.

glorious is the simplicity of the Word than the wisdom of the world.

*“ In that hour, Jesus rejoiced in spirit, and said, I thank thee, O Father, Lord of heaven and earth, because thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent, and hast revealed them unto babes: even so, Father, for so it seemed good in thy sight.”*<sup>1</sup>

131. *I opened my mouth and panted; for I longed for thy commandments.*

WHEN the “wonderful” character of God’s “testimonies” is apprehended; and when their “entrance has given light to the soul;” something far beyond ordinary affection and desire is excited. A thirsty man—burning with inward heat on a sultry day, and “opening his mouth and panting” for some alleviation of his thirst—is the expressive image employed to describe the unutterable longings of the child of God for the attainment of the object of his desires. Or, if we suppose before us the man nearly exhausted by the heat of his race, and “opening his mouth and panting” to take in fresh breath to renew his course; not more naturally does “the sun rejoice as a strong man to run his race”<sup>2</sup> in the heaven, than the spiritual man to run his race to glory.<sup>3</sup> He cannot satisfy himself in his desires. The motions of his soul to his God are his life and his joy. It is a spring of perpetual motion beating within—perpetual because natural—a principle—having indeed its faintings and its sickness, but still returning to its original spring of life and vigour. It seems as if the soul could never draw in enough of the influences of the spiritual life.

<sup>1</sup> Luke x. 21.

<sup>2</sup> Psalm xix. 5.

<sup>3</sup> For another illustration of this image, see Job xxix. 23.

Its longings are insatiable. It is as if the heart would “break with”<sup>1</sup> the overpowering strength of its own desires, until at length tired with the weariness of the conflict, the believer “*opens his mouth and pants*” to fetch in a fresh supply of invigorating grace. Thirsty for “a little reviving,”<sup>2</sup> he finds it in the enjoyment of the commandments of his Lord—enjoying the Lord himself in the way of his commandments, as the well-spring of refreshment to his soul.<sup>3</sup> Hear the man of God giving, or rather attempting to give, expression to his “pantings” in other Psalms—“As the hart panteth after the water-brooks, so panteth my soul after thee, O God. My soul thirsteth for thee; my flesh longeth for thee in a dry and thirsty land where no water is. I stretch forth my hands unto thee; my soul thirsteth after thee as a thirsty land.”<sup>4</sup> Thus was it, that Job “*opened his mouth and panted.*”—“O that I knew where I might find him! that I might come even unto his seat!”<sup>5</sup>—And the church, when she was able to pour out her heart before the Lord—“With my soul have I desired thee in the night; yea, with my spirit within me will I seek thee early.”<sup>6</sup> St. Paul also describes his own experience by the same intenseness of desire—“Not as though I had already attained, either were already perfect; but I follow after, if that I may apprehend that for which also I am apprehended of Christ Jesus. Brethren, I count not myself to have apprehended; but this one thing I do; forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press towards the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in

<sup>1</sup> Verse 20.<sup>2</sup> Ezra ix. 8.<sup>3</sup> See on verse 20.<sup>4</sup> Psalm xlii. 1; lxiii. 1; cxliii. 6.<sup>5</sup> Job xxiii. 3.<sup>6</sup> Isaiah xxvi. 9.

Christ Jesus.”<sup>1</sup> But amidst all these examples, and *as infinitely beyond them all*—behold the ardour of our blessed Master in his work. Such was the “*panting*” of his heavenly desire, that when “*wearied with his journey,*” and “*sitting at Jacob’s well,*” he forgot even his natural want for his thirsty frame, in the fulfilment of his desire of the conversion of a lost sinner to himself.<sup>2</sup>

Nor let us be satisfied, unless our affections are thus engaged in full and constant exercise.<sup>3</sup> The soul must be kept open to Divine influence; so that, when we feel the Lord touching us with conviction, inclining our hearts to himself, and constraining us to his service, we may be ready to “*exercise our souls unto godliness,*”<sup>4</sup> in receiving, cherishing, and improving the heavenly principle by which we have been excited to “*long after his commandments;*” and may “*open our mouths and pant,*” for more advanced progress in them. It is not so much the quantity, as the activity of faith that we regard; always at work, stirring up a holy fire within for the utmost stretch of human attainment, like men of large projects and high determinations, still aspiring to more of God, both in the enjoyment of his love, and in conformity to his will. And shall we be ashamed of these feelings? Shall we not rather be deeply humbled, that we know so little of them—encouraged, if we have any springing of them—alarmed, if we be utterly destitute of their influence? Shall we not be “*opening our mouth and*

<sup>1</sup> Phil. iii. 12—14.

<sup>2</sup> John iv. 6, 31—34.

<sup>3</sup> ‘Be always displeased with what thou art, if thou desirest to attain to what thou art not; for where thou hast pleased thyself, there thou abidest. But if thou sayest—‘I have enough’—thou perishest. Always add—always walk—always proceed. Neither stand still, nor go back, nor deviate.’—AUGUSTINE.

<sup>4</sup> 1 Tim. iv. 7.

*panting*," when any new path of service is opened before us? For if we are content to be strangers to this "longing" after God—this readiness for duty: nothing else can be expected, but "sliding back from the Lord by a perpetual backsliding."<sup>1</sup> Growing in sin, declining in love, and gradually relinquishing the habit of prayer, we shall shortly find little attaching to us in the Gospel but the empty name—*Christianity without Christ*. The world will despise Christian exercises as enthusiasm, the distemper of a misguided imagination. But is it—can it be—otherwise than a "reasonable service,"<sup>2</sup> as well as a bounden obligation, to give up our whole desires to him, who alone is worthy of them? There can be little evidence of their sincerity, unless they are supreme.

But let the spring of this Christian ardour be kept in motion in union with Christ, and the life flowing from him. Let me seek for a larger influence of that all-constraining principle—the love of Christ. The more of this love—the more "*panting and longing*" will there be in the service of God, and the less complaints of coldness and deadness of heart. Let me then ask myself—What is the pulse of my desires after spiritual things? Do I pant, thirst, long, after the enjoyment of heavenly pleasure? Do I mourn over and conflict with that indolence and indifference of spirit, which so often hinders my race? Am I found frequently at the throne of grace, bewailing my dulness, and seeking for greater enlargement of desires and a more intense appetite? Surely such desires will issue in the confidence of faith.—"*My soul shall be satisfied as with marrow and fatness.*"<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Jer. viii. 5.<sup>2</sup> Rom. xii. 1.<sup>3</sup> Psalm lxiii. 5.

132. *Look thou upon me, and be merciful unto me, as thou usest to do unto those that love thy name.*

THE highest ardency of holy desire is not presented to God as any ground of satisfaction. Nor does the believer in his most elevated moments forget his proper character—always a sinner—needing mercy every moment in every duty. His prayer for mercy therefore suitably follows his exalted expression of love—“*Look thou upon me, and be merciful unto me.*” Mercy is indeed secured to him beyond the powers of earth and hell to despoil him of it; but the comfortable sense of this mercy is vouchsafed only according to the strength of his desires and the earnestness and simplicity of his faith. And this is indeed a blessing, with which no earthly source of satisfaction will be “worthy to be compared.” What are all the riches of the world without it, but splendid poverty—as little able to supply the place of Jesus in the soul, as the magnificent array of the starry firmament to compensate for the absence of the sun? It is night with the child of God—Egyptian night—“darkness which may be felt,”<sup>1</sup> until his Sun appear to chase away his griefs and gloom—until his Lord manifests himself in answer to his cry—“*Look thou upon me, and be merciful unto me.*” To have this portion of “*those that love the name*” of God is then the grand object of desire. To have our offering, as Abel’s was,<sup>2</sup> accepted with God—to walk as Enoch walked,<sup>3</sup> with God—to commune with him as Abraham,<sup>4</sup> and Moses,<sup>5</sup> were privileged to do—to be conformed with the holy

<sup>1</sup> Exodus x. 21.

<sup>2</sup> Gen. iv. 4.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. v. 24.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. xviii. 17—33.

<sup>5</sup> Exodus xxxiii. 11; Deut. xxxiv. 10.

Apostle<sup>1</sup> to the death of Christ—in a word to be interested in all the purchase of a Saviour's blood—“this is the heritage of the Lord's servants,”—this is the “one thing that we have desired of the Lord, and are seeking after”<sup>2</sup>—“this,”—we can testify with the dying Psalmist—“is all our salvation and all our desire.”<sup>3</sup> “Remember me then, O Lord, with the favour that thou bearest unto thy people; O visit me with thy salvation; that I may see the good of thy chosen, that I may rejoice in the gladness of thy nation, that I may glory with thine inheritance.”<sup>4</sup>

And yet, alas! how often has the power and deceitfulness of sin cast us into so lifeless a state, that we are not only living without the enjoyment of this portion, but at rest without it; scarcely knowing or caring whether the Lord look on us or not. Can we wonder, that our gracious long-suffering God, should “hide himself,”<sup>5</sup> and “go and return to his place?”<sup>6</sup> His next manifestation will probably be in the way of sharp conviction, making us to feel our distance, our coldness, our barrenness; and this contrast of our sad condition with those who are walking in the favour of their God, will again bring forth the cry—“*Look thou upon me, and be merciful unto me, as thou usest to do unto those that love thy name.*” An answer to this prayer, offered in the humility, earnestness, and perseverance of faith, though it may be awhile delayed, will surely never be forgotten.<sup>7</sup> If therefore we cannot yet “sing in the ways of the Lord,”<sup>8</sup> yet let us not cease to mourn after him, till he look upon us, and

<sup>1</sup> Phil. iii. 10. Gal. ii. 20.

<sup>3</sup> 2 Sam. xxiii. 5.

<sup>5</sup> Isaiah lvii. 17.

<sup>7</sup> Comp. Isa. xxx. 18. Hab. ii. 3.

<sup>2</sup> Psalm xxvii. 4.

<sup>4</sup> Psalm cvi. 4, 5.

<sup>6</sup> Hosca v. 15.

<sup>8</sup> Psalm cxxxviii. 5.

“satisfy us with his mercy.”<sup>1</sup> And oh! let us remember, that there is but one way, through which one gracious look, or one expression of tender mercy, can ever visit our souls. Let our eyes and heart then be ever fixed on Jesus. For if the Lord can “look upon us,” so as not to behold “iniquity in us,” it is only in this his beloved Son. “We are complete in him,”<sup>2</sup> But when this prayer has received its answer, whether in “the goings of our God in the sanctuary,”<sup>3</sup> or in the more secret manifestation<sup>4</sup> of his love: now then, Christians, “arise and shine.”<sup>5</sup> Let it be known, that you have been on the mount with God, by the lustre of your face, the adorning of your profession, before the world.

Lord! since our looks to thee are often so slight, so cold, so distant, that no impression is made upon our hearts, do thou condescend continually to look upon us with mercy and with power. Vouchsafe us such a look, as may bring us to ourselves, and touch us with tenderness and contrition in the remembrance of that sin, unbelief, and disobedience, which pierced the hands, the feet, the heart of our dearest Lord and Saviour.<sup>6</sup>

133. *Order my steps in thy word; and let not any iniquity have dominion over me.*

To expect the favour of the Lord without an habitual desire of conformity to his image, is one among the many delusions of a self-deceiving heart. It is the peculiar character of the Christian, that his

<sup>1</sup> Psalm xc. 14.

<sup>2</sup> Compare Numb. xxiii. 21. Eph. i. 6. Col. ii. 10.

<sup>3</sup> Psalm lxxviii. 24.

<sup>4</sup> Matt. vi. 6. John xiv. 21—23.

<sup>5</sup> Isaiah lx. 1.

<sup>6</sup> Comp. Luke xxii. 61.



desires are as earnest for deliverance from the power as from the guilt of sin. Even could we conceive the Lord “*to look upon him*” with a sense of his favour, he would still feel himself a miserable creature, until he had received an answer to his prayer—“*Let not any iniquity have dominion over me.*”

But it is often difficult to mark the power of temptation from the prevalence of sin, and thus precisely to ascertain, when “*iniquity*” may be said to “*have dominion over us.*” It is clearly, however, the influence of temptation—not as acting upon the mind—but as admitted with consent into the heart. It is this actual consent of the will obtained, by the deceitfulness and solicitations of sin, that marks its real “*dominion.*” Light, knowledge, and conscience, may open the path of holiness; but while the will—the sovereign power in the soul—dissents, the reigning power of sin continues undisputed. Much care, however, much singleness, and a most jealous scrutiny of the springs of action, are required, accurately to determine the bias of the will, and consequently the “*dominion of iniquity.*” The perplexed conflicting soul may mistake the rebellion for the “*dominion of iniquity*”—its continued impression upon the heart for its ruling sway. On the other hand the unavoidable, but constrained, opposition of conviction may present some hopeful appearance of deliverance, while the dominant principle is still unshaken. The present resolution to any particular act of sin may be weakened, while the love and habit of it remains unaffected. Sin is not always hated when it is condemned, or even forsaken; nor are duties always loved in the act of their performance. The opposition to sin, which the awakened superficial professor considers as his evidence of uprightness of heart, is often only the unavailing resistance of a

natural enlightened conscience to the ruling principle of the heart. The light and power of conscience may do much in condemning every known sin, and in restraining from many; in illustrating every known duty, and insisting upon the external performance of many; while yet the full "*dominion of iniquity*" is undisturbed. Were not Ahab and Judas as completely under the "*dominion of iniquity*" after their repentance as they were before? <sup>1</sup> Did not Balaam, with all his knowledge—and the young ruler, with all his loveliness of natural character and promising semblance of sincerity—"lack that one thing" <sup>2</sup>—a heart delivered from the dominion of its own iniquity? At the same time, however,—not occasional surprisals, resisted workings, abhorred lusts, nor immediate injections of evil and blasphemous thoughts, *but only the ascendancy of sin in the affections*—proves its reigning power. The throne can admit but of one ruler; and therefore, though grace and iniquity may and do co-exist within, they cannot be co-partners in one sovereignty.

How inestimably precious is the thought, that deliverance from this cursed dominion is inseparably connected with a state of acquaintance with God! The man who enjoys the unspeakable blessing of pardoned iniquity, is he "in whose spirit there is no guile." <sup>3</sup> He desires to have a work done within him, as well as for him. He longs to know his Saviour as a *whole* Christ—"made of God unto him Sanctification and" complete "Redemption," as well as "Righteousness." <sup>4</sup> He comes to the cleansing fountain as the double cure of his iniquity—equally effectual to wash from its power as from its guilt.

Habitual respect to the word of God is an important

<sup>1</sup> 1 Kings xxi. 27; xxii. Matthew xxvii. 3—5.

<sup>2</sup> Mark x. 21.

<sup>3</sup> Psalm xxxii. 1, 2.

<sup>4</sup> 1 Cor. i. 30.

means of sanctification. David had been accustomed to "hide it in his heart," as a preservative from sin;<sup>1</sup> and, from his own experience of this safeguard he had recommended it to the special attention of the young for "the cleansing of their way."<sup>2</sup> Yet the recollection of his continual forgetfulness of this rule, and of his conscious inability to observe it, leads him to turn it into a matter of prayer—"Order my steps in thy word." And indeed, if we are living very close to God, (much closer than the generality of Christians are content to live) we shall be most fearful of walking alone. We shall desire to have every step ordered for us by our heavenly Father's word, to avoid the devious paths which present themselves on either side, beset with imperceptible danger, and spread with the fowler's snare. And what a blessed path would this be for us, if we had singleness and simplicity always to "look right on, and straight before us!"<sup>3</sup> But alas! we are often only half roused from our security. The word is forgotten; or there is an unreadiness to receive its Divine impression. Our own wisdom is consulted: and, "or ever we are aware," "*iniquity*" regains a temporary "*dominion over us.*"

Now I would ask myself—What do I know of such a walk as this? Am I frequently during the day looking upward to my gracious guide; and then looking into his word as my direction in the way; and lastly, considering my heart and conduct, whether it is "ordered in the word?" Let me remember, that it is only the man who has "the law of God in his heart," that possesses the security, that "none of his steps shall slide."<sup>4</sup> How important therefore is the inquiry, when I take a step into the world—Is it

<sup>1</sup> Verse 11.

<sup>2</sup> Verse 9.

<sup>3</sup> Prov. iv. 25.

<sup>4</sup> Psalm xxxvii. 31.

“*ordered in God’s word?*” I would desire also that “my steps might be ordered” with special regard to that part of God’s word, which exhibits Christ as my perfect example; that, walking after him, and following in his steps, I may be able to frame my temper and habits according to this unsullied pattern.

But let us mark the special promise of the Gospel as the warrant for this prayer—“*Sin shall not have dominion over you; for ye are not under the law, but under grace.*”<sup>1</sup> The law stirred up sin—gave it increasing power; while it left us to our unspirited exertions to subdue it. Sin besets us. We watch, pray, and strive against it; yet alas! it mocks our efforts, rages, yea, tyrannizes more than ever.<sup>2</sup> But the sight of a free pardon through the blood of Jesus subdues pride, rebellion, enmity, selfishness. We trust in him as an Almighty conqueror, and are made ourselves “more than conquerors through him that loved us.”<sup>3</sup> It is his office, his crown, his glory. As sure as his name is “Jesus, will he save his people from their sins.”<sup>4</sup> This is the appointed means of present relief—the only hope of final victory. “*Iniquity,*” even when subdued, will struggle to the last for *dominion* ;” but looking to and living on Jesus, we have the victory still. The more clear our view of Jesus, the more complete the victory will be. Supplies of continual strength will ever be vouchsafed to restrained the “*dominion of iniquity,*” and even to “keep under” its daily risings; except as they may be needful for the exercise of our graces, and be eventually overruled for the glory and praise of our faithful God.

<sup>1</sup> Rom. vi. 14.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. viii. 37.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. vii. 8. 1 Cor. xv. 56.

<sup>4</sup> Matt. i. 21.

134. *Deliver me from the oppression of man; so will I keep thy precepts.*

“MANY are the afflictions of the righteous”<sup>1</sup>—not only from the “iniquity” of the heart, but “*from the oppression of man.*” Yet man is only the Lord’s “hand and sword.”<sup>2</sup> He cannot move of himself; and he will only be permitted to move under the overruling guidance of our Father’s wisdom and love. Not indeed that the believer would (at least irrespective of submission to the will of God)<sup>3</sup> desire his “*deliverance from*” this trouble on account of personal pain and distress; but that he sometimes finds peculiar circumstances of trial an unavoidable hindrance in the service of his God. And this conviction urges his importunate supplication before his God, where he never makes interest in vain. “*He cries unto the Lord because of the oppressors; and he sends a Saviour, and a great one: and he delivers him.*”<sup>4</sup> The power of faith is indeed Omnipotent—“Mountains are removed from their place, or they become plains before”<sup>5</sup> it; or the “worm” is enabled to “thresh them, and beat them small, and make them as chaff.”<sup>6</sup> Often is the Christian strengthened to overcome the most formidable opposition, and to “profess a good profession before many witnesses,”<sup>7</sup> who are “watching” and wishing “for his halting.”<sup>8</sup> The grace of Christ will make the hardest duty easy; and the love of Christ will make the sharpest trials sweet; yet, where in the

<sup>1</sup> Psalm xxxiv. 19.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. xvii. 13, 14.

<sup>3</sup> See the example of David, 2 Sam. xv. 25, 26; and of David’s Lord, Luke xxii. 42.

<sup>4</sup> Isaiah xix. 20.

<sup>5</sup> Matt. xxi. 21, 22. Zech. iv. 7.

<sup>6</sup> Isaiah xli. 14, 15.

<sup>7</sup> 1 Tim. vi. 12.

<sup>8</sup> Jer. xx. 10.

continued exercise of faith the obstacles to conscientious obedience remain unmoved, it will form a subject of acceptable petition, that the gracious Providence of God would open some plainer and more encouraging path for the observance of his precepts—“*Deliver me from the oppression of man ; so will I keep thy precepts.*”

A child of God, bound in the fetters of a worldly family, and restrained by an authority, to which deference is justly due, from a free and unreserved obedience to the Lord, might send up this prayer with assured acceptance. A time of “*deliverance from the oppression of man,*” as well as a time of persecution from his enmity, has sometimes proved a season of extraordinary prosperity in the church of God. It was, when “*the Churches had rest throughout all Judea and Galilee and Samaria,*” that they “*were edified ; and walking in the fear of the Lord, and in the comfort of the Holy Ghost, they were multiplied.*”<sup>1</sup> And thus in individual experience, whatever be the benefit of persecution, yet the weariness of a long protracted conflict is often more than flesh and blood can bear ; and which he who “*knoweth our frame,*”<sup>2</sup> will not refuse to look upon, and remove in answer to the prayers of his afflicted people. At the same time, our proneness to self-indulgence, and our natural inclination to shrink from the appointed cross, require this prayer to be presented with exceeding caution and self-jealousy. There is great danger, lest in our eagerness to escape from the difficulties of our path, we should lose the important benefit intended by them. We must therefore accompany the petition for deliverance with a sincere and upright purpose to

<sup>1</sup> Acts ix. 31.

<sup>2</sup> Psalm ciii. 14.

*keep God's precepts."* For how many have exposed their ignorance of their own hearts, when the supplication has been heard, and the deliverance granted, *and the promise of obedience been forgotten!*

Fellow-christian! have your circumstances of trial ever dictated such a prayer? How then have you improved your liberty, when the answer has been vouchsafed? Has the way of escape "made" for you been kept in grateful remembrance? Has the effect of your "deliverance" been visible in an increasing love and devotedness to the Lord's service? Oh! let a special Ebenezer be set up to mark this special achievement of prayer.<sup>1</sup> Let the mercy vouchsafed be connected with the sympathy of our "faithful and merciful High-Priest—who, being himself touched with the feeling of your infirmities"—has pleaded for your succour and release.<sup>2</sup> And be encouraged henceforth to tread the ways of God with more firmness and sensible stay—"having your feet shod with the preparation of the Gospel of peace."<sup>3</sup> But remember—the blessing of the cross is lost, if it does not issue in a song of praise—if we have not been able to take it in our arms, and receive it as a token of fatherly love. At all times the safest and shortest way to peace, is to be made willing that God should use his own methods with us; to be engaged in every situation in doing all we can for him; and to leave ourselves, our difficulties, our discouragements, in his hands, who makes no mistakes in any of his dispensations with his people—but who orders them all, that they may "turn to their salvation through their prayer, and the supply of the Spirit of Jesus Christ."<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 1 Sam. vii. 12.

<sup>3</sup> Ephes. vi. 15.

<sup>2</sup> Heb. iv. 15; ii. 18.

<sup>4</sup> Phil. i. 19.

135. *Make thy face to shine upon thy servant ; and teach me thy statutes.*

LET the Lord “*deliver us from the oppression of man,*” and “*make even our enemies to be at peace with us ;*”<sup>1</sup> still if we are in spiritual health, we shall be restless and uneasy, until he “*make his face to shine upon us.*” And in the Scripture revelation of the character of God—“*dwelling between the cherubims,*”<sup>2</sup> and therefore on the mercy-seat<sup>3</sup>—with the “*rainbow*” the emblem of “*the covenant of peace,*” “*round about the throne,*”<sup>4</sup> as if to invite the access of sinners, from every quarter—have we not full warrant to expect the desired blessing? Are we not emboldened to plead—“*Thou that dwellest between the cherubims, shine forth ; stir up thy strength, and come and save us? Turn us again, O God ; and cause thy face to shine, and we shall be saved?*”<sup>5</sup> Others we see eagerly looking for some scattered crumbs of goodness in the world. Let them seek what they please, and find what they can ; they will discover at last, that they have “*spent their money for that which is not bread, and their labour for that which satisfieth not.*”<sup>6</sup> The believer’s incessant cry is—Let me see “*the King’s face.*” This is a blessing worth praying for. It is his heart’s desire—his present privilege—and what is infinitely better, his sure—everlasting prospect—“*They shall see his face.*”<sup>7</sup>

But it is both important and interesting to mark the repetitions in this beautiful Psalm. David had just

<sup>1</sup> Prov. xvi. 7.

<sup>2</sup> 2 Kings xix. 15. Psalm xcix. 1. Ezek. x. 1—5.

<sup>3</sup> Exodus xxv. 17—22, with Romans iii. 25.

<sup>4</sup> Rev. iv. 3.

<sup>5</sup> Psalm lxxx. 1—3.

<sup>6</sup> Isaiah lv. 2.

<sup>7</sup> Rev. xxii. 4.



before prayed—“ *Look thou upon me, and be merciful unto me.*”<sup>1</sup> Here again he offers up, with some slight variation, the same prayer—“ *Make thy face to shine upon thy servant.*” Such cries in the mouth of this holy servant of God, must have been most hopeless petitions—nay, the expression of the most daring presumption; had he not been acquainted with the only true way of access to God, joyfully led to renounce every other way, and enabled diligently to improve this acceptable approach to his God. Indeed, whatever obscurity may hang over the question relating to the faith of the Old Testament believers, their confidence at the throne of grace shews them to have attained a far more distinct perception of Christian privilege, through the shadowy representations of their law, than is commonly imagined. Else how could they have been so wrestling and persevering in their petitions—so successful in overcoming the spirit of bondage, and in breathing out the spirit of adoption in the expression of their wants and desires before the Lord? The prayers of the Old Testament church are not more distinguished for their simplicity, spirituality, and earnestness, than for their unfettered, evangelical confidence. When they approached the footstool of the Divine Majesty, with the supplications—“ *Make thy face to shine upon thy servant*”—“ *Thou that dwellest between the cherubims, shine forth*—it was as if they had pleaded—“ *Reconciled Father, thou that sittest upon a throne of grace—look upon us!—Abba, Father, be gracious to us!*”

Many, however, seem to despise this evangelical confidence. They go on in heartless complaining and uncertain apprehensions of their state; as if doubting

<sup>1</sup> Verse 132.

was their life, and they might rest upon the presumption, that the “*shining of God’s face upon them*” is not indispensable to their salvation. But will they then be content to “be saved, yet so as by fire,”<sup>1</sup> instead of having “an entrance ministered unto them *abundantly* into the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Saviour?” Is it enough for them to be *just alive*, when “the things that remain” from want of being duly cherished “are ready to die?” If they can be safe without a conscious interest in the favour of God, can they be so without the desire for it? Is not this assurance attainable? Is it not commanded?<sup>2</sup> Is it not most desirable? God’s people are living habitually either in a state of spiritual enjoyment or of restless dissatisfaction. Their dark seasons are times of wrestling supplication<sup>3</sup>—seasons of deep humiliation,<sup>4</sup> tenderness of spirit<sup>5</sup> and constant waiting upon God,<sup>6</sup> until he “*makes his face to shine upon his servants*. And thus they exhibit the secret influence of the principle of assurance, even when there is no sensible enjoyment of this most important blessing.

But how—it may be asked—is this happy state of sun-shine to be realized? Its chief hindrances (apart from the indulgence of sin; or a course of secret backsliding from God) are found in mistaken or contracted views of the gospel. The chief means of attainment, therefore, will be included in enlarged apprehensions of the Gospel of the grace of God—of its fulness, satisfying every claim, and supplying every want—of its freeness, unencumbered with conditions, and holding forth encouragement to the most unworthy

<sup>1</sup> Compare 1 Cor. iii. 15.    <sup>2</sup> Peter i. 11.

<sup>2</sup> See 2 Cor. xiii. 5.    Heb. vi. 11.    2 Peter i. 10.

<sup>3</sup> Psalm lxxxviii. 1—3; cxxx. 1, 2.

<sup>4</sup> Lam. iii. 20—22.    Mic. vii. 9.

<sup>5</sup> Lam. iii. 31—40.

<sup>6</sup> Psalm xl. 1—3; cxxx. 5, 6.    Isa. viii. 17; l. 10.

—and of its security, affording permanent rest in the foundations of the covenant of grace. Thus will the life of faith be maintained in constant exercise. Each successive day will be marked by some fresh contemplation of Jesus, and some renewed reliance upon him; and thus walking in closer communion with him, our hope will be enlivened with the constant sense of reconciliation and love.

We need not wonder at the persevering determination, with which the Psalmist was led to seek “*the shining of the Lord’s face upon*” him. This high privilege is connected no less with the Christian’s public usefulness than with his personal enjoyment. For who is he, that is most likely to win others to the love of the Saviour, and to the service of God—to enliven the drooping soul, or to recover the backslider? Is it not he, who lives most in the sun-shine of the Gospel and who therefore has most to tell of the sweetness of Christian experience? Do you then ask—How shall I attain to this heavenly enjoyment? ‘My heart, alas! is so cold and barren, my affections so languid, my desires so faint, my sky so often clouded. *I do not forget that I am a child; but a child in disgrace* is too often my dishonourable character and wretched condition.’ Then exercise your faith in going where David was wont to go—As a penitent child, “arise, and go to your Father”—“acknowledge your iniquity”<sup>1</sup>—tell your complaint before him—resort much and often to him; be importunate; be patient; plead the name<sup>2</sup> and merits of Jesus; and you will not, you cannot, plead in vain; you will once more regain the comfort of your assurance, and walk happily, holily, as well as confidently, in the light of your Father’s

<sup>1</sup> Jer. iii. 13.

<sup>2</sup> John xiv. 13, 14.

countenance. Yet the further you advance in the enjoyment of the blessed ways of God, the more you will learn of your own ignorance, and of the darkness of all mere human teaching. To the end, therefore, your prayer will be—“*Teach me thy statutes—*”—and he that taught you this petition, will himself, according to his promise, be your teacher in the way of holiness;—“I will put my spirit within you, and cause you to walk in my statutes; and ye shall keep my judgments and do them.”<sup>1</sup> And if, under his teaching, in the pathway to glory—our God “*makes his face to shine upon his servant,*” what does he want more to beguile the toil and weariness of the way? And if one beam of his countenance though but dimly seen through this sinful medium—exceeds the glories of ten thousand worlds—what will it be to live under the perpetual cloudless “*shining of his face!*” Believer! does not this prospect invigorate every step of your journey? Oh! seek to realise the nearness of its approach; and with holy aspiration and joyful expectancy respond to the voice of your coming Lord—“*He which testifieth these things saith—Surely I come quickly; Amen. Even so, come Lord Jesus.*”<sup>2</sup>

136. *Rivers of waters run down mine eyes, because they keep not thy law.*

The most cursory view of the life of Jesus exhibits him as one, “whose heart was made of tenderness.” Yet there were some occasions, when the display of his compassion was peculiarly striking. At the closing period of his life, it is recorded, that “when he was

<sup>1</sup> Ezek. xxxvi. 27.

<sup>2</sup> Rev. xxii. 20.

come near and beheld the city"—“beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth”<sup>1</sup>—but now given up to its own ways, and “wrath coming upon it to the uttermost”—he could not refrain his tears—he “wept over it.”<sup>2</sup> It was then a moment of triumph. The air was rent with Hosannahs. The road was strewed with branches from the trees, and all was joy and praise.<sup>3</sup> Amid all this exultation, the Saviour alone seemed to have no voice for the triumph—no heart for joy. His large and comprehensive mind embraced the *spiritual* comfort of this sad case; and he could only shew compassionate weeping in the midst of a solemn triumph. “*Rivers of water ran down his eyes, because they kept not his law.*”

Now a Christian in this as in every other feature of character will be conformed to the image of his Lord. His heart will therefore be touched with a tender concern for the honour of his God, and a pitying concern for those wretched sinners, that “keep not his law,” and are perishing in their own transgressions. Thus from the beginning—was “*just Lot*” in Sodom “*vexed with the filthy conversation of the wicked.*”<sup>4</sup> Thus did Moses, as he tells his faithless people, “fall down before the Lord, as at the first, forty days and forty nights; *he did neither eat bread nor drink water, because of all their sins which they had sinned, in doing wickedly in the sight of the Lord to provoke him to anger.*”<sup>5</sup> Thus also Samuel, in the anticipation of the Lord’s judgments upon Saul, “*grieved himself, and cried unto the Lord all night.*”<sup>6</sup> Ezra, on a similar occasion in the deepest prostration of sorrow, “*rent his garment and his mantle, and plucked off the hair of*

<sup>1</sup> Psalm xlvi. 2.

<sup>2</sup> Luke xix. 41. Comp. Matt. xxiii. 37.

<sup>3</sup> Compare Luke xix. 36—40.

<sup>4</sup> 2 Peter ii. 7, 8.

<sup>5</sup> Deut. ix. 18, 19.

<sup>6</sup> 1 Sam. xv. 11.

his head and of his beard, and sat down astonished until the evening sacrifice.”<sup>1</sup> Jeremiah in the same spirit gives vent to his passionate vehemence of concern—“*Oh that my head were waters, and mine eyes a fountain of tears, that I might weep day and night for the slain of the daughter of my people!*”<sup>2</sup> Paul also had the witness of his conscience of “*great heaviness and continued sorrow in his heart for his brethren, his kinsmen according to the flesh.*”<sup>3</sup> In reproving transgressors, he could write to them in no other way than “*out of much affliction and anguish of heart, with many tears;*”<sup>4</sup> and in speaking of them to others, with the same tenderness of spirit, he adds—“*Of whom I tell you even weeping.*”<sup>5</sup> And, if David at this time was suffering “*from the oppression of man,*” yet his own injuries never drew from him such expressions of overwhelming sorrow, as the sight of the awful violation of the law of his God.

Thus uniformly is the character of God’s people represented—not merely as those that are *free from*—but as “*those that sigh and cry for—all the abominations that are done in the midst of the land.*”<sup>6</sup> And who does not see, what an enlarged sphere still presents itself on every side for the unrestrained exercise of Christian compassion? The appalling spectacle of a world apostatized from God, of multitudes sporting with everlasting destruction—as if the God of heaven were “*a man that he should lie,*”<sup>7</sup> is surely enough to force “*rivers of waters*” from the hearts of those that are concerned for his honour. What a mass of sin ascends as a cloud before the Lord, from a single

<sup>1</sup> Ezra ix. 3, 4.

<sup>2</sup> Jer. ix. 1. Comp. xiii. 17; xiv. 17.

<sup>3</sup> Rom. ix. 1—3.

<sup>4</sup> 2 Cor. ii. 4.

<sup>5</sup> Phil. iii. 18. Compare Acts xx. 19.

<sup>6</sup> Ezekiel ix. 4.

<sup>7</sup> Numbers xxiii. 19.

heart! Add the aggregate of a village—a town—a country—a world! every day—every hour—every moment—Well might the “*rivers of waters*” rise to an overflowing tide, ready to burst its barriers. Could we witness a house on fire, without speedy and practical evidence of our compassion for the inhabitants? And yet, alas! how often do we witness souls on the brink of destruction—unconscious of danger or bidding defiance to it,—with comparative indifference! How are we Christians, if we believe not the Scripture warnings of their danger; or if, believing them, we do not bestir ourselves to their help? What hypocrisy is it to pray for their conversion, while we are making no effort to promote it! Oh! let it be our daily supplication, that this indifference concerning their everlasting state might give place to a spirit of weeping, tenderness, and compassion; and that we might never see the sabbaths of God profaned, his laws trampled under foot, the ungodly world “breaking their bands asunder, and casting away their cords from them,”<sup>1</sup> without a more determined resolution ourselves to keep these laws of our God, and to plead for their honour with these obstinate transgressors. Have we no near and dear relatives—yet “lying in wickedness—dead in trespasses and sins?” To what blessed family, reader, do you belong, where there are no such objects of pity? But be it so—It is well. Yet are you silent? Have you no ungodly ignorant neighbours around you? And are they unwarned as well as unconverted? Do we visit them, connect ourselves in the way of courtesy or kindness, yet give them no word of affectionate entreaty on the concerns of eternity. Let our families indeed possess, as they ought

<sup>1</sup> Psalm ii. 3.

to possess, the first claim to our compassionate regard. Then let our parishes, our neighbourhood, our country, the world, find a place in our affectionate, prayerful, and earnest consideration.

Nor let it be supposed, that the doctrine of sovereign and effectual grace has any tendency to paralyze exertion. So far from it, that the most powerful supports to Christian perseverance are derived from this source. The palpable and awful proofs meeting him on every side—of the “enmity of the carnal mind against God”—of its rooted indisposition either to submit to his law or to embrace his Gospel—threaten to sink the Christian labourer in despondency. And nothing sustains him in his exercised course, but the assurance of the power of God to remove the resisting medium, and of his purpose to accomplish the subjugation of natural corruption in a countless multitude of his redeemed people.

The spirit of compassionate interest forms the life, the pulse, and the strength of Missionary exertion, and has ever distinguished those honoured servants of God, who have devoted their time, their health, their talents, their all, to the blessed work of “saving souls from death, and covering a multitude of sins.”<sup>1</sup> Can we conceive of a Missionary surrounded with thousands of mad idolaters, hearing their shouts, and witnessing their abominations, without “*rivers of waters running down his eyes?*”<sup>2</sup> Indignant grief for the dishonour done

<sup>1</sup> James v. 20.

<sup>2</sup> ‘ My God! I feel the mournful scene;  
My bowels yearn o’er dying men!  
And fain my pity would reclaim,  
And snatch the fire-brands from the flame.  
But feeble my compassion proves,  
And can but weep where most it loves.  
Thine own all-saving arm employ,  
And turn these drops of grief to joy.’



to God—amazement at this affecting spectacle of human blindness—detestation of human impiety—compassionate yearnings over human wretchedness and ruin—all combine to force tears of the deepest sorrow from an heart enlightened and constrained by the influence of a Saviour's love—We have seen that this was our Master's spirit. And can we feel ourselves to be Christians, if we are destitute of “this mind that was in Christ Jesus?”<sup>1</sup> if we know nothing of His melting compassion for a lost world, or of his burning zeal for his heavenly Father's glory?

<sup>1</sup> See Phil. ii. 4—8.

## PART XVIII.

137. *Righteous art thou, O Lord, and upright are thy judgments.* 138. *Thy testimonies, that thou hast commanded, are righteous, and very faithful.*

As the believer advances to the knowledge of the Gospel, he is led to adoring contemplation of the awful perfections of his God; he is able to justify his "ways," even when they "are in the sea and in the great waters,"<sup>1</sup> and to acknowledge the righteousness of his character, his government, and his testimonies. He is now made to see, that, though "clouds and darkness are round about him," yet "righteousness and judgment are the habitation of his throne."<sup>2</sup> This is the uniform acknowledgment of the Lord's people, even while they "see" but "as through a glass darkly," and "know" but "in part."—"The Lord is righteous in all his ways, and holy in all his works."<sup>3</sup> And the same acknowledgment will be made with perfect love and infinite humility, when in a world of unclouded day they shall "see face to face," and "know, even as also they are known."<sup>4</sup> "And they sing the song of Moses, the servant of God, and the song of the Lamb—Great and marvellous are thy works, Lord God Almighty! *just and true are thy ways*, thou King of saints."<sup>5</sup> The unvarying testimony of the Lord's people to the righteous character of his afflictive dispensations had before

<sup>1</sup> Psalm lxxvii. 19.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. xcvi. 2.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. cxlv. 17.

<sup>4</sup> 1 Cor. xiii. 12.

<sup>5</sup> Rev. xv. 4.

been embodied in the confession—“ *I know, O Lord, that thy judgments are right, and that thou in faithfulness hast afflicted me.*”<sup>1</sup> But testimonies to this unsullied and exalted character of God have been extorted even from his enemies. Haughty Pharaoh was constrained to bow—“ *The Lord is righteous, and I and my people are wicked.*”<sup>2</sup> Adonibezek, under “the blow of his hand,”—cried out—“ *As I have done, so God hath requited me.*”<sup>3</sup>

The young Christian is however, less able to connect these attributes of God with daily experience, and exercises himself for the most part in the more engaging perfections of his long-suffering, his goodness, or his love. It may be therefore often considered a satisfactory evidence of growth in grace, when our habitual contemplation of God fixes upon our minds the more deep and awful displays of his character, and we gather from thence an increase of light, and peace, humility and consolation. But it is the cross of Calvary, that harmonizes to our view the Divine attributes, at once the most appalling and the most encouraging. Though his own declaration—that “he will by no means clear the guilty”<sup>4</sup>—seemed to present an insurmountable barrier to the purpose of mercy; yet, rather than the glory of a God of love should be obscured, or his righteous law should be mitigated, “he spared not his own Son”<sup>5</sup>—he made him, who knew no sin, to be sin for us.”<sup>6</sup>

And do not his “*testimonies*” express a true and lively image of himself? Do we not see that they “*are righteous and very faithful*” even as himself? When they require perfect love to God and man,<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Verse 75.<sup>2</sup> Exod. ix. 27.<sup>3</sup> Judges i. 7.<sup>4</sup> Exod. xxxiv. 7.<sup>5</sup> Rom. viii. 32.<sup>6</sup> 2 Cor. v. 21.<sup>7</sup> Matt. xxii. 37—39.

do they require more than our "reasonable service"—more than it is our duty and privilege to render him? When we have been blessed with a spiritual apprehension of their nature—and are conformed and framed to them—who among us will hesitate in setting their seal to the inscription—"The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether. The law is holy, and the commandment holy, and just and good?"<sup>1</sup>

But let us take care to exhibit the practical influence of our contemplations of the character and government of God. The unconverted—far from understanding or subscribing to their acknowledgement—complain—"The ways of the Lord are not equal. My punishment is greater than I can bear."<sup>2</sup> And so opposed are "the righteous judgments of God" to the perverseness of corrupt nature, that even with the child of God there is much murmuring within, that needs to be stilled—much repining to be hushed—much impatience to be repressed—many hard thoughts to be lamented, resisted and banished. We are too apt to forget, at these clouded seasons, how clearly our own experience illustrates this point—"to shew that the Lord is upright; he is our rock, and there is no unrighteousness in him."<sup>3</sup> "In returning" then "and rest shall we be saved; in quietness and confidence shall be our strength."<sup>4</sup> In the submissive acknowledgement of the Lord's dispensations "our peace" will flow "as a river;"<sup>5</sup> more deep and extensive as it approaches the ocean, and fertilizing our souls with an abundant harvest of spiritual peace and enjoyment.

<sup>1</sup> Psalm xix. 9. Rom. vii. 12.      <sup>2</sup> Ezek. xvlii. 25. Gen. iv. 13.

<sup>3</sup> Psalm xcii. 15.      <sup>4</sup> Isaiah xxx. 15.      <sup>5</sup> Ibid. xlviii. 18.

139. *My zeal hath consumed me ; because mine enemies  
have forgotten thy words.*

DAVID'S high estimation of the "testimonies" of God naturally overwhelmed him with vehement sorrow to see them neglected and despised. He could bear that "his enemies" should *forget him* ; but his "zeal" could not endure that they should "*forget the words of his God.*" Zeal is a quality or passion of the human mind, whose real character must be determined by the objects on which it is employed, and the principle by which it is directed. There is a true and a false zeal—differing as widely from each other, as a heavenly flame from the infernal fire. The one is fervent disinterested affection, expanding the heart, and delighting to unite with the whole empire of God in the pursuit of a good, which all may enjoy without envious rivalry. The other is a selfish interested principle, contracting the heart, and ready to sacrifice the good of mankind, and even the glory of God, to its own individual advantage. Were the power of this latter principle proportioned to its native tendency—or were it to operate extensively in an associated body ; it would end in detaching its several members each from their proper centre ; in disuniting them from each other ; and, as far as its influence could reach, crumbling the moral system into discordant atoms. How much, alas ! of this baneful principle passes for zeal in the Church, which is exemplified chiefly in an obstinate opposition to "the truth as it is in Jesus"—arming itself with the weapons of open persecution, or for the milder warfare of reproach and calumny ! "This wisdom descendeth not from above ; but is earthly, sensual,

devilish.”<sup>1</sup> How much also of that misguided heat, that spends itself upon the externals of religion, or would “call fire down from heaven” in defence of fundamental truths, may be found among us, exposing its blind devotees to our Master’s tender rebuke—“Ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of!”<sup>2</sup>

Often also do we see a distempered counterfeit zeal disproportioned in its exercise—wasting its strength upon the subordinate parts of the system, and comparatively feeble in its maintenance of the vital doctrines of Christ. Thus it disunites the Church by adherence to points of difference, instead of compacting the Church together by strengthening the more important points of agreement. Often again, by the same process in practical religion are the “mint, anise, and cummin” vehemently contended for; while “the weightier matters of the law”<sup>3</sup> are little regarded.

Of a widely different character from this fervour of selfishness is that genuine Christian zeal, which has ever formed a distinguishing feature of the disciple of our Lord. Enlightened by the word of God, and quickened into operation by the love of Christ, it both shines and warms at the same moment. It is indeed the fire of heavenly love kindled into a flame, exciting in the heart the most tender desires and constant efforts for the best interests of every child of man, so far as its sphere can reach; and bounded only by a consistent regard to the general welfare of the whole. Thus earnest and compassionate in its influence—awakened to a sense of the preciousness of immortal souls, and the overwhelming importance of eternity—it is never at a loss to discover an extended sphere for its most vehement and constraining exercises. While it hates

<sup>1</sup> James iii. 15.

<sup>2</sup> Luke ix. 54, 55.

<sup>3</sup> Matt. xxiii. 23.

the sins that pass on every side before its view, it is all gentleness to the sinner, and would gladly endeavour to weep tears of blood over those who are deaf to the voice of persuasion, if such tears could have any power to turn them from their iniquity. But, knowing all human unassisted efforts to be insufficient, it exhibits itself to the world in protesting against the abominations which it is too feeble to prevent; and then hastens to the secret chamber to pour out its wrestling desires in the tenderness to our Maker's intercession—"Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."<sup>1</sup>

Such was the zeal of the Ancient Lawgiver; whose spirit (though as it regarded his own cause "*meek above all the men which were upon the face of the earth,*"<sup>2</sup>) "*waxed hot*"<sup>3</sup> on witnessing the grievous dishonour done to his God during his absence on the mount. At the same time, (as if more clearly to distinguish the burning of Christian zeal from the natural heat of an unrenewed spirit) we mark his self-devotion for his people in secret pleading in their cause; as he had manifested his boldness and concern for the honour of his God, before the congregation of the Lord.<sup>4</sup> Surely he could have taken up this language—"My zeal hath consumed me, because mine enemies have forgotten thy words." Burning with the same holy flame, we find the great Old Testament Reformer bearing his testimony against the universal prevalence of idolatry; and making use of the arm of temporal power,<sup>5</sup> and of the yet greater power of secret complaint,<sup>6</sup> to stem the torrent of iniquity. The same impulse in later times marked the conduct of the Apostles; when, "rending their clothes and

<sup>1</sup> Luke xxiii. 34.

<sup>2</sup> Exodus xxxii. 19.

<sup>3</sup> 1 Kings xviii. 17—40.

<sup>2</sup> Numbers xii. 3.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid 30—32.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid xix. 10.

running in among" a frantic multitude of idolaters, by all the power of their entreaties "*they were scarcely able to restrain the people, that they had not done sacrifice unto them.*"<sup>1</sup> On another occasion the great Apostle forgetting "the goodly stones and buildings" that met his eye at Athens—found "*his spirit stirred in him, when he saw the city wholly given to idolatry.*"<sup>2</sup>

But, "compassed as we are about with so great a cloud of witnesses"<sup>3</sup> to the influence of this Christian principle, let us yet turn aside to look unto One greater than them all—to One, whose example in every temper of Christian conduct affords equal direction and encouragement. Jesus could testify to his Father by the mouth of the Psalmist—"The zeal of thine house hath eaten me up."<sup>4</sup> He was ever ready to put aside even lawful engagements and obligations, when they interfered with this paramount demand—"Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?"<sup>5</sup> And if we really bear the stamp of a disciple of Jesus—while we shall bear to have our "name cast out as evil"<sup>6</sup>—and even "rejoice that we are counted worthy"<sup>7</sup> of this shame—we shall at the same time be tender of any reflection on the name of our God, as of our dearest friend and benefactor. We shall feel any slight of his honour as sensitively as a wound to our own reputation; nor shall we hesitate to thrust ourselves between, to receive on ourselves any strokes that may be aimed at his cause. This combined spirit of self-denial and self-devotedness kindles the flame which "many waters cannot quench, neither can the floods drown."<sup>8</sup> 'I could bear,' said holy Brainerd,

<sup>1</sup> Acts xiv. 13—18.      <sup>2</sup> Ibid. xvii. 16.      <sup>3</sup> Heb. xii. 1.

<sup>4</sup> Psalm lxxix. 9, with John ii. 17.    Isaiah lix. 17.

<sup>5</sup> Luke ii. 49.    <sup>6</sup> Ibid. vi. 22.    <sup>7</sup> Acts v. 41.    <sup>8</sup> Can. viii. 7.



*' any desertion or spiritual conflict ; if I could but have my heart burning all the while within me with love to God, and desires for his glory.'*<sup>1</sup> It is indeed a delightful exercise, to " spend and be spent " in the service of him, who for our sakes was even consumed by the fire of his own zeal—" *I have a baptism,*"—said he, *to be baptized with ; and how am I straitened till it be accomplished.*"<sup>2</sup>

However, the most satisfactory evidence of Christian zeal—is—when it begins at home—in a narrow scrutiny, and vehement " revenge " against the sins of our own hearts.<sup>3</sup> Do we mourn *over our own " forgetfulness of God's words ? "* Are we zealous to redeem the loss to our Saviour's cause from this sinful neglect ? And are we making it plain that our opposition to sin in the ungodly is the opposition of love ? And is this love manifested to the persons and souls of those, whose doctrines and practice we are constrained to resist—and in a carefulness to refrain from the use of unhallowed " carnal weapons " in this spiritual " warfare ? " <sup>4</sup>

But the weak timid child of God may be saying—*' I can do nothing for my God. I suffer his law to be forgotten, with little or no success in my endeavour to prevent it.'* But do you not love his cause ? Is not his honour dear to you as your own ? Then take courage, and let your secret chambers witness to your zeal, and the Lord " will not be unrighteous to forget your work and labour of love."<sup>5</sup> He will even strengthen you for the conflict which you so much dread—the open confession of his cause—" *For he hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound*

<sup>1</sup> Brainerd's Diary. Edward's Works, iii. 107.

<sup>2</sup> Luke xii. 50.

<sup>3</sup> Compare 2 Cor. vii. 11. Rev. iii. 19.

<sup>4</sup> See 2 Cor. x. 4. James i. 20.

<sup>5</sup> Heb. vi. 10.

*the things that are mighty.*"<sup>1</sup> Or—should peculiar trials restrain the boldness of our profession, you may be found in the end to have made as effectual resistance to the progress of sin by your intercession before God, as those who have been enabled to manifest a more open front in the face of the world.

140. *Thy word is very pure; therefore thy servant loveth it.*

THE love which David here expresses for the law of his God, may account for the "zeal" which he felt for that neglect of it, which he witnessed in the world. All other systems of religion, (or rather of "philosophy falsely so called") allure their disciples by the indulgence of carnal desires or self-complacent pride. The word of God outweighs them all in its chief excellency—peculiar to itself—its purity. It "*is very pure—tried to the uttermost*" in the furnace—and found to be absolutely without dross!<sup>2</sup> Its promises are without a shadow of change or unfaithfulness. Its precepts reflect the holy image of their Divine Author. In a word, it contains 'truth without any mixture of error for its matter.'<sup>3</sup> "Therefore thy servant loveth it." 'No one but a true servant of God can *therefore* love it, because it is pure; since he who loves it must desire to be like it, to feel its efficacy, to be reformed by it, and conformed to it.'<sup>4</sup> The scholar indeed *admires* its sublimity—but the secrets which it reveals (such as the pride of the natural heart struggles to conceal) forbid him to love it. From the glass which shews his neglected obliga-

<sup>1</sup> 1 Cor. i. 27.

<sup>2</sup> Prayer Book translation. Comp. Psalm xii. 6.    <sup>3</sup> Locke.

<sup>4</sup> Bishop Horne in loco,

tions—his self-deluded state—and his appalling prospects, he turns away in disgust. So evident is it, that the indulgence of sin effectually precludes the benefit of the most industrious search into the word of God! The heart must undergo an entire renewal—it must be sanctified and cleansed, yea, be “baptized with the Holy Ghost,”<sup>1</sup> before it can discern, or—when it has discerned—can love, the purity of the word of God. Witness the ardent breathings of Brainerd’s soul, as illustrative of this view of the blessed word—‘*O that my soul were holy as he is holy! O that it were pure, even as Christ is pure; and perfect, as my Father in heaven is perfect! These I feel are the sweetest commands in God’s book, comprising all others.*’<sup>2</sup> ‘*O how refreshing*’—exclaims the beloved Martyn—‘*and supporting to my soul was the holiness of the word of God! Sweeter than the sweetest promise at this time was the constant and manifest tendency of the word to lead men to holiness and the deepest seriousness.*’<sup>3</sup>—This property of the word of God is connected with the nourishment afforded by it: As the support of “milk to the new-born babe,” it is to be daily “desired, that we may grow thereby”<sup>4</sup>—grow in purity of heart and conduct; learning to shrink from the touch of sin; and “cleansing ourselves from all filthiness of flesh and spirit, perfecting holiness in the fear of God.”<sup>5</sup> Our appetite for this word—“*esteeming it more than our necessary food*”<sup>6</sup>—will be in proportion to our growth in grace, and an evidence of this growth, and a constant spring of holy enjoyment.

An additional excitement to love the purity of the book of God is the exhibition of that purity embodied

<sup>1</sup> Matt. iii. 11.

<sup>3</sup> Martyn’s Life, pp. 206, 207.

<sup>5</sup> 2 Cor. vii. 1.

<sup>2</sup> Edwards’s Works iii. 171.

<sup>4</sup> 1 Peter ii. 2.

<sup>6</sup> Job xxiii. 12.

and illustrated in our perfect pattern—even in Him, “*who was holy, harmless, undefiled, and separate from sinners.*”<sup>1</sup> For the habit of beholding the Saviour with the eye of faith in the glass of the word conforms the heart to his image.<sup>2</sup> But be it ever remembered, that the holiness of the word can have no fellowship, and communicate no life, except in its own atmosphere. Oh! for a larger influence of the Spirit of God upon our souls, that we may enjoy the purifying delights of the word of God; that we may live in it—live by it—to the glory of our dear Redeemer’s name, and to the edification of his Church!

141. *I am small and despised; yet do not I forget thy precepts.*

“*SMALL and despised*” was the character of David’s condition, when the Lord first looked on him.<sup>3</sup> It was his own estimate of himself in the height of his glory. It was also the reproach, which he often endured for the name of his God. “*Yet did he not forget his precepts!*” The remembrance of his God was both present and precious to him in his lowly station;<sup>4</sup> and was his stay and support in all the trials of his prosperity. The object of the Lord’s sovereign choice<sup>5</sup> whom he has stamped as a “*peculiar treasure unto him above all people,*” and whom at the day of his appearing he will bring forth as the “*jewels*”<sup>6</sup> of his crown—are either in their worldly condition<sup>7</sup> in the eyes of the world,<sup>8</sup> or in their own estimation<sup>9</sup>—“*small and despised!*” Nor are they backward to

<sup>1</sup> Heb. vii. 26.

<sup>2</sup> Comp. 2 Cor. iii. 18.

<sup>3</sup> 1 Sam. xvi. 11.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. xvii. 34—36.

<sup>5</sup> Exod. xix. 5.

<sup>6</sup> Mal. iii. 17.

<sup>7</sup> 1 Cor. i. 27—29. James ii. 5.

<sup>8</sup> 1 Cor. iv. 9—13.

<sup>9</sup> Psalm xl. 17. 1 Cor. xv. 9. Eph. iii. 8.

appropriate to themselves this character, and to accept the portion entailed upon it. But what garb will not the natural pride and hypocrisy of the heart assume in order to gain its end? Even this language of humility—which, when used in sincerity, is exclusively the result of divine teaching—is not unfrequently in the mouth of the professor, to enable him to maintain “a name to live” in the church of God. But will those who call themselves “*small and despised*” be willing to be taken at their word? Are they content to be despised by those, whose esteem this “voluntary” spurious “humility” was meant to secure? When they “take the lowest place,” do they feel it to be *their own place*? Or does not the language of self-abasement sometimes mean in the eyes of God—‘*Come, see how humble I am?*’<sup>1</sup>

Christian! think not these self-inquiries unnecessary for the cautious scrutiny of thine own heart. A self-annihilating spirit *before men*, as well as before God—to feel “*small and despised*” when we have a reputable name in the church—is a rare attainment—a glorious triumph of victorious grace—usually the

<sup>1</sup> ‘Many hypocrites make great pretence to humility as well as other graces. But they cannot find out what a humble speech and behaviour is, or how to speak and act, so that there may be indeed a savour of Christian humility in what they say and do. That sweet humble air and mien is beyond their art, being not “led by the Spirit,” or naturally guided to a behaviour becoming holy humility by the vigour of a lowly spirit within them. And therefore they have no other way, but to be much in declaring that they are humble, and telling how they were humbled to the dust at such and such times, and abounding in very bad expressions about themselves—such as—‘I have a dreadful wicked heart.’—‘Oh! this cursed heart of mine,’ &c. Such expressions are very often used—not with a heart broken—not with the tears of her that “washed Jesus’s feet with her tears”—not as “remembering, and being confounded, and never opening their mouth because of their shame when God is pacified”—(Ezek. xvi. 63.) but with a light air, or with pharisaical affectation,’—Edwards on Affections, Part III. Section vi.

fruit of a sharp affliction. This was the spirit of Brainerd—that meek and lowly disciple of his Master—who would express his astonishment, that any one above the rank of “the beasts that perish” could condescend to notice him.<sup>1</sup> Oh! if we shrink from being counted “*small and despised*,” think of Him “in the form of God taking upon Him the form of a servant”<sup>2</sup>—the “Lord of all” becoming “the servant of all”<sup>3</sup>—Him who was ministered to with the unceasing adoration of the heavenly world, ministering to the comforts, necessities—yea, even to the lowest services of worms of the earth.<sup>4</sup> Shall we exhibit to the world the strange contradiction of a proud disciple—of a “meek and lowly” Master?—Or again—can we complain, if we are accounted “*small and despised*?” Oh! let us think again of “him whom man despiseth—of him whom the nation abhorreth”<sup>5</sup>—let us think of the “cross which he endured, and of the shame which he despised”<sup>6</sup> for us; and with such a pattern before our eyes—such a motive touching our hearts—must we not be ashamed of our reluctance to “bear his reproach?”

Christian! dost thou love to be low, and still desire to be lower than ever? “*Small and despised*” as thou art in thine own eyes, and in the eyes of the world, “thou art precious in the eyes of him,” who gave

<sup>1</sup> ‘God feeds me with crumbs. Blessed be his name for anything.—I felt a great desire that all God’s people should know how mean, and little, and vile I am, that they might see I am nothing, that so they might pray for me aright, and not have the least dependence upon me.—I could not bear to think of Christians shewing me any respect. I saw myself exceedingly vile and unworthy; so that I was ashamed that any one should bestow any favour upon me, or show me any respect.’—BRAINERD’S DIARY.

<sup>2</sup> Phil. ii. 6, 7.

<sup>3</sup> Acts x. 36, with Mark x. 44, 45.

<sup>4</sup> Rev. v. 8—13, with John xiii. 3—5.

<sup>5</sup> Isaiah xlix. 7. Compare Psalm xii. 6.

<sup>6</sup> Heb. xii. 2.

a price “for thy ransom”—infinitely more precious than “Egypt, Ethiopia, and Seba,”<sup>1</sup> and who will suffer “none to pluck thee out of his hands.”<sup>2</sup> Many may rebuke thee; many may scorn thee; even thy brethren may treat thee with contempt; yet thy God, thy Redeemer, will not depart from thee, will not suffer thee to depart from him, but “will put his spirit within thee, and bring forth his precepts to thy remembrance, that thou mayest keep them,” and many a sweet supporting promise for thy consolation. Therefore “Fear not, *thou worm Jacob*; I will help thee, saith the Lord, and thy Redeemer, the Holy One of Israel.”<sup>3</sup>

142. *Thy righteousness in an everlasting righteousness, and thy law is the truth.*

THE Psalmist was in no danger, in the midst of his trials, of “*forgetting the precepts of his God*,” while he maintained so just a perception of the exalted character of their Author. Indeed at this time his mind seems to have been filled with the contemplation of the righteous government of God. He therefore repeats his act of adoration,<sup>4</sup> not as applied to any particular instance of his dispensations, but as distinguishing the general character of his administration from “*everlasting*.”

But on whom is this “government” appointed to rest? Think of our Immanuel—the human brow encircled with Divine glory—the crucified hands wielding the sceptre of the universe—Him, whom they mocked as the King of the Jews, seated on his own exalted throne—“King of kings, and Lord of

<sup>1</sup> Compare Isaiah xliii. 3, 4, with Acts xx. 28.

<sup>2</sup> John x. 28.      <sup>3</sup> Isa. xli. 14.      <sup>4</sup> Compare Verse 137.

lords!" "The government is upon his shoulder;" and of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end."<sup>1</sup> How delightful to join Jehovah himself in the ascription of praise—"Thy throne, O God, is for ever and ever; a sceptre of righteousness is the sceptre of thy kingdom!"<sup>2</sup>

"Every ordinance of man" is connected only with time. The Divine government has a constant reference to the eternity that is past and to that which is to come. "And I heard"—said the enraptured disciple—"the angel of the waters say; Thou art righteous, which art, and wast, and shalt be, because thou hast judged thus."<sup>3</sup> Every instance therefore of his righteous administration is a part of that "everlasting" display of the Divine character, which constrains the adoration of the heavenly intelligences. "One cried to another, and said, Holy, holy, holy, is the Lord of hosts: the whole earth is full of his glory."<sup>4</sup> His "law"—the manifestation of his "righteousness"—"is the truth." *Thy word is true from the beginning, and every one of thy righteous judgments endureth for ever.*"<sup>5</sup>

It was this "truth," that Jesus came into the world to "fulfil—all righteousness."<sup>6</sup> It was to this truth that he came to bear witness. "To this end"—replied he to the judge—"was I born, and for this cause came I into the world, that I might bear witness unto the truth." It is this truth, that he employs as the means of sanctification to his people—*Sanctify them*"—said he in his commendatory prayer—"through thy truth: thy word is truth."<sup>8</sup> And indeed how does the whole revelation bear the impress of a

<sup>1</sup> Isaiah ix. 6, 7.

<sup>3</sup> Rev. xvi. 5.

<sup>6</sup> Matt. iii. 15.

<sup>2</sup> Psalm xlv. 6, with Heb. i. 8.

<sup>4</sup> Isaiah vi. 3.

<sup>5</sup> Verse 160.

<sup>7</sup> John xviii. 37.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid. xvii. 17.



“ God that cannot lie ”—of a “ covenant ordered in all things ” beyond human contrivance, “ and sure ” beyond the possibility of a change !<sup>1</sup> How many dying testimonies have sealed the truth of the precious promises. Joshua,<sup>2</sup> Simeon,<sup>3</sup> and “ a cloud of witnesses with which we are compassed,”<sup>4</sup> have “ set to their seals that God is true ”<sup>5</sup>—that “ all the promises of God are in Christ Jesus yea and amen.”<sup>6</sup>—that all are come to pass unto them, and not one thing hath failed thereof.” Equally manifest is the truth of his threatenings. Hell is truth seen too late. Those on the right hand, and those on the left, at the great day of God will combine to give testimony to the declaration of “ the Faithful and True Witness,”<sup>7</sup>—“ Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away.”<sup>8</sup>

143. *Trouble and anguish have taken hold on me ; yet thy commandments are my delights.*

CHRISTIAN ! expect not unmixed sorrow or uninterrupted joy as your present portion. Heaven will be joy without sorrow. Hell will be sorrow without joy. Earth presents to you every joy mingled with grief—every grief tempered with joy. To be accounted “ *small and despised* ” does not comprize the whole of your trials. Like the great Apostle, you must expect not only “ *trouble* ” without, but “ *anguish* ” within—“ *Without were fightings ; within were fears. We were pressed* ”—said he—“ *out of measure, above strength, insomuch that we despaired even of life.*”<sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Titus i. 2. <sup>2</sup> Sam. xxiii. 5.

<sup>2</sup> Joshua xxiii. 14.

<sup>3</sup> Luke ii. 25—29.

<sup>4</sup> Heb. xii. 1.

<sup>5</sup> John iii. 33.

<sup>6</sup> 2 Cor. i. 20.

<sup>7</sup> Rev. iii. 14.

<sup>8</sup> Matt. xxiv. 35.

<sup>9</sup> 2 Cor. vii. 5 ; i. 8.

But if *troubled on every side*,"<sup>1</sup> does not "*mercy*" also "*encompass you about*?"<sup>2</sup> What power is there in the word of God to sustain the desponding soul! What cheering prospects of hope and deliverance does it set forth! What mighty supports in the endurance of trial does it realise! So that even when "*trouble and anguish have taken hold on us*," we are still enabled to testify—" *thy commandments are our delights*."

In this view the scriptural records of the trials of the Lord's people are peculiarly interesting; as also is every fresh testimony of those who have suffered for the cause of Christ, or who have in other ways "been partakers of his sufferings."<sup>3</sup> These valuable records bear abundant testimony to the inexhaustible resources of support in the book of God. Thus we learn to set a higher value upon the word of God, when we see that "whatsoever things were written aforetime were written for our learning, that we through patience and comfort of the Scriptures might have hope."<sup>4</sup>

But, as we have before observed, we must make the commandments *our delights*—if we would realize their supports. The self-will of the natural heart, and the spirit of bondage, have no fellowship with these "*delights*." It is the child of God, whose thoughts are habitually occupied in the word, that finds it to be his food and light, and joy and strength; or even if little of its sensible comfort is experienced, there will be a witness within of the presence and power of God.

It is easy to speak of its "*delights*" in prosperity. But it is affliction that puts honour upon the word of God. It is not as if the child of God was without feeling. "*Trouble and anguish*" are painful sensations of the flesh; but however painful they may be,

<sup>1</sup> 2 Cor. iv. 8.

<sup>3</sup> 1 Peter iv. 13.

<sup>2</sup> Psalm xxxii. 10.

<sup>4</sup> Rom. xv. 4.

the “*delights*” of the word of God sustain and over-balance them. The bitterness of the cross best realizes the sweetness of the promises. Who has not found that in sanctified afflictions the word of God is most happily enjoyed? Specially does the believer “rejoice in tribulation,” when it is for the Lord’s sake; when the “trouble and anguish which take hold of him” is for the love he bears to his dear name! <sup>1</sup> Persecution for his sake, far from appalling him, only endears his service to his heart. It is in his eyes—*not a penalty endured, but a privilege conferred*—“to suffer for his name’s sake.”

But contrast the condition of the child of God and the follower of the world in the hour of affliction. The one in the midst of his troubles drinks of the fountain of “all-sufficiency; and such is his peace and security, that “in the floods of great waters they shall not come nigh unto him.” <sup>2</sup> The other, “in the fulness of his sufficiency is in straits.” <sup>3</sup> David could look upward, and find the way of escape in the midst of his trouble; but for Saul, when “trouble and anguish took hold of him,” no source of comfort opened to his view. “God was departed; “God was afar off, and was become his enemy.” <sup>4</sup> It was therefore “trouble” without support; “anguish” without re-

<sup>1</sup> Acts v. 41.

<sup>2</sup> Phil. i. 29. One of the witnesses of the truth, when imprisoned for conscience’ sake in Queen Mary’s persecution of the Church, is said to have thus written to a friend. ‘A prisoner for Christ! What is this for a poor worm? “Such honour have” not “all his saints.” Both the degrees which I took in the University have not set me so high as the honour of becoming a prisoner of the Lord.’ Philpot again could say of his prison—‘In the judgment of the world we are in hell; but I find in it the sweet consolations of heaven.’—So also holy Bradford—‘My prison is sweeter to me than any parlour, than any pleasure I have had in all my life.’

<sup>3</sup> Psalm xxxii. 6.    <sup>4</sup> Job xx. 22.    <sup>5</sup> 1 Sam. xxviii. 15, 16.

lief—"trouble and anguish," such as will at length "take hold of them that forgot God, when nothing will be left, but the unavailing "cry to the mountains and the hills to fall upon them and cover them."<sup>1</sup> Thanks be to God for deliverance from this fearful prospect! Thanks for the hope of unfading "delights" when earthly pleasures shall have passed away! The first sheaf of the heavenly harvest will blot out the painful remembrance of the weeping seed-time which preceded it.<sup>2</sup> The first moments of heavenly enjoyment will compensate for all the "troubles and anguish" of earth. And these moments will last throughout eternity. "Say ye to the righteous, it shall be well with him,"<sup>3</sup>—*eternally well.*

144. *The righteousness of thy testimonies is everlasting; give me understanding, and I shall live.*

THE Psalmist again<sup>4</sup> marks "the righteousness of the testimonies" as conformable with the character and government of God. And this righteousness—as a part of the Divine administration—he justly acknowledges to be "everlasting—not subject to the incessant variations of the human standard of equity, but "for ever settled in heaven."<sup>5</sup> What solemn weight and authority is due to the dictates of this Divine standard! It seems indeed to be trampled under foot, as if unrighteousness was now directing the government of the world; but its "righteousness" inflexible in its demands, and unalterable in its obligations—will ere long assert its sovereignty over the world, when every other standard shall have passed away. It will be the rule of the Divine procedure

<sup>1</sup> Rev. vi. 16.

<sup>2</sup> Psalm cxxvi. 5, 6.

<sup>3</sup> Isaiah iii. 10.

<sup>4</sup> Compare Verses 137, 138.

<sup>5</sup> Verse 89.

at the great day of decision. When the "great white throne" is set up—when "the dead, small and great, stand before God—and the books are opened, and another book is opened, which is the book of life—and the dead are judged out of those things, which were written in the books, *according to their works*"<sup>1</sup>—the acknowledgment will be made throughout the universe of God—"The righteousness of thy testimonies is everlasting."

But this view of their Divine "righteousness," and their everlasting obligation, naturally suggests the prayer for a more spiritual, enlightened, and experimental acquaintance with them. One ray of this "understanding" is of far higher value than all the intellectual or speculative knowledge in the world. The first dawn of it exhibits the infinite difference between light and darkness. The prayer for it implies a measure of it already received; and expresses the heart's desire for a larger increase—"Give me understanding." 'Let me know the holiness of the testimonies—their extent—their perfection—their intimate connexion with every part of my daily walk—with the restraint of my inclination, the regulation of my temper, the direction of every step of my path.' And indeed the more devoutly we study them, the more shall we feel our need of supplication for Divine teaching; while, as the effect of this teaching, our views of the government of God will be more adoring and thankful, and our disposition to find fault with what is professedly beyond the reach of our comprehension, will be subjugated to the humbling influence of faith.

The principle of spiritual and eternal life flows from

<sup>1</sup> Rev. xx. 11, 12.

the enlightened perception of the testimonies of God. "Give me understanding, and I shall live." For "this is life eternal, that we might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent."<sup>1</sup> His testimonies are the revelation of himself. If then we "have an unction from the Holy One, and know all things,"<sup>2</sup> our knowledge of them will become more spiritual in its character, more experimental in its comforts, and more practical in its fruits. And thus, "the life of God in the soul" will invigorate us for higher attainments in evangelical knowledge, and more steady advancement in Christian holiness. We see the Lord's people "forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before. Let us therefore, as many as be perfect, be thus minded; and if in any thing ye be otherwise minded, God shall reveal even this unto you."<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> John xvii. 3.

<sup>2</sup> 1 John ii. 20.

<sup>3</sup> Phil. iii. 13, 15.

## PART XIX.

145. *I cried with my whole heart ; hear me, O Lord :  
I will keep thy statutes.*—146. *I cried unto  
thee : save me, and I shall keep thy testimonies.*

HERE is presented to us the “pouring out of the soul before the Lord”<sup>1</sup>—a beautiful and encouraging picture of a soul wrestling with God in a few short sentences, with as much power and success as in the most continued length of supplication ! Brief as are the petitions, the whole compass of language could not make them more comprehensive. “*Hear me.*” The soul is in earnest—*the whole heart* is engaged in the “cry.” “*Save me*”—includes a sinner’s whole need—pardon—acceptance—access—holiness—strength—comfort—heaven,—all in one word—Christ. The way of access *is not indeed mentioned* in these short ejaculations. But *it is always implied* in every moment’s approach and address to the throne of grace. “*Hear me,*” in the name of my all-prevailing Advocate. “*Save me*” through him, whose name is Jesus the Saviour. A moment’s interruption of our view of Jesus casts *for the time* an impenetrable cloud over our way to God, and paralyses the spirit of prayer. Prayer is not only the sense of guilt, and the cry for mercy, but the exercise of faith. And those only are the words of real prayer, that are the utterance of simple faith. This is the cry of “a prince that has power with God, and prevails.”<sup>2</sup> The sinner feels his

<sup>1</sup> 1 Sam. i. 15.

<sup>2</sup> Gen. xxxii. 28.

warrant to “direct his prayer, and to look up.”<sup>1</sup> As the cripple at the “beautiful gate of the temple”—so is he therefore found “watching daily at the gates”<sup>2</sup> of his God, “expecting to receive something of him.”<sup>3</sup> He is always wanting—always asking—living upon what he has, but still hungering for more. Not a word of prayer is lost. It is as seed—not cast into the earth—exposed to hazard and loss<sup>4</sup>—but cast into the bosom of God—and here—as in the natural harvest—“*he that soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully.*”<sup>5</sup> The most frequent comers are the largest receivers.

With many however, the ceremony of prayer is every thing, without any thought, desire, anxiety, or waiting for an answer. Many too, in days past never missed the presence of God in prayer, but they “sought it carefully with tears”—are now too easily satisfied with the act of prayer without this “great object of it—*the enjoyment of God.*”<sup>6</sup> Now here, believer, you are directed to the recovery and more sure preservation of your lost privilege. You lament your deficiencies, your inability in the hour of temptation, your indulgence of ease, your unfaithfulness of heart. But oh! let your “cry” be

<sup>1</sup> Psalm v. 3.

<sup>2</sup> Prov. viii. 34.

<sup>3</sup> Acts iii. 5.

<sup>4</sup> Matt. xiii. 3—7.

<sup>5</sup> 2 Cor. ix. 6.

<sup>6</sup> “*The great object in prayer should constantly be the enjoyment of God; and however inadequate the believer’s conceptions may be, yet he has a distinct idea of his object; so distinct, that you can never impose upon a real saint by offering him something else in the room of it. He knows what he wants; and he knows that this or that is not the thing which he wants.*” Augustine, Epistle 121.

In the same Epistle he very judiciously recommends the use of short and quick ejaculations, (like these under consideration,) rather than long protracted supplications, unless the mind be in a fervent frame; in which case the petitions, as he justly conceives, may be indefinitely prolonged, without incurring the censure implied in Matthew vi. 7.



continually ascending *with your whole heart*. Your soul would not be so empty of comfort, if your mouth were not so empty of prayer. The Lord never *charges presumption* upon the frequency or extent of your supplications; but he is often ready to “*upbraid you with your unbelief,*”<sup>1</sup> that you are so reluctant in your approach, and so straitened in your desires—that you are so unready to receive what he is so ready to give—that your vessels are too narrow to take in his full blessing—that you are content with drops when he has promised “*floods,*”—yea, “*rivers of living water,*”<sup>2</sup>—and above all, that you are so negligent in praising him for what you have already received.

It is this spirit of continued instancy in prayer,<sup>3</sup> that preserves the child of God in temptation. Satan strikes at all of God in his soul. Unbelief readily yields to his suggestions. This is the element in which he lives—the ceaseless warfare in which he is engaged. Will then the customary devotion of morning and evening (*even supposing it to be sincere*) suffice for such an emergency? No. The Christian must “*put on the whole armour of God;*” and buckle on his panoply with increasing prayer and watchfulness in the influence of the Spirit.<sup>4</sup> If he be backward in prayer, let him not give way to indolence. If his heart be dead and cold, let him rather cry and wait (as Luther was used to do), till it be warmed and enlivened. The hypocrite indeed would be satisfied

<sup>1</sup> Mark xvi. 14.

<sup>2</sup> Isaiah xlv. 3. John vii. 38.

<sup>3</sup> Rom. xii. 12.

<sup>4</sup> Ephes. vi. 13—18. ‘The violence of temptation stupifies me,’—said Luther on one occasion, speaking of his own experience,—that I cannot open my mouth. *As soon as ever it pleases God that I can lift up my heart in prayer, and make use of Scriptural expressions, it ceases to prevail.*—Milner, Vol. V. p. 484.

with the barren performance of the duty. But the child of God—while he mourns in the dust—“ Behold, I am vile ! ”<sup>1</sup>—still holds on—though sometimes with a cry that probably finds no utterance with his lips<sup>2</sup>—that vents itself only with tears, or “ groanings that cannot be uttered.”<sup>3</sup> And shall such a cry fail to “ enter into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth ? ” Impossible ! “ *The Lord hath heard the voice of my weeping. Lord, all my desire is before thee, and my groaning is not hid from thee.* ”<sup>4</sup>

But why is the believer so earnest for an audience ?—why so restless in his cries for salvation ? Is it not, that he loves “ *the statutes* ” of his God ; that he is grieved on account of his inability to keep them ; and that he longs for grace and strength ever to be found in them ? “ *Hear me ; I will keep thy statutes. Save me ; and I shall keep thy testimonies* ”—a most satisfactory evidence of a heart upright with God.

Lord ! thou knowest how hard we find it to bring our hearts really to the work of prayer ; and how we nourish our unbelief by our distance from thee.—O pour upon us this “ Spirit of grace and supplication.” “ Teach us to pray ”<sup>5</sup>—even our hearts—“ *our whole hearts* ”—to “ *cry unto thee.* ” Then shall we “ run the way of thy commandments, when thou shalt enlarge our hearts.”<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Job xl. 4, also xlii. 5, 6.

<sup>2</sup> Exod. xiv. 15. 1 Sam. i. 13. Neh. ii. 4.

<sup>4</sup> Psalm vi. 8 ; xxxviii. 9. <sup>5</sup> Luke xi. 2.

<sup>3</sup> Rom. viii. 26.

<sup>6</sup> Verse 32.

147. *I prevented the dawning of the morning, and cried: I hoped in thy word.* 148. *Mine eyes prevent the night-watches, that I might meditate in thy word.*

THE Psalmist here brings before us not only the fervency, but the seasons, of his supplication. Like Daniel, he had his set times of prayer—"three times a day."<sup>1</sup> Nor did this frequency of seeking the Lord satisfy him, without an habitual "waiting all the day upon his God."<sup>2</sup> Prayer was indeed his meat, and drink, and breath. "*I give myself unto prayer.*"<sup>3</sup> His sketch of the character of the "blessed man, delighting in the law of his God, and"—as an evidence of this delight—"meditating therein day and night"<sup>4</sup>—furnished an accurate but unconscious picture of himself. For early and late was he found in the enjoyment of the privileges of the word of God; "*preventing the dawning of the morning*" for prayer, and again—"the night watches, that he might meditate in the word." But to look above the example of David to David's Lord; surely "it was written" most peculiarly "for our learning," that Jesus—after a laborious Sabbath—every moment of which appears to have been spent in the service of sinners, and when his body, subject to the same infirmities, and therefore needing the same refreshment with our own, seemed to require repose—"in the morning, rising up a great while before day, went out and departed into a solitary

<sup>1</sup> Psalm lv. 17, with Daniel vi. 10.

<sup>2</sup> Psalm xxv. 5.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. cix. 4. 'But I prayer,' Heb.—all over prayer—always ready for prayer—at all seasons, besides the frequency of set times of communion—one, whose life is a continued prayer—"prayer without ceasing."—1 Thess. v. 17.

<sup>4</sup> Psalm i. 2.

*place and there prayed.*"<sup>1</sup> On another occasion did his "*eyes prevent the night-watches*" when intensely engaged in the service of his Father and of his Church. For when by the ordination of his Apostles he was about to lay the foundation of his Church, it is told of him, that "*he went out into a mountain to pray, and continued all night in prayer to God.*"<sup>2</sup>

These examples make it evident, that when the heart is really occupied for God, time will always be found for secret duties;<sup>3</sup> and rather will be redeemed, as with David, from sleep, than lost from prayer. To see a man, like the King of Israel, engaged in the most active employments of life; yet "*sanctifying*" such frequent seasons in the short period of each successive day "*with the word of God and prayer,*" exposes the insincerity of the excuse, that no time can be spared from the pressing avocations of the day for the service of God. It is not, that such men are busy, and have no time for prayer; but that they are worldly, and have no heart to pray.

This subject illustrates (and the uniform experience of the Lord's people warrants the remark)—how much our spirituality of desire and enjoyment depends upon the daily consecration of *the first-fruits of our time* to the Lord. With many of us, opportunities for

<sup>1</sup> Mark i. 21—35.

<sup>2</sup> Luke vi. 12—16.

<sup>3</sup> Most instructive is the example of Mr. Cadogan, as recorded by his admirable Biographer. 'Feeling strongly, that he must walk with God in secret at any rate; when he had company, he would often retire from them into his study, rather than omit his accustomed waiting upon his God. Often has he been found there, when most of the family were gone to rest, surprised on his knees by the domestic, who usually took care of the house.'—Cecil's Life of Cadogan.

Perhaps in an observation once made to an excellent minister, the importance of the truth may furnish an apology for the quaintness of the dress—'If you did not plough in your closet, you would not reap in the pulpit.'

heavenly communion during the day may be unavoidably straitened. But “*the night-watches*” and “*the dawning of the morning*” afford seasons free from interruption, when our God expects to hear from us, and when the refreshment of our visits to him, and his abidance with us, will often constrain us to acknowledge—“*Truly our fellowship is with the Father, and with his Son Jesus Christ.*”<sup>1</sup> The thoughts of God were clearly the first visitors to David’s waking mind;<sup>2</sup> and to this may be ascribed in a great measure his habitual success in realizing the presence of God throughout the day. For our lukewarmness, and our want of spiritual enjoyment may often be traced to that morning indolence, which not only throws the business of the day into confusion, but also consumes the time in self-indulgence or trifling, which should have been redeemed for this sacred privilege of intercourse with God. For—not to speak of the seasonableness of the early hours for devotion—the very exertion made to overcome “*this lust of the flesh,*” and to steal a march upon the demands of the world, is an exercise of self-denial, and an opportunity of honouring God, “*that shall in no wise lose its reward.*” No remembrance of the past will be so refreshing at a dying hour as the time that is spent for God.

And even, if there should not be actual enjoyment, at least let us honour God by the spirit of expectancy: “*I hoped in thy word!*”<sup>3</sup>—There can be no exercise

<sup>1</sup> 1 John i. 3.

<sup>2</sup> See Psalm cxxxix. 17, 18.

<sup>3</sup> One of Melancthon’s correspondents describes Luther thus—“I cannot enough admire the extraordinary cheerfulness, constancy, faith, and hope of the man in these trying and vexatious times. He constantly feeds these gracious affections by a very diligent study of the word of God. *Then not a day passes in which he does not employ in prayer at least three of his very best hours.* Once I happened to hear him at prayer. Gracious God! what spirit and what faith is there in his expressions! He petitions God with as much

of faith in the neglect of prayer; but the ground of faith, and that which gives to it life, hope, and joy—is the view of God in his word as *a promising God*. Therefore to “*hope in his word* is to build up ourselves upon our most holy faith,”<sup>1</sup> and to lay all our desires, all our cares, all our weights and burdens, upon the solid unsinking foundation of the word of promise, not one jot or tittle of which has ever fallen to the ground.

David’s “night watches” were well employed in “*meditation in the word.*” For, in order to stay ourselves upon it in time of need, it must occupy our whole study, thought and love. Instability of faith arises from a want of fixed recollection of the promises of God. This superficial habit may suffice for times of quietness—but amid the billows of temptation we can only cast “anchor sure and stedfast” in an habitual and intelligent confidence upon the full, free, firm promise of the word. Let it therefore be the food of our meditation, and the ground of our support, when our suit seems to hang at the throne of grace without any tokens of present acceptance or consolation! Often, when cast down by the sense of our

reverence, as if he was in the Divine presence; and yet with as firm a hope and confidence, as he would address a father or a friend. ‘I know’—said he—‘thou art our Father and our God; and therefore I am sure thou wilt bring to nought the persecutors of thy children. For shouldst thou fail to do this, thine own cause, being connected with ours, would be endangered. It is entirely thine own concern. We, by thy Providence, have been compelled to take a part. Thou therefore will be our defence.’ Whilst I was listening to Luther praying in this manner at a distance, my soul seemed on fire within me, to hear the man address God so like a friend, and yet with so much gravity and reverence; and also to hear him, in the course of his prayer, insisting upon the promises contained in the Psalms, as if he was sure his petitions would be granted. Was not this an illustration of David’s confidence—“*I hoped in thy word?*”—Milner’s History. Vol. V. p. 565. Again referred to—Scott’s Continuation, Vol. I. p. 77.

<sup>1</sup> Jude 20.

wants, will it raise us up, and supply strength for fresh conflict, and the earnest of blessed victory. There is always ground sure enough of faith. May the Lord ever furnish us with faith enough for our daily work, conflict, consolation, and establishment.

149. *Hear my voice according unto thy loving-kindness :  
O Lord, quicken me according to thy judgment.*

IN the eyes of the world, David appeared "in all his glory," when seated on his throne and surrounded with the magnificence of his kingdom. But never did he appear so glorious in the sight of God, as when presenting himself in the character of a suppliant before the mercy-seat. Here we see him seeking an audience of the King of kings, and admitted into his presence only to send up reiterated cries for quickening grace. And do not I need the same grace every moment, in every duty? Does not "the gift of God within me" need to be daily "stirred up!"<sup>1</sup> Are not the things that remain" often "ready to die?"<sup>2</sup> Then "*hear my voice, O Lord; quicken me.*" But let me seek to "order my cause before God." If I would urge my suit successfully, I must "fill my mouth with arguments."<sup>3</sup> And if I can plead any thing from the character of my judge favourable to my cause; if I can prove that promises have been made in my behalf, these will be most encouraging earnestness of a successful issue. Now David had been so used thus to plead in cases of extremity, that arguments suited to his present distress were always ready at hand. When he comes therefore as a poor sinner to ask for mercy and grace in time of need, he accom-

<sup>1</sup> 2 Tim. i. 6.

<sup>2</sup> Rev. iii. 2.

<sup>3</sup> Job xxiii. 4.

panies his petition with pleas of irresistible power; reminding him of his own character of "loving-kindness and judgment," as affording the hope, that mercy would be vouchsafed to him abundant in measure, and seasonable in application.

And with how much greater advantage than ever may these pleas now be urged before my God!—"With what full assurance of faith,"<sup>1</sup> may I now ask to be heard, on account of that transcendent proof of "loving-kindness," manifested in the gift of God's dear Son—not only as his chiefest mercy, but as the pledge of every other mercy<sup>2</sup>—and manifested too at the fittest time<sup>3</sup>—"according to his judgment"—after the inefficiency of the powers of reason<sup>4</sup> and the sanctions of the law<sup>5</sup> to influence the heart, had been most clearly displayed. And how is my faith encouraged in retracing the records of the Lord's "loving-kindness" to my soul! And how clear is my persuasion of his "judgment" in dealing wisely—reasonably, and tenderly with me according to his infallible perception of my need! Often does the remembrance of the past raise me above the present difficulties, and strengthen me to hold fast the enjoyment of waiting for him. Gladly will I "set to my seal," that "*the Lord is a God of judgment;*" and that "*blessed are they that wait for him.*"<sup>6</sup> He knows not only what grace is needed, but at what time. Not a moment sooner will it come; not a moment later will it be delayed. 'As thou wilt, what thou wilt, when thou wilt,'<sup>7</sup>—is the expression of faith and resignation, with which all must be committed to the Lord, waiting for the end, in humility, desire,

<sup>1</sup> Heb. x. 22.      <sup>2</sup> See Rom. viii. 32.      <sup>3</sup> See Gal. iv. 4.

<sup>4</sup> Compare 1 Cor. i. 21.

<sup>5</sup> Comp. Jer. xxxi. 31—33.

<sup>6</sup> Isaiah xxx. 18.

<sup>7</sup> Thomas à Kempis.



expectation. And if, in pleading my suit for an hearing “according to his loving-kindness,” my poor, polluted, lifeless petitions should find no liberty of approach; may I be but enabled to direct one believing look to “the Lamb that is in the midst of the throne;”<sup>1</sup> and I will not doubt that my feeblest offering shall come up as a memorial before God.

150. *They draw nigh that follow after mischief; they are far from thy law.*—151. *Thou art near, O Lord; and all thy commandments are truth.*

DAVID’S situation—surrounded with the enemies of God—had probably quickened him to prayer for a favourable audience, and for seasonable grace. And now he enjoyed his God as “a very present help in trouble.”<sup>2</sup> and the comfort of dependence on his “commandments” as a “true” and solid foundation. An awful character indeed does he give of the ungodly. “*They are far from God’s law*”—and that not from ignorance, but from wilful enmity. God witnesses against them, that “they hate instruction, and cast his words behind them.”<sup>3</sup> And they are not ashamed to consent, that “this witness is true.” “They say unto God, Depart from us; for we desire not the knowledge of thy ways.”<sup>4</sup> No wonder, therefore, that their enmity to the law should shew itself in enmity to the people of God—that those that “*are far from God’s law*” should “*draw nigh to follow after mischief.*”<sup>5</sup> But if “*they draw nigh,*” the Lord is nearer

<sup>1</sup> Rev. v. 6.

<sup>2</sup> Psalm xli. 1.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. l. 17. Comp. Prov. i. 22, 25, 29.

<sup>4</sup> Job xxi. 14.

<sup>5</sup> ‘He cannot brook the child that hateth the father: he cannot mind the servant, that careth not for the master. If ye were of the world, the world would love you; ye should dwell quietly. There would be no grief, no molestation, if the devil dwelt in you (which

still. "*I am thy shield*"<sup>1</sup>—saith he to his distressed child—who echoes back the promise in the cheerfulness of faith—" *Thou art my hiding-place and my shield; I hope in thy word.*"<sup>2</sup> Elisha knew the power of this shield, when he quelled the alarm of his terrified servant. He beheld them "*draw nigh that follow after mischief,*" but the eye of faith assured his heart; and when "the Lord opened the eyes of the young man,"—he too was enabled to testify—" *Thou art near, O Lord!*"<sup>3</sup>

But near as the Lord is to his people to shield them from their enemies, is he not yet nearer still, when he dwells in their hearts? Here is "his temple,"<sup>4</sup> his desired habitation—like Zion of old, of which he said, "This is my rest for ever; here will I dwell, for I have desired it."<sup>5</sup> This is the dwelling, which once possessed of its Divine Inhabitant, will never be left desolate.

Our spiritual enemies, like David's earthly persecutors, are ever present and active. The devouring "lion,"<sup>6</sup> or the insinuating "serpent,"<sup>7</sup> is "*nigh to follow after mischief;*" and so much the more dangerous, as his approaches are invisible. Nigh also is a

God forbid!) He would not stir up his knights to besiege your house. . . . but because Christ dwelleth in you (as he does by faith); therefore stirreth he up his first begotten son, the world, to seek how to disquiet you, to rob you, to spoil you, to destroy you; and perchance your dear Father, to try and make known to you and to the world, that ye are destinate to another dwelling than here on earth, to another city than man's eyes have seen at any time, hath given or will give power to Satan or to the world to take from you the things which he hath lent you; and by taking away, to try your fidelity, obedience, and love towards him, (for ye may not love them above him) as by giving that ye have, and keeping it, he hath declared his love towards you.—Bradford's Epistles—Fathers of the English Church, vol. vi. p. 58, 59.

<sup>1</sup> Genesis xv. 1.

<sup>2</sup> Verse 114.

<sup>3</sup> Comp. 2 Kings vi. 14—17.

<sup>4</sup> 2 Cor. vi. 16.

<sup>5</sup> Psalm cxxxii. 13, 14.

<sup>6</sup> 1 Peter v. 8.

<sup>7</sup> Rev. xii. 9.

tempting, ensnaring world—and nearer still—a lurking world of sin within, separating us from communion with our God. But in turning habitually and immediately to our strong hold, we can enjoy the confidence—“*Thou art near, O Lord.*” Though “the High and Lofty One, whose name is holy”<sup>1</sup>—though the just and terrible God, yet art thou made nigh to thy people,<sup>2</sup> and they to thee,<sup>3</sup> “by the blood of the Cross.” And thou dost manifest thy presence to them in “the Son of thy love.”

Indeed to the Son himself, the nearness of his Father’s presence was a source of consolation and support, when “*they drew nigh that followed after mischief.*” “*He is near*”—said he—“*which justifieth me; who will contend with me! let us stand together. Who is mine adversary? let him come near to me, Behold the Lord God will help me; who is he that shall condemn me? So they all shall wax old as doth a garment: the moth shall eat them up.*”<sup>4</sup> “*Behold*”—said he to his affrighted disciples, as his hour drew near—“*the hour cometh, yea is now come, that ye shall be scattered every one to his own, and shall leave me alone; and yet I am not alone, because the Father is with me.*”<sup>5</sup> And thus his people in earthly desolation have recourse to the word and promises of their God; and in the recollection of his faithful, ever-present help, “set to their seal,” that “*all his commandments are truth.*” The mischief intended for their souls only serves to prove, that “thou, Lord, wilt bless the righteous; with favour wilt thou compass him as with a shield.”<sup>6</sup>

But may the Lord not only be brought near as it respects our interest in him, but be kept near in com-

<sup>1</sup> Isaiah lvii. 15.<sup>2</sup> Col. i. 20.<sup>3</sup> Eph. ii. 13.<sup>4</sup> Isaiah l. 8, 9.<sup>5</sup> John xvi. 33.<sup>6</sup> Psalm v. 12.

munion with him ! Let our hearts be sacred to him. Let us be most careful to watch against any strangeness with this beloved Friend, and to cultivate a growing cordiality and closeness in our walk with him. In a backsliding state—we must expect to lose the delightful sense of this nearness.<sup>1</sup> In a state of darkness—if we cannot see him near, it is the exercise of faith, to believe that he is near ; and the practical influence of faith will lead us to speak, and pray, and think and praise, as “ seeing him who is invisible.”<sup>2</sup> In a state of enjoyment, let us anticipate the time, when he will be ever near to us.

“ And I heard a great voice out of heaven, saying, Behold the tabernacle of God is with men, and he will dwell with them, and they shall be his people, and God himself shall be with them, and be their God.”<sup>3</sup>

152. *Concerning thy testimonies, I have known of old, that thou hast founded them for ever.*

THE Psalmist's conviction just stated, of the “ truth ” of God's word, was the result of early consideration. He had “ *known it of old.* ” It is indeed expressly revealed in connection with the believer's comfort, and as contrasted with the precarious security of earthly hopes—“ The voice said, Cry. And he said, What shall I cry ? *All flesh is grass, and all the goodliness thereof is as the flower of the field. The grass withereth, the flower fadeth : but the word of our God shall stand for ever.* ”<sup>4</sup>

But let us mark this eternal basis of “ the testimonies of God.” The whole plan of redemption was emphatically “ *founded for ever :* ” the Saviour “ was

<sup>1</sup> Cant. v. 2—6.

<sup>3</sup> Rev. xxi. 3.

<sup>2</sup> Heb. xi. 27.

<sup>4</sup> Isaiah xl. 1—8.

*foreordained before the foundation of the world.*"<sup>1</sup> The people of God were "*chosen in Christ before the world began!*"<sup>2</sup> The great Author "*declares the end from the beginning,*"<sup>3</sup> and thus clears his dispensations from any charge of mutability or contingency. Every event in the church is fixed, permitted, and provided for—not in the passing moment of time, but in the counsels of eternity. When therefore the testimonies set forth God's faithful engagements with his people of old, the recollection that they are "*founded for ever*" gives us a present and unchangeable interest in them. And when we see that they are grounded upon the oath and promise of God—the two "*immutable things, in which it is impossible for God to lie*"<sup>4</sup>—we may truly "*have strong consolation*" in venturing every hope for eternity upon this rock; nor need we be dismayed to see all our earthly dependences—"the world, and the lust, and the fashion of it—passing away" before us.<sup>5</sup> Yet we are most of us strangely attached to this fleeting scene, even when experience and Divine teaching have instructed us in its vanity; and it is not until repeated proofs of this truth have touched us very closely, in the destruction of our dearest consolations, that we take the full comfort of the enduring foundation of God's testimonies, and of the imperishable character of their treasure.

The consideration of this subject is fraught with special support in a dying hour. 'I am on the borders of an unknown world' (may the believer say); but I have "*a hope that maketh not ashamed,*"<sup>6</sup> which at this moment of peril is as "*an anchor of the soul,*

<sup>1</sup> 1 Peter i. 20. Compare Rev. xiii. 8.

<sup>2</sup> Eph. i. 4. 2 Tim. i. 9,      <sup>3</sup> Isaiah xlvi. 9, 10.

<sup>4</sup> Heb. vi. 16—18.

<sup>5</sup> 1 John ii. 17. 1 Cor. vii. 31.

<sup>6</sup> Romans v. 5.

sure and stedfast :” and in the strength of which I do not fear to plunge into eternity. “ I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded, that he is able to keep that which I have committed to him against that day.”<sup>1</sup> I know that he is “ the Lord : he changeth not ; ”<sup>2</sup> his word changes not : his testimonies abide the same : “ *I have known of old, that he has founded them for ever.*” We look for the removing of those “ things that are shaken, as of things that are made, that those things which cannot be shaken may remain.”<sup>3</sup> The scoffer may say—“ If the foundations be destroyed, what can the righteous do ! ”<sup>4</sup> Let God himself give the answer—“ *Lift up your eyes to the heavens, and look upon the earth beneath ; for the heavens shall vanish away like smoke, and the earth shall wax old like a garment, and they that dwell therein shall die in like manner ; but my salvation shall be for ever, and my righteousness shall not be abolished.*”<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 2 Tim. i. 12.

<sup>2</sup> Mal. iii. 6.

<sup>3</sup> Heb. xii. 27.

<sup>4</sup> Psalm xi. 3.

<sup>5</sup> Isaiah li. 6.

## PART XX.

153. *Consider mine affliction and deliver me; for I do not forget thy law.*

THE believer in his severest trouble knows not the aggravation of having no pitying eye or friendly help. This was indeed one of the bitter dregs in the Saviour's "cup of trembling," which had well-nigh overwhelmed him with the distress of unmitigated sorrow -- "Reproach" -- said he in the agony of his soul -- "*hath broken my heart, and I am full of heaviness! I looked for some to take pity, but there was none, and for comforters, but I found none.*"<sup>1</sup> But it was this depth of trial, that combined with every other part of his unknown sufferings to make him "*such an High Priest as became us,*"<sup>2</sup> "*touched with the feeling of our infirmities:*"<sup>3</sup> "*considering our afflictions,*" and "*in that he himself hath suffered being tempted, able to succour them that are tempted,*"<sup>4</sup> Mark the tender sympathy with which he "*considered the affliction*" of his people in Egypt -- "*And the Lord said, I have surely seen the afflictions of my people which are in Egypt, and have heard their cry by reason of their task-masters, for I know their sorrows.*"<sup>5</sup> At a subsequent period of their history, "*his soul was grieved for the misery of Israel*"<sup>6</sup> -- a sweet example of that compassionate interest with which, "*in all his people's afflictions, he is himself afflicted.*"<sup>7</sup> Well may his

<sup>1</sup> Psalm lxi. 20. Comp. xxii. 11.

<sup>2</sup> Heb. vii. 26.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. iv. 15.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. ii. 18.

<sup>5</sup> Exod. iii. 7. also ii. 25.

<sup>6</sup> Judges x. 16.

<sup>7</sup> Isaiah lxiii. 9.

people take encouragement to pray—“*Consider mine affliction.*” “Now therefore let not all the trouble seem little before thee, that hath come upon us.”<sup>1</sup>

But not only doth he show himself tender to “*consider*” us, but mighty to “*deliver.*” “Who is this that cometh from Edom, with dyed garments from Bozrah? This that is glorious in his apparel, travelling in the greatness of his strength? I that speak in righteousness, *mighty to save.*”<sup>2</sup> The consciousness, that “*we do not forget his law,*” furnishes us with a plea to urge before the Lord, that he would not forget to “*consider our affliction and deliver*” us; and is of itself an evidence, that the affliction has not altogether failed of performing its appointed work. A similar plea is urged again and again in this Psalm—“*Save me; for I have sought thy precepts. Let thine hand help me; for I have chosen thy precepts. Seek thy servant; for I do not forget thy commandments.*”<sup>3</sup> Let me then expect in mine affliction the fulfilment of his gracious promise—“*Because he hath set his love upon me, therefore will I deliver him: I will set him on high, because he hath known my name. He shall call upon me and I will answer him; I will be with him in trouble; I will deliver him, and honour him.*”<sup>4</sup> In the midst of my trials let me prepare my hymn of praise for his tender consideration and his faithful deliverance—“*I will be glad and rejoice in thy mercy: for thou hast considered my trouble; thou hast known my soul in adversities, and hast not shut me up in the hand of the enemy; thou hast set my feet in a large room.*”<sup>5</sup> Let me then remember my affliction, only as it may be the means

<sup>1</sup> Neh. ix. 32.

<sup>2</sup> Isaiah lxiii. 1.

<sup>3</sup> Verses 94, 173, 176.

<sup>4</sup> Psalm xci. 14, 15.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid. xxxi. 7, 8.



of increasing my acquaintance with my tender and Almighty friend. Poor and afflicted as I may be, let me be more poor and afflicted still, if I may but have fresh evidence that he “thinketh upon me”<sup>1</sup>—that he “*considers my affliction,*” and in his own gracious time and way will “*deliver me.*”

154. *Plead my cause, and deliver me: quicken me according to thy word.*

OPPRESSED as the Psalmist appeared to be at this moment, he is at no loss where to apply for help. He carries his righteous cause to him, who “stilleth the enemy and the avenger.”<sup>2</sup>—“Plead my cause, O Lord, with them that strive with me: fight against them that fight against me. Take hold of shield and buckler, and stand up for my help. Draw out also the spear, and stop the way against them that persecute me: say unto my soul, I am thy salvation.”<sup>3</sup> Thus does the believer throughout his warfare maintain “the patience of hope,”<sup>4</sup> waiting for the Lord, “until he plead his cause, and execute judgment for him.”<sup>5</sup> He is assured, that if there is an accuser to resist,<sup>6</sup> there is an Advocate to plead,<sup>7</sup> who could testify of his prevailing acceptance in the court of heaven—“Father, I thank thee, that thou hast heard me. And I knew, that thou hearest me alway.”<sup>8</sup> Our Redeemer does indeed “plead our cause” successfully for our “deliverance;” when but for his powerful advocacy we must have stood speechless in the judgment—helpless without any prospect of the restoration of favour or acceptance. Awful indeed

<sup>1</sup> Psalm xl. 17.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. viii. 2.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. xxxv. 1—3.

<sup>4</sup> 1 Thess. i. 3.

<sup>5</sup> Mic. vii. 9.

<sup>6</sup> Zech. iii. 1.

<sup>7</sup> 1 John ii. 1.

<sup>8</sup> John xi. 41, 42.

was the cause which he had to manage. We would neither deny the charge, nor offer compensation for the injury. We could neither “stand in the judgment,” nor flee from the impending wrath. But we had at that moment of infinite peril (and we *still have*) an advocate with the Father.” The voice that was once heard in heaven exactly answers to this petition for deliverance—“*Deliver them from going down to the pit; I have found a ransom.*”<sup>1</sup> This ransom no less than the price of his own “precious blood,”<sup>2</sup> “shed for many for the remission of sins”<sup>3</sup>—a ransom, which has merited and obtained eternal “deliverance”<sup>4</sup> for his people, and which still pleads for the expiation of the daily and hourly guilt, which attaches to their holiest services, and defiles their happiest approaches to their God. When therefore Satan accuses me; yea, when my own heart condemns me, I may look upward to my heavenly Advocate—“*Plead my cause and deliver me.*”<sup>5</sup> “O Lord, I am oppressed; undertake for me. Thou wilt answer, O Lord my God.”<sup>6</sup>

Poor trembling sinner! take courage. “Your Redeemer is mighty—he will thoroughly plead your cause,”<sup>7</sup> and leave no charge unanswered. But you

<sup>1</sup> Job xxxiii. 24.

<sup>2</sup> 1 Peter i. 19.

<sup>3</sup> Matt. xxvi. 28.

<sup>4</sup> Heb. ix. 12.

<sup>5</sup> ‘The word translated “deliver me,” is taken from the office of a redeemer or next of kin amongst the Israelites, to whom it belonged to redeem the inheritance, or ransom the person, of his impoverished or enslaved relative; and also to be his patron and defender against injustice and oppression, and the avenger of his blood, if he was slain.’—Scott.—The use therefore of this word in the original in this verse—naturally pointing the believer’s attention to him, who is indeed near of kin to him, and has combined all the offices of the ancient redeemer in his own beloved Person—at once illustrates and warrants the view that is here given of the passage.

<sup>6</sup> Isaiah xxxviii. 14. Psalm xxxviii. 15. Marg. and P. T.

<sup>7</sup> Jeremiah i. 34.

say—You can take no comfort. It does not speak to you. Yet if not to you, to whom does it speak? Who needs an advocate more than you? He has indeed nothing favourable to plead *of you*, but much, very much *for you*. For he pleads the merit of his own blood “that taketh away the sin of the world”<sup>1</sup>—even that great sin of “unbelief,” of which his Spirit is now “convincing”<sup>2</sup> you; and which you have been made to feel, lament, and resist as the bitterest foe to your peace. And does he not “ever live to make intercession for you?” Why then hesitate to apply the certain and consoling inference, that “he is able to save *to the uttermost*?”<sup>3</sup> Why discouraged by the sight of sin, temptation, backsliding, difficulty and fear, arising before you on every side; when after you have taken the most extended view of the prospect of sorrow, this one word “*uttermost*” goes beyond it?

Yet while we are enabled to exercise faith in our heavenly Advocate, how can we forbear to mourn over our own sluggishness in his service? Every cry therefore of deliverance through the power of his pleading is well accompanied with the supplication “*Quicken me.*” Every moment’s perseverance and support depends upon this Divine supply. Blessed be God for the sure warrant of expectation—“*According to thy word.*” Here we shall receive not only the living principle, but its lively operation; not only the fire to kindle the lamp, but the oil to feed the flame. For he, that is our Advocate to “*plead*” for us, and our Saviour to “*deliver*” us, is also our quickening Head, filled with “the residue of the Spirit” to “revive his work” in the hearts of his

<sup>1</sup> John i. 29.<sup>2</sup> Ibid. xvi. 8, 9.<sup>3</sup> Heb. vii. 25.

people. He “*hath ascended on high, and hath received gifts for men; yea, for the rebellious also, that the Lord God might dwell among them.*”<sup>1</sup> Do we therefore want a heart to pray, to praise, to believe, to love? Let us only look to an ascended Saviour, sending down the life-giving influence from above, as the purchase of his blood, the fruit of his intercession; and our hope will be enlivened, our faith established, and the graces of the Spirit will be abounding to the glory of our God.

155. *Salvation is far from the wicked; for they seek not thy statutes.*

ALL the misery that an immortal soul is capable of enduring throughout eternity is concluded in this sentence—“*Salvation is far from the wicked.*” The full picture of it is drawn by our Lord himself—“*The rich man died, and was buried; and in hell he lifted up his eyes, being in torments, and seeth Abraham afar off, and Lazarus in his bosom.*”<sup>2</sup> As it respects the present enjoyment of “*salvation,*” it is also “*far from the wicked.*” “*There is no peace, saith my God to the wicked.*”<sup>3</sup> Their common employments are “*sin.*”<sup>4</sup> Their “*sacrifice is an abomination.*”<sup>5</sup> Their life is “*without Christ, having no hope, and without God in the world.*”<sup>6</sup> But who can tell the curse of eternity, with this “*salvation far from them?*” To be eternally shut out from God—from heaven!—To be eternally shut in with the enemies of God, and the heirs of hell! Fellow-christians—look from what ye have escaped—what ye were, when “*ye were sometimes afar off*”—

<sup>1</sup> Psalm lxviii. 19.

<sup>2</sup> Luke xvi. 22, 23, 26.

<sup>3</sup> Isa. lvii. 21.

<sup>4</sup> Prov. xxi. 4.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid. xv. 8.

<sup>6</sup> Eph. ii. 12.

what ye would have been now and for ever, had ye not "in Christ Jesus been made nigh by the blood of Christ."<sup>1</sup>

But whence is it that "the wicked" are in this inexpressibly awful condition? Is not "salvation" offered to them? Are they shut out from hope, and sternly refused an interest in the covenant? Oh! no; it is their own doing, or rather their own undoing. That "*Salvation is far from them,*" is, because, "*they are far from God's law.*" It does not fly from them—but they fly from it. Every act is a stride of mind more or less vigorous in departure from God. Nay—such is their contempt for God, that "they will *not even seek his statutes.*" They "desire not the knowledge of his ways." They "say to God—Depart from us."<sup>2</sup> God therefore will say to them—"Depart from me."<sup>3</sup> It is not then so much God that punishes them, as they that punish themselves. Their own sin—the necessity of the case—punishes them. They "will not come to Christ, that they might have life:"<sup>4</sup> "so that they are without excuse"<sup>5</sup>—die they must.

But who are "*the wicked?*" Alas! this is a melancholy question, as involving within its sphere so large a proportion of what passes for amiable, virtuous, and lovely, in the estimation of the world. Not to speak of those, whose character is written upon their foreheads too broadly to mistake them; it includes "all that forget God,"<sup>6</sup> however blameless their moral character, or their external Christian profession. It is determined upon infallible and immutable authority. It is the decree of our eternal Judge—"If any man have not the Spirit of Christ,

<sup>1</sup> Eph. ii. 13.

<sup>2</sup> Job xxi. 14.

<sup>3</sup> Matt. vii. 23; xxv. 41.

<sup>4</sup> John v. 40.

<sup>5</sup> Rom. i. 20.

<sup>6</sup> Psalm ix. 17.

he is none of his ;”<sup>1</sup> and if none of his, then it follows in an unavoidable consequence, that “*salvation is far from him.*” Oh ! could we but persuade such of their awful state—Oh ! could we awake them from their death-like—deadly sleep—slumbering on the borders of eternity ! on the brink of ruin ! But they are impaled in their own self-esteem, or in the favourable comparison drawn between themselves and many around them ; forgetting that the rule, by which they will be judged, is not the world’s standard of moral rectitude, but the statutes of a holy, heart-searching God ; forgetting too, that all may be decency without, while all is corruption within. Let them bring their hearts to the test of an honest and prayerful scrutiny of the statutes of God ; and while they must confess themselves guilty before God, a sense of danger would awaken the hearty cry for salvation,<sup>2</sup> which would not then “*be far from them.*”<sup>3</sup> For “the Lord is nigh unto all them that call upon him, to all that call upon him in truth. He will fulfil the desire of them that fear him ; he will also hear their cry, and *will save them.*”<sup>4</sup>

O thou Almighty Spirit, whose power is alone able to “turn the hearts of the disobedient to the wisdom of the just,”<sup>5</sup> ‘raise up thy power and come among us,’—“rend the heavens and come down,”<sup>6</sup>—rend the hearts of sinners—of the ungodly—the moral—the amiable—the self-righteous. “Fill their faces with shame, that they may seek thy name, O Lord.”<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Rom. viii. 9.

<sup>2</sup> See Psalm lxxxv. 9.

<sup>3</sup> Luke i. 17.

<sup>4</sup> Acts xvi. 30.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid. cxlv. 18, 19.

<sup>6</sup> Isaiah lxiv. 1.

<sup>7</sup> Psalm lxxxiii. 16.

156. *Great are thy tender mercies, O Lord; quicken me according to thy judgments.*

THE Psalmist, when speaking of the wretched condition of "*the wicked*," is naturally led to adore the mercies of the Lord, which had "made him to differ." For indeed to this source alone must we trace the distinction between those who are "quicken'd," and those who "are dead in trespasses and sins." "God who is rich in mercy, for the great love wherewith he loved us, even when we were dead in sins," "hath quicken'd us together with Christ; by grace ye are saved."<sup>1</sup>

And truly "*great*" "*indeed and tender are the Lord's mercies*"—"great" in their extent; "*tender*" in their exercise. "Great" was that first purpose of "mercy," which set us apart for his glory.<sup>2</sup> "Great" was that first display of "mercy" when he looked upon us in his "time of love"—rescued us from Satan, sin, death, and hell, and drew us to himself.<sup>3</sup> "Tender" also is that continued stream of mercy, which follows us through every step of our wilderness journey—which compasses us about, abounds towards us, keeps us stedfast, or restores us when wandering, and will preserve us to the end.

Happy are we if we can join in this sweet acknowledgment—"Great are thy tender mercies, O Lord"—But what poor returns have we made for this infinite love! Surely the petition for quickening grace suits us well. This was the constant burden of David's prayer. For he was not like many professors who arrive at an easy assurance of their interest in the

<sup>1</sup> Ephes. ii. 1, 4, 5.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. i. 4—6.

<sup>3</sup> Ezekiel xvi. 6—8.

gospel, and can maintain this assurance in all the carelessness of an idle and unfruitful life. No; he was a believer of a very high standard; he was desirous, not only of proving his title to the covenant blessings, but of living in their habitual enjoyment. Often as this petition has been brought before us in the course of this Psalm, it is too important ever to be passed over. Let us at this time use it for the purpose of individual self-inquiry. In what respects do I need quickening grace? Are my views of sin, and especially of the sin of my own heart, slight and superficial? Do they fail in producing humility, abasement, tenderness of conscience, circumspection of conduct? If it be so—"Quicken me, O my God!" Does my apprehension of a Saviour's love serve to embitter sin to me? to crucify sin in me, to warm and enliven my heart with love to him, and zeal in his service? If I am convicted of coldness to such a Saviour, and sluggishness in such a service, I need to pray—"O Lord, quicken me!" And how do I find it with regard to prayer itself? Are not my prayers general—unfrequent—wandering? Is not my service too often constrained, a forced duty, rather than a privilege and delight?—"O Lord, quicken me!"

Such, and similar questions, will be helpful to the necessary duty of self-inspection, and will stir up the prayer for quickening grace. The evil of a dead and drooping state must not be lightly thought of; for at such times the difference between the believer and the worldling, or at least between the believer and the formalist, is scarcely visible. O believer, you have great need to carry your complaint again and again unto the Lord—"Quicken me—quicken me—according to thy judgments"—according to those gracious promises, which are the method of thy proceed-



ings, and the rule of thy dispensations of grace. You cannot be too earnest to welcome the breathings of the Spirit, or too cautious, that you resist not his Divine impression by your own indolence. When the Spirit quickens you with his influence, do you quicken him with your supplications—“*Awake, O north wind; and come, thou south; blow upon my garden that the spices thereof may flow out.*”<sup>1</sup> Persuade—entreat—constrain his stay. Enlivened by his energy, how happy, and in your own sphere how useful a member of the Church of Christ you may be found! Our souls will be invigorated—our graces strengthened—and our affections elevated in humble, cheerful, steady dependence upon the Saviour, and in daily renewed devotedness to his service. The more the spiritual life is thus “exercised unto godliness,” the more delightfully shall we realize the active service and everlasting praise, which will constitute the perfection of heavenly enjoyment. “*His servants shall serve him: and they shall see his face; and his name shall be in their foreheads.*”<sup>2</sup>

157. *Many are my persecutors and mine enemies: yet do I not decline from thy testimonies.*

DAVID’S experience is common to all the servants of God. “*Many indeed are their persecutors and their enemies.*” This is a solemn cost. Let those who are setting out in the Christian course count it well. From neglect of our Lord’s rule of Scriptural calculation,<sup>3</sup> many have failed of “enduring to the end.” They seem to begin well; but they stop short, and turn back. They are zealous, but

<sup>1</sup> Cant. iv. 16.

<sup>2</sup> Rev. xxii. 3, 4.

<sup>3</sup> Luke xiv. 28—33.

inconsiderate; warm-hearted, but ignorant of themselves, their work, and their resources. We would say therefore to all beginners, and especially to those of a sanguine temperament—Let your course be commenced with serious consideration, and jealous self-scrutiny. Beware of hasty determinations. But see to it that your resources are drawn—not from your own resolutions, or from the sincerity and ardour of your love—but from the fulness that is treasured up in Jesus for your present distress. Feel every step of your way by the light of the sacred word. If you expect a life of steady and uniform consistency to command the esteem and respect of an ungodly world, you have forgotten both the word and the example of Him whom you profess to follow. (“The servant is not greater than his Lord. If they have persecuted me, they will also persecute you”<sup>1</sup>)—and you will soon be ready to exclaim—“*Many are my persecutors and mine enemies.*” For if their hostility is not always active, it is not quelled or wearied out. The enmity “is not dead but sleepeth.” If however, on the other hand, their unexpected surprisals and inveteracy should daunt you in the conflict, you are again forgetting the word of support and encouragement in the most awful crisis—“*My grace is sufficient for thee; for my strength is made perfect in weakness.*”<sup>2</sup> Thus the word of God will be “the armour of righteousness on the right hand and on the left.”<sup>3</sup> Presumption is cast down, self-confidence is humbled, and the trembling simplicity of dependence upon an Almighty arm is upheld and honoured.

Count then upon the difficulties that beset the

<sup>1</sup> John xv. 20.

<sup>2</sup> 2 Cor. xii. 9.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. vi. 7.

heavenly path. You will never pluck the Rose of Sharon, if you are afraid of being pricked with the thorns which surround it. You will never reach the crown, if you flinch from the cross in the way to it. Oh! think of the honour of bearing this cross. It is conformity to the Son of God. Let the mind be deeply imbued with the remembrance of his daily cross of suffering and reproach; and we shall gladly “go forth without the camp, bearing his reproach.” and even “rejoicing, if we are counted worthy to suffer shame”<sup>1</sup> with him and for him. Indeed what love do we profess to bear him, if we will not take up a cross for him? How can we be his followers without his cross?<sup>2</sup> How can we be Christians, if we are not confessors of Christ before a world that despises his Gospel?

But a steady consistent Christian profession is no matter of course. The crown is not easily won.—“Many are our persecutors and our enemies.” Persecution to the false professor is an occasion of apostasy;<sup>3</sup> to the faithful servant of Christ, it is the trial of his faith,<sup>4</sup> the source of his richest consolations,<sup>5</sup> the guard of his profession,<sup>6</sup> and the strength of his perseverance.<sup>7</sup> It drives him to his God. He casts himself upon his Saviour for immediate refuge and support; and, in the exercise of his confidence, he can say—“Yet do I not decline from thy testimonies.” Thus was the great Apostle—at the time when his “persecutors were many,” and human help even from his friends had failed him, enabled to maintain an unshaken confidence in the service of his God.

<sup>1</sup> Heb. xiii. 13. Acts v. 41.

<sup>2</sup> See Matt. xvi. 24.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. xiii. 20, 21.

<sup>4</sup> 1 Peter i. 6, 7.

<sup>5</sup> Matt. v. 10—12. Acts xiii. 50—52. 1 Peter iv. 12, 16.

<sup>6</sup> Matt. x. 16. Phil. ii. 14—16.

<sup>7</sup> Acts xx. 22—24.

“At my first answer”—he tells us—“no man stood with me, but all men forsook me. Notwithstanding the Lord *stood with me and strengthened me.*”<sup>1</sup> David himself often acknowledged the same principle of perseverance under similar circumstances of trial. “Lord, how are they increased that trouble me? Many are they that rise up against me. Many there be, which say of my soul, There is no help for him in God.—But, *Thou, O Lord, art a shield for me : my glory, and the lifter up of my head. O God the Lord, the strength of my salvation, thou hast covered my head in the day of battle.*”<sup>2</sup>

But have we never taken a devious path in “*declining from the Lord’s testimonies,*” to escape the appointed cross? Do we never shrink from “the voice of him that reproacheth and blasphemeth, by reason of the enemy and the avenger?” Can we always in the integrity of our heart appeal to an Omniscient God—“*All this is come upon us ; yet have we not forgotten thee, neither have we dealt falsely in thy covenant : our heart is not turned back, neither have our steps declined from thy way ; though thou hast sore broken us in the place of dragons, and covered us with the shadow of death?*”<sup>3</sup> Nor is this the foolish confidence of boasting ; but the fulfilment of the covenant promise—“I will put my fear in their hearts, and they shall not depart from me.”<sup>4</sup> So beautifully does the promise of perseverance connect itself with the duty of persevering. And so clearly in this, as in every other way, does “the wrath of man” (“howbeit he meaneth not so, neither doth his heart think so”) praise God!<sup>5</sup> How glorious

<sup>1</sup> 2 Tim. iv. 16, 17.

<sup>2</sup> Psalm iii. 1—3 ; cxi. 7.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. xlv. 16—19.

<sup>4</sup> Jer. xxxii. 40.

<sup>5</sup> Compare Isaiah x. 7, with Psalm lxxvi. 10.

is the display of the power of his grace, in the constancy of his people! like the rocks, in the ocean, immoveable amidst the fury of the waves; like the trees of the forest—"rooted and stablished" by every shaking of the tempest! Must not the world in witnessing the total defeat of their enmity against the Lord's people (or rather its eventual results in their increased prosperity), be constrained to confess to the honour of God—"Surely there is no enchantment against Jacob, neither is there any divination against Israel: according to this time it shall be said of Jacob and of Israel—What hath God wrought!"<sup>1</sup>

158. *I beheld the transgressors, and was grieved ;  
because they kept not thy word.*

WE shall not tire in listening to this repeated expression<sup>2</sup> of the Psalmist's tenderness for the honour of God. No trouble from his *many persecutors and enemies*" came so near his heart as the sight of the dishonour and contempt of God's word. The glory of God was dearer to him than life. Oh! that every recollection of this tried servant of God might deepen the mark of the Lord's peculiar acceptance upon our too cold and indifferent hearts!<sup>3</sup> Our joys indeed and our sorrows are as it were the pulse for the accurate discernment of our spiritual state. A fellowship with the joys of the angels of God over repenting sinners<sup>4</sup> must be accompanied with bitterness of godly sorrow over the hardness and impenitency of those who "*keep not the word of God.*" But even here we need much and earnest prayer in order to obtain a clear and well-digested acquaintance with the real springs and motives

<sup>1</sup> Numb. xxiii. 23.

<sup>2</sup> Comp. Verses 53, 136.

<sup>3</sup> See Ezekiel ix. 4—6.

<sup>4</sup> Luke xv. 10.

of our conduct and profession. Sin is so subtle in its nature and workings, that it insinuates itself into our holiest desires, and often so far interweaves itself into the graces of the Spirit, as greatly to mar their beauty, and obstruct their operations. How often is zeal for the honour of God mingled with the unhallowed fire of our own spirit! <sup>1</sup> True zeal is indeed a precious fruit of the Spirit, whose other name is love—active, self-denying, compassionate love for sinners, ‘*Let me never fancy I have zeal*’—said a Christian of a very high order—‘*till my heart overflows with love to every man living.*’ <sup>2</sup> If then we are really under the influence of Christian zeal and love, we shall lose no opportunity of active exertions on behalf of wretched “*transgressors* ;” and the limits of our zeal will be only the limits of a fallen world. Especially within our own sphere will labour and pains be employed to stem the tide of unrighteousness—“*saying unto the fools—Deal not foolishly—How long, ye simple ones, will ye love simplicity? Turn ye, turn ye, why will ye die?*” <sup>3</sup>

But the fervency of zeal will express itself in something more difficult than personal service. We can often warn transgressors, and labour in their cause, when we are sadly backward in sending up sighs and cries on their behalf; and in presenting these poor lepers by faith to that great and good Physician, whose “*power present to heal*” <sup>4</sup> has been so abundantly manifested. This is indeed zeal of rare attainment through our own unbelief; but it brings its own rich blessing to the soul; because it is the zeal and the mind of the compassionate Jesus; who—though

<sup>1</sup> See Luke ix. 54, 55.

<sup>2</sup> Martyn's Life, p. 192.

<sup>3</sup> Psalm lxxv. 4. Proverbs i. 22. Ezekiel xxxiii. 11.

<sup>4</sup> Luke v. 17.

he looked round on sinners with anger, being grieved for the hardness of their hearts”<sup>1</sup>—did not forget to plead on their behalf—“*Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do.*”<sup>2</sup> It was the zeal and love of him—who so identified his Father’s interest with his own, that he endured the reproaches cast upon him in his bosom.<sup>3</sup> And should not the members feel, when the Head is wounded? Should not we consider every dishonour done to Jesus as a shaft piercing our own breast? Can we bear to “*behold*” all around us united in a conspiracy against the honour, and—if it were possible—against the life, of our dearest friend and benefactor, and not be painfully “*grieved?*”<sup>4</sup> Yet genuine “*grief*” must begin with our own hearts—“*all of us mourning, every one for his iniquity.*”<sup>5</sup> The wickedness of others will stir up the conviction within our own consciences—“*I do remember my faults this day.*”<sup>5</sup> And when once we begin the enumeration, where shall we end? “*Who can understand his errors? Cleanse thou me from secret faults!*” “*Enter not into judgment with thy servant, O Lord.*”<sup>7</sup>

159. *Consider how I love thy precepts: quicken me, O Lord, according to thy loving-kindness.*

“*LOVE for the precepts*”—such as delineated throughout this Psalm—is a distinguishing character-

<sup>1</sup> Mark iii. 5.

<sup>2</sup> Luke xxiii, 34.

<sup>3</sup> Psalm lxix. 9, 20, with Rom. xv. 3.

<sup>4</sup> Celerinus in Cyprian’s Epistles, acquaints a friend with his great grief for the apostacy of a woman through fear of persecution; which afflicted him so much, that at the feast of Easter (the Queen of feasts in the primitive church) he wept night and day, and resolved never to know a moment’s delight, till through the mercy of God she should be recovered.

<sup>5</sup> Ezekiel vii. 16.

<sup>6</sup> Genesis xli. 9.

<sup>7</sup> Psalm xix. 12; cxliii. 2.

istic of a child of God. "*The transgressors*" neither "*love the precepts*" nor desire "*quickenings*" grace to keep them. Not that they are "*grievous*"<sup>1</sup> in themselves—but only too strict—too humbling for the unrenewed, proud, worldly heart.<sup>2</sup> Love therefore to them—not being the growth of the natural man—must be "*a plant which our heavenly Father hath planted*"—a witness of the spirit of adoption, and an encouragement to approach to God with filial confidence. And how encouraging to the timid Christian is the recollection of the Lord's readiness to "*consider how he loves his precepts!*" Thus did he "*consider*" Abraham—"I know Abraham, that he will command his children and his household after him, and they shall keep the way of the Lord, that the Lord may bring upon Abraham that which he hath spoken of him."<sup>3</sup> Thus also did he challenge "*the accuser of the brethren,*" respecting his servant Job—"Hast thou considered my servant Job, that there is none like him in the earth, a perfect and upright man, one that feareth God and escheweth evil?"<sup>4</sup>

But while believers may enjoy the full confidence of the Lord's *consideration* of them as "*loving his precepts*"—the consciousness of the imperfection and scanty measure of their love will always prevent them from urging it as the ground of their acceptance. Christian! you know not—or at least you allow not the proud boast—"God, I thank thee, that I am not as other men are."<sup>5</sup> No rather—your constant cry to the end is—"Quicken me"—Your plea is not merit—but merit, "*according to thy loving kindness.*" You know you do not deserve to be helped, *because you "love the precepts:"* but you desire and trust to

<sup>1</sup> 1 John v. 3.      <sup>2</sup> Comp. Jer. vi. 10.      <sup>3</sup> Gen. xviii. 19.

<sup>4</sup> Job i. 8.

<sup>5</sup> Luke xviii. 11.



be helped, *because of the "free loving-kindness" of your God.* And what must be the *kindness—the loving-kindness* of a God of infinite love! Only do not sit still, and wait for the breezes of his love. Rather call to the "north wind to awake, and to the south wind to blow,"<sup>1</sup> to spread your sails, and urge you on. You can say indeed, that God—his word, his works, his perfections, his holiness—Jesus—his pity, his love, his grace—is their delight, their chief delight; yet how infinitely is it below the scriptural standard of privilege, attainment, and expectation!

Under the painful influence of straitened desires and heartless affections, how refreshing is it to mark the springs of life flowing from "*the loving-kindness of the Lord!*" Remember to "*be filled*"—is the promise.<sup>2</sup> We have life from thee; but blessed Jesus!—give it us "*more abundantly*"<sup>3</sup>—as much as these houses of clay—as much as these earthen vessels can contain. Our taste of thy love, and our knowledge of its unbounded fulness—encourages our plea to ask thee still for more. "*Quicken us according to thy loving-kindness.*" Often as the Psalmist had repeated his prayer for quickening grace,<sup>4</sup> it was not a "*vain repetition,*"<sup>5</sup> or an empty sound. Each time was it enlivened with abundant faith, intense feeling of his necessity, and the vehemency of most ardent affection; and if the consciousness of the faintness of our strength and the coldness of our affections should lead us to offer it an hundred times a day in this spirit, it would never fail of acceptance.

<sup>1</sup> Can. iv. 16.

<sup>2</sup> Matt. v. 6.

<sup>3</sup> John x. 10.

<sup>4</sup> Nine times is this petition urged, verses 25, 37, 40, 88, 107, 149, 154, 156, 159.

<sup>5</sup> Compare Matthew vi, 7.

160. *Thy word is true from the beginning; and every one of thy righteous judgments endureth for ever.*

THE “*loving kindness and the truth of God*” were two heavenly notes on which “the sweet Psalmist of Israel” loved to dwell;<sup>1</sup> his “*loving-kindness*” in giving, and his “*truth*” in fulfilling—his gracious promises. Indeed the displays of his truth—whether to his Church collectively or to his people individually—have always been every way worthy of himself. Often has his word seemed on the eve of being falsified, clearly with the design of a brighter and more striking display of its faithfulness. The very night previous to the close of the four hundred and thirty years, Israel was, to all human appearances, as far from deliverance as at any former period. But “the vision was for an appointed time:”<sup>2</sup> nothing could hasten, nothing could delay it; for “*it came to pass at the end of the four hundred and thirty years, even the self-same day it came to pass, that all the hosts of the Lord went out from the land of Egypt.*”<sup>3</sup> At a subsequent period of their history, the family of David appeared upon the point of extinction, and as if the promise of God would fall to the ground: but to exhibit “*the word of God*<sup>4</sup> *as true from the beginning,*” a providential, and almost a miraculous, interference was manifested. When Athaliah destroyed

<sup>1</sup> See his character described—“*Good and upright is the Lord,*” Psalm xxv. 8—and mark these perfections pleaded in their combined connection with his purposes of grace. “*Thou wilt perform the truth to Jacob, and the mercy to Abraham*”—“*mercy*” in the original grant—*truth* in the subsequent ratification and performance. Mic. vii. 20. Compare Luke i. 72, 73.

<sup>2</sup> Hab. ii. 3.

<sup>3</sup> Exodus xii. 41.

<sup>4</sup> Compare 2 Sam. vii. 16.

all the seed-royal of the house of Judah, Joash was stolen away, put under a nurse, hid from Athaliah in the house of the Lord six years, and in God's appointed time brought forth to the people, *as the fulfilment of the express promise of God*—"Behold the king's son shall reign, as the Lord hath said of the sons of David."<sup>1</sup> "Whoso is wise, and will observe these things, even they shall understand the loving-kindness of the Lord."<sup>2</sup>

And thus is it in the experience of his own people. Not one of them will be found, who, though tempted in seasons of despondency to "charge God foolishly,"<sup>3</sup> has not afterwards, in some unexpected deliverance, been led to set to his seal—"Thy word is true from the beginning." The Lord shall judge his people, and repent himself for his servants, *when he seeth that their power is gone, and there is none shut up or left.*<sup>4</sup> And how do these recollections put to shame the suggestions of unbelief, and strengthen our confidence in the prospect—or even in the present endurance of " manifold temptations."

Many however feel it hard to acknowledge the truth of God's word. They have been used to indulge the pride of their own reasonings, and they scarcely know how to read the book of God without cavilling. If they believe while it is in their hands, their confidence continually wavers, and they are not ready or prepared to give a reason of their faith. Satan has doubtless much power to hinder the establishment of their faith. Let them not venture into conflict with him with armour that they have not proved. Let them pray for a teachable simplicity of faith, by which they may

<sup>1</sup> 2 Chron. xxii. 10—12; xxiii. 3.

<sup>2</sup> Psalm cvii. 43.

<sup>3</sup> Job i. 22.

<sup>4</sup> Deut. xxxii. 36. Compare 2 Kings xiv. 26, 27.

receive the Divine testimony—not asking—“*What thinkest thou?*”—but “*How readest thou?*” In this spirit—the further they advance—the clearer will be their light and the more assured their faith, and if at any time they should be again “tossed with the tempest, they will look to him, who stilleth the storm, and there shall be “*a great calm.*”<sup>1</sup> Confidence simply built upon the word of God will endure the storm of earth and hell.

Yet after all, we may have an outward conviction of the truth of the word, sufficient to confute the infidel or the sceptic; and be utterly ignorant of the experimental comfort of its truth. But to find, that “it is all true” (as the woman of Samaria found of the doctrine of Christ<sup>2</sup>)—because it answers to our convictions, our wants, and our feelings—to know that the promises are true, because they have been fulfilled in us—this is tasting, feeling, handling—this is indeed blessedness—this makes the word unspeakably precious to us—“a treasure to be desired.”<sup>3</sup> To find by our own experience of the comfort of the gospel, that “we have not followed cunningly-devised fables;” but that it is “a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners”<sup>4</sup>—this indeed is “life from the dead.” Oh! how should we seek to attain this experimental perception of the truth of God’s word! The Israelites were not satisfied with inquiring respecting the manna—“What is this?”<sup>5</sup>—or with discovering that it had descended from heaven; but they gathered it each for himself, and fed upon it as their daily bread. Nor will it be of any avail to us to prove beyond contradiction, and to acknowledge

<sup>1</sup> Mark iv. 39.

<sup>2</sup> John iv. 29.

<sup>3</sup> Prov. xxi. 20.

<sup>4</sup> 1 Tim. i. 15.

<sup>5</sup> Exodus xvi. 15, margin.

with the fullest assurance, the truth of God's word, unless we thus embrace it, and live upon it as our heavenly portion. It is faith alone that can give this spiritual apprehension—" *He that believeth hath the witness in himself.*"<sup>1</sup>—But if the word be the truth of God "*from the beginning,*" it must be eternal truth in its character and its results—like its great Author, in every particular, "*enduring for ever,*"—" *For ever, O Lord, thy word is settled in heaven. Thy faithfulness is unto all generations.*"<sup>2</sup>

Lord! give unto us that "precious faith," by which the acknowledgment of the "truth of thy word from the beginning," and its "endurance for ever," may become the spring of continual life and consolation to our souls.

<sup>1</sup> 1 John v. 10.

<sup>2</sup> Verses 89, 90.

## PART XXI.

161. *Princes have persecuted me without a cause; but my heart standeth in awe of thy word.*

SUCH was David's unjust treatment from the hands of Saul<sup>1</sup>—persecuted only from envy at his superior excellence<sup>2</sup>—provoked by repeated and unmerited aggravations, and restrained from open and unlawful violence only by his "*heart standing in awe of God's word!*" "The Lord forbid," said he on one of these occasions, "that I should do this thing unto my master, *the Lord's anointed*, to stretch forth my hand against him, *seeing he is the anointed of the Lord.*"<sup>3</sup> This godly fear has always marked the people of God. Witness Joseph<sup>4</sup>—Moses<sup>5</sup>—Nehemiah,<sup>6</sup> and the Jews<sup>7</sup>—and the three Babylonish captives.<sup>8</sup> Josiah also obtained a special mark of acceptance.<sup>9</sup> "The man *that trembleth at God's word*," whether he be found on the throne or on the dunghill—is the man, to whom the Lord "will look."<sup>10</sup> And certainly under such circumstances as David's—where the wrath of princes and the wrath of God are weighed against each other—who can doubt, but that it is better to incur the persecution of men by a decided adherence to the word of God, than the wrath of God, by declining from it?

<sup>1</sup> Verse 23.

<sup>2</sup> 1 Sam. xviii. 8, 28, 29. Comp. Dan. vi. 4, 5. Prov. xxvii. 4.

<sup>3</sup> 1 Sam. xxiv. 6.

<sup>4</sup> Gen. xxxix. 9.

<sup>5</sup> Heb. xi. 27.

<sup>6</sup> Neh. v. 15.

<sup>7</sup> Ezra ix. 4; x. 3.

<sup>8</sup> Dan. iii. 16—18.

<sup>9</sup> 2 Chron. xxxiv. 26, 27.

<sup>10</sup> Isaiah lxvi. 2.

Our Saviour, "knowing what was in man," had clearly warned his disciples against these difficulties, and had armed them for the trial. "When they bring you into the synagogues, and unto magistrates and powers, take ye no thought how or what thing ye shall answer, or what ye shall say. For the Holy Ghost shall teach you in the same hour what ye ought to say."<sup>1</sup> The trial at the first onset proved too hard for them: Peter's "*heart stood in awe*" of the "persecuting princes," and in a moment of temptation he disowned his master;<sup>2</sup> but when "the Spirit of power,"<sup>3</sup> was poured from on high, such was the "*holy awe*" in which himself and his companions "*stood of God's word*," that they declared in the face of the whole council—"Whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you more than unto God, judge ye. We ought to obey God rather than men."<sup>4</sup> 'I fear God'—Colonel Gardiner used to say—'and I have none else to fear.' Indeed the spirit of adoption—the Christian's distinguishing character and privilege—will never fail to produce an awe of God—a dread of sinning against the tenderest Father, of grieving the dearest Friend. And this awe of God will naturally extend to his word; so that we shall be more tenderly afraid of disregarding its dictates, than the most faithful subject of breaking the law of his beloved Sovereign. There is nothing slavish, nothing legal, in this fear. It is perfectly consistent with the freedom, and invariably productive of the holiness of the Gospel. It is the very soul of religion; the best preservative of our joys and privileges and the best evidence of their scriptural character. We shall find with David this principle

<sup>1</sup> Luke xii. 11, 12.

<sup>2</sup> Matt. xxvi. 69—75.

<sup>3</sup> 2 Tim. i. 7.

<sup>4</sup> Acts iv. 19; v. 29.

of special service in times of persecution—to make us proof alike against the richest allurements, or the most powerful reproach of men, to “go beyond the word of the Lord to do less or more.”<sup>1</sup>

But what must be the state of that heart, when the word of the great God—the Creator and Judge of the earth—fails to command reverence! Were the sinner to hear a voice from heaven, addressed distinctly to himself, we can hardly conceive of obstinacy or infatuation bold enough to reject it; yet “we have a more sure word, whereunto we do well that we take heed,”<sup>2</sup> so as to receive it with silent awe, to bow before it with the most unlimited subjection, and to yield yourselves entirely to its holy influence. Let us then cherish an “*awe of his word* ;” and beware of taking it up as a common book, of “receiving it as the word of man,” and not, “as it is in truth, the word of God.”<sup>3</sup> If it does not stand infinitely higher in our estimation than all—even the best—books of man, we have no just perception of its value, nor can we expect any communication of its treasures to our hearts. Let us remember the holiness of God stamped upon its every sentence.<sup>4</sup> And let us cultivate the spirit of Cornelius and his company in our regard

<sup>1</sup> Numb. xxii. 18.

<sup>2</sup> 2 Pet. i. 19.

<sup>3</sup> 1 Thess. ii. 13.

<sup>4</sup> The Jews' frontispiece to their great Bible is Jacob's expression of fear and astonishment upon his vision of God at Bethel—“How dreadful is this place! This is none other but the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven!” ‘So ought we,’—as Dr. Owen remarks upon this—‘to look upon the word with a holy awe and reverence of the presence of God in it.’

‘I would advise you all, that come to the reading or hearing of this book, which is the word of God, the most precious jewel, and most holy relict that remaineth upon earth, that ye bring with you the fear of God, and that ye do it with all due reverence, and use your knowledge thereof, not to vain glory of frivolous disputation, but to the honour of God, increase of virtue, and edification both of yourselves and others.’ Cranmer's Judgment of Scripture, p. 20.



for its important message—"Now therefore are we all here present before God, to hear all things that are commanded thee of God."<sup>1</sup>

162. *I rejoice at thy word, as one that findeth great spoil.*

THE "awe" in which we should "*stand of God's word*," so far from hindering our enjoyment of it, is as we have just hinted, the most suitable preparation for its most delightful enjoyment. In receiving every word of it as the condescending message from him, before whom angels veil their faces, we shall be led to "*rejoice at it, as those that find great spoil.*" Often had David found "*great spoil*" as the fruit of his victories;<sup>2</sup> but greater joy had he never found in his richest spoil, than he had now discovered in the word of God. By this figure the joy of the world at the advent of Christ is illustrated—"They joy before thee—as men rejoice when they divide the spoil."<sup>3</sup> The expression therefore was evidently intended to convey no common degree of delight. If then the saints of old from their scanty portion of the word could so largely enrich their souls, can we, who are favoured with the entire revelation of God forbear to acknowledge—"the lines are fallen unto us in pleasant places, yea, we have a goodly heritage?"<sup>4</sup> This expressive image may remind us of the inward conflict to be endured in acquiring the spoils of this precious

<sup>1</sup> Acts x. 33. On this particular a hint from a heathen may not be unworthy of our remark. "Ehud said to Eglon, I have a message from God unto thee. And he arose out of his seat." Judges iii. 20.

<sup>2</sup> At Ziglag—1 Sam. xxx. 19, 26—31. From the children of Ammon, 2 Sam. xii. 30.

<sup>3</sup> Isaiah ix. 3.

<sup>4</sup> Psalm xvi. 6.

word. It is so contrary to our natural taste and temper, that habitual self-denial and struggle with the indisposition of the heart can alone enable us to "*find the spoil.*" But what "*great spoil*" is divided as the fruit of the conflict! How rich and abundant is the recompence of the "good soldier of Jesus Christ," who is determined through the power of the Spirit to "endure hardness," until he overcome the reluctance of his heart to this spiritual duty! He shall "*rejoice*" in "*finding great spoil.*" Sometimes—as the spoils with which the lepers enriched themselves in the Syrian camp<sup>1</sup>—it may be found unexpectedly. Sometimes we see the riches and treasures contained in a passage or doctrine, long before we can make it our own. And often when we gird ourselves to the conflict with indolence, and wanderings, under the weakness of our spiritual perceptions and the power of unbelief; many a prayer, and many a sigh is sent up for Divine aid, before we are crowned with victory, and are enabled, as the fruit of our conquest, joyfully to appropriate the word to our present need and distress.

It is evident, however, that from a cursory, superficial reading of the word of God, no such fruit can be anticipated. When therefore the flesh or the world have deadened our delight in the word of God, and taken from us this "*great spoil,*" should not our sorrow be as great in our loss, as was our former joy in our triumph? Why do we not regain our spoils? Because we do not feel their loss. O, then, since there are such treasures found and enjoyed in this field of conflict, let us not lose our interest in them by the indulgence of presumption, heartlessness, or despond-

<sup>1</sup> 2 Kings vii. 8.

ency. Before we attempt to read, let us put up an earnest prayer, under the sense of utter helplessness to perform one spiritual act, for the powerful help and Almighty teaching of the Spirit of God. Then we shall persevere with unconquerable and unwearied vigour, and not fail to share in the blessed fruits of victory—views of a Saviour's dying love—an interest in the precious blessings of the cross—"great spoil"—"unsearchable riches."<sup>1</sup>

163. *I hate and abhor lying ; but thy law do I love.*

WE can neither "*stand in awe of God's word,*" nor "*rejoice at it,*" unless we abhor all the contrary ways of our own hearts and of the world. And here lies the spiritual conflict. For so opposed are our natural affections to the character and will of God, that we love what God hates, and we hate what God loves. The new principle and bias, however, which is given to the heart, as directly falls in with the dictates of God's law, as it had before acted in resistance to it. "*Lying*" is now "*hated and abhorred*" as contrary to "*a God of truth ;*" and the "*law*" is now "*loved*" as the reflection of his image, and the manifestation of his will. David had before prayed to have "*lying ways removed from him,*" and a love for the law of God imparted.<sup>2</sup> He here shews that these ways had been removed from him by his utter detestation of them, and that a renewed inclination to the law had been given to him.

To have *avoided* "*lying*" and to have *practised the law* might have been sufficient for the regulation of his outward conduct. But *his* was the religion of the

<sup>1</sup> Eph. iii. 8.

<sup>2</sup> See Verse 29.

heart—not meant only to controul his actions; but to renew his habits, motions, tempers, and taste. It was not therefore enough for him to *refrain* from lying, or even to manifest a *disinclination to it*—he must “*hate and abhor*”<sup>1</sup> it. Nor was *external conformity*—or even a *general interest* in the law his standard—he must “*love*” and *delight in it*. If sin was counted common—fashionable—venial—profitable or pleasant; if reproach and contempt were cast upon the law of God—this stopped him not. Every sin—if it was only a hair’s breadth deviation from the rule—was in his eyes hateful, defiling, damning. He would “*resist unto blood*, striving against it.”<sup>2</sup> Every act, desire, and habit of conformity—with whatever shame it might be attended, was his joy and delight. Such—Christian—should be our standard. Lord! humble us in the daily sense of deviation and defect. Vouchsafe to us larger desires, advancing conformity to thy perfect rule.

Well had it been for Eve and for her children, had she turned from the tempter’s lie with the determination that is here exhibited.<sup>3</sup> But—“*Ye shall not surely die*”—has from that fatal moment been a most effectual instrument in captivating unwary souls into his snare. So plausible is it in itself, so agreeable to the desires and inclinations of the natural heart; that, it is readily cherished, even where the wretched victims are assured in their first contact with the temptation, that its “*deceit is falsehood.*” But they do not “*hate*

<sup>1</sup> Under this “*hated and abhorred lying*” he intended to include—not only those more or less direct deviations from truth, of which he had himself been guilty—Compare 1 Sam. xxi. 2, with Abimelech—twice with Achish, 1 Sam. xxi. 13; xxvii. 10. but, as we have before had occasion to remark, whatever should be found in any shape, or form, or degree, inconsistent with the truth of God. Compare on verse 29.

<sup>2</sup> Heb. xii. 4.

<sup>3</sup> Gen. iii. 4—6.

*and abhor it;*” they do not flee from it, as a concern for the honour of God and their own safety would lead them; and therefore, as the fruit of their delusion, and the punishment of their unfaithfulness, they are eventually “given up to believe it.”<sup>1</sup> Oh! if we are ever tempted by the flattery and allurements of the world, let us only mark the opposition of their standard, taste, maxims, and pursuits to the truth of God, and we shall probably turn away with hatred and abhorrence.

Those who are “made overseers of the purchased flock”<sup>2</sup> of Christ—yea, all “who earnestly contend for the faith, which was once delivered unto the saints”<sup>3</sup>—will anxiously watch any deterioration of doctrine or principle—any deviation from the simplicity of the gospel, and brand it as a lie. “I have not written unto you”—said the venerable Apostle—*because ye know not the truth, but because ye know it, and that no lie is of the truth.* “Who is a liar but he that denieth that Jesus is the Christ?”<sup>4</sup> And the licentious abuse of the doctrines of grace will be instantly abhorred by the Christian’s heart as the suggestion of the Father of lies?—“*What shall we say then? Shall we continue in sin, that grace may abound? God forbid!*”<sup>5</sup>

Believer! would you have your hatred and abhorrence of every kind of lying yet further deepened? Would you summon every passion of the soul—“indignation, vehement desire, zeal, revenge”<sup>6</sup>—against it? Then learn to “*abhor*” it, not only as *your* enemy, but as God’s.<sup>7</sup> Pray that the arrow of conviction may be dipped in the blood of Christ; and however deep and painful be the wound, it cannot be

<sup>1</sup> 2 Thess. ii. 11.

<sup>2</sup> Acts xx. 28.

<sup>3</sup> Jude 3.

<sup>4</sup> 1 John ii. 21, 22.

<sup>5</sup> Rom. vi. 1, 2.

<sup>6</sup> 2 Cor. vii. 11.

<sup>7</sup> Compare Psalm cxxxix. 21, 22.

mortal. Mortal indeed it will be to the sin, but healing to the soul. Pray that your sorrow for sin may be soothed by a sense of reconciliation; for never will your hatred of it be so perfect, as when you feel yourself sheltered from its everlasting curse.<sup>1</sup> To lie before your Saviour as one of his redeemed people, and to wash his feet with your tears of contrition, will be your highest and happiest privilege on this side heaven. In this spirit and daily posture you will most clearly manifest the inseparable connexion of a hatred of lying vanities and lying ways with a love for the law of God.

164. *Seven times a-day do I praise thee, because of thy righteous judgments.*

THE man of God had just spoken of his fear, joy, hatred and love. He now speaks of the expression of his love in praise. And indeed it is the mixture of praise with prayer in this psalm, that makes it so complete an exhibition of Christian experience. Early and late, and habitually throughout the day have we seen this man of God “*give himself to prayer.*”<sup>2</sup> And here it appears that his “*spirit of supplication,*” in strict conformity with the Apostolical rule, was invariably mingled “*with thanksgiving.*”<sup>3</sup>—“*Seven times*<sup>4</sup> *a day do I praise thee.*” If, in the spirit of love we feel it “*good for us to draw near to God,*”<sup>5</sup> it will be as needless to define the frequency of our praises, as to prescribe a limitation to our visits to a beloved friend, to whom our obligations were daily

<sup>1</sup> Compare Ezekiel xvi. 63; xxxvi. 31; xx. 43.

<sup>2</sup> See on Verses 147, 148.

<sup>3</sup> Compare Phil. iv. 6.

<sup>4</sup> Seven times—that is—continually. Proverbs xxiv. 16.

<sup>5</sup> Psalm lxxiii. 28.

increasing. Love will answer every scruple, and banish all apprehensions of offence, on whichever side of the boundary we might happen to move. Young Christians indeed may sometimes unwarily bring themselves into "bondage," in constraining their consciences to set times for duty, the frequency of which may entrench either upon the circumstances of the outward man, or the weakness of the inward man. Though our rule of service is not to be measured by our indolence, yet it must be accommodated to those daily engagements of our individual calling, which, when "*done as to the Lord,*"<sup>1</sup> constitute as real and necessary a part of our religion, as the more spiritual sacrifices of prayer and praise. If any particular time (beyond the Sabbath employment, and "the morning and evening sacrifice") is observed, *because it is the time—however wearied our spirits may be, or however the occasion may interfere with immediate duty; we have forgotten the weighty instruction of one well qualified to speak—“Bodily exercise profiteth little;”*<sup>2</sup> and we must "go and learn what that meaneth—I will have mercy and not sacrifice."<sup>3</sup> It will however be usually found, that growth in grace will bring with it an habitual relish for spiritual intercourse with God, and will enable the young Christian to bring the spirit of his intercourse into the general mould of his Christian profession: and thus will each duty of the day find its proper place. As his views become more solid and settled, his services will become more free, and his obedience more evangelical.

But the formalist—considering "seven times a-day," to be an infringement of the sacred canon—"Be not righteous overmuch"<sup>4</sup>—pays his customary service

<sup>1</sup> Col. iii. 23. Ephesians vi. 7.

<sup>2</sup> 1 Tim. iv. 8.

<sup>3</sup> Hosea vi. 6, with Matt. ix. 13; xii. 7.

<sup>4</sup> Eccles. vii. 16.

twice a-day. He says his prayers, and he says his praises too, and his conscience slumbers again. And alas! there are times of slumber with the Christian, when he little differs from him. Oh! let us be alarmed at every symptom of such a state, and “find no rest to our spirit,” until we have regained some measure of this frame of hearty and overflowing praise. If there be a heavenly nature, there must be a heavenly work. Tongue and heart should be set on fire by love. Thus we will go to our work—whatever it may be—and sing at it.

But the Christian sometimes feels that he has no heart, and he almost fears no right to praise. He has no sensible token of love to call him forth: and therefore he suffers his harp to “hang upon the willows;” nor does he care to take it down, even to “sing one of the Lord’s songs in this strange land.”<sup>1</sup> Let him remember, that the service of praise is the most successful means of resistance to the despondency of unbelief. Many have found with Bunyan—‘When I believe and sing, my doubting ceases.’ Often has the act or even the attempt to praise proved a quickening ordinance to overcome the complaint of dulness in prayer. Endeavour, therefore, to bring to mind some of your spiritual or even temporal mercies. Or if recollection fails you, open your Bible; turn to some subject of praise, such as the song of the Angels at the birth of our Saviour,<sup>2</sup> or the song of the Redeemed to the honour of the Lamb.<sup>3</sup> Have you no part or interest in it? Do you not need the Saviour? Can you be happy without him? Then inquire, and feel, and try, whether you cannot give “thanks unto God for his

<sup>1</sup> Psalm cxxxvii. 2, 4.

<sup>2</sup> Luke ii. 13, 14.

<sup>3</sup> Rev. v. 12.



unspeakable gift.”<sup>1</sup> Peradventure your notes may rise into praise, and in the excitement of praise, prayer will again mingle itself with its wonted enjoyment. It is no less your folly than your sin to drench your spirits in continual depression, which unfits you for the exercise of every Christian duty and privilege. If we need assistance for this blessed work, how fully do the Liturgical services of our Church provide matter to sustain the elevation of the soul heavenwards! Language better adapted for strengthening the weak endeavour of the aspiring soul will not readily be found; consecrated as we may almost consider it to be, in the remembrance of its acceptable use by a throng of the Lord’s favoured people during successive generations, now united to the general assembly above, and worshipping with everlasting acceptance “before the throne of God and the Lamb.”

The Lord’s “*righteous judgments,*” or his decrees and declarations respecting his Church, were the main subject of the Psalmist’s praise. They occupied his “midnight,” as well as his daily song;<sup>2</sup> and often since have they called forth the expression of adoring thankfulness in the Church of God—“*O Lord, thou art my God*—said the enraptured prophet in the name of the church—“*I will exalt thee, I will praise thy name; for thou hast done wonderful things; thy counsels of old are faithfulness and truth.*”<sup>3</sup> Inscrutable indeed they may sometimes appear; and opposed to our best prospects of happiness; yet the language of faith in the darkest hour will be—“We know that all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called according to his

<sup>1</sup> 2 Cor. ix. 15.

<sup>2</sup> Verse 62.

<sup>3</sup> Isa. xxv. 1.

purpose.”<sup>1</sup> But “neither seven times a-day,” nor “seventy times seven,” will satisfy us in heaven. Then our song—even “the song of Moses and the Lamb”—will still be—the Lord’s “righteous judgments,”<sup>2</sup> and for this ever “new song” the harps of God will never be unstrung, and never out of tune, throughout an eternity of praise.<sup>3</sup> But a moment, and we shall be engaged in this heavenly employ—no reluctance of the spirit—no weariness of the flesh. Every moment is hastening on this near—this sweet—this overwhelmingly glorious—prospect. Blessed be God!

165. *Great peace have they which love thy law, and nothing shall offend them.*

EVERY feature of the covenant of grace bears some resemblance to the nature of the covenant, full of grace, peace, and love. Two of the agents in the covenant are fitly represented by the lamb and the dove—emblems of peace. The tendency of its principles “is first pure, then peaceable.”<sup>4</sup> The end of it will be peace—universal peace: “They shall not hurt or destroy in all my holy mountain.”<sup>5</sup> The present enjoyment of it is peace—“great peace”—the heritage of those, “which love the law of God.”

*Christian!* Have not you discovered the connexion of peace with love for the whole revealed will of God? Looking at it as *the law of truth*—was not its disturbance of your peace of self-satisfaction and self-delusion the first step to the attainment of solid peace? You learned to see yourself as God sees you. Every fresh view humbled you more than ever. Your

<sup>1</sup> Rom. viii. 29.

<sup>2</sup> Rev. xv. 3, 4.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. iv. 8.

<sup>4</sup> James iii. 17.

<sup>5</sup> Isaiah xi. 6—9. Compare ii. 4.

dissatisfaction exercised you in an anxious and diligent search for true peace. And then, looking at it again as "*the law of faith*" here is your ground of peace laid open—Your way to God is clear—your acceptance free—your confidence assured—your communion heavenly. "Being justified by faith, you have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ;" yea—you are "*filled with peace, all peace in believing*"<sup>1</sup> And have not you equal reason to "*love this law as a law of obedience?*" Here you have your question answered—"Lord! what wilt thou have me to do?"<sup>2</sup> Let "*this word dwell in you richly in all wisdom;*" and it will be your daily directory of life and conduct. You will have a taste to "*delight in it after the inner man.*"<sup>3</sup> Walking in the light of it, you will go on to the full "*enjoyment of peace,*"—"Taking"—cheerfully your Saviour's "*yoke upon you, and learning of him, you will*" ever "*find rest unto your soul.*" "*All his paths are peace.*"<sup>4</sup>

*Professor!* need you be told what you lose by your indulged indifference to the law of God? Does not your own conscience tell you, that you are a stranger to this peace—this "*great peace?*" A secret root of idolatry cankers the principles of peace. Notions will not bring it to you. Nothing but the vital spirit of godliness—the "*love for God's law*" "*the truth received in the love of it*"—will realize the blessing.

*Young Christian!* be not disheartened, though your "*love to the law*" be so weak, interrupted, clouded, that sometimes you are led to fear, that you have no love at all. Do you not mourn over the coldness of your love? do you not desire to love? Seek

<sup>1</sup> Rom. v. 1, 10, 11; xv. 13.

<sup>2</sup> Acts ix. 6.

<sup>3</sup> Rom. vii. 22.

<sup>4</sup> Matt. xi. 29. Prov. iii. 17.

to know more of the constraining influence of the love of Christ. If you complain now that your chariot wheels, like those of the Egyptians, drive heavily ; you will then move, like the chariots in the prophet's vision, " upon wheels and upon wings." <sup>1</sup> At least you are on the way to peace, if not in the actual enjoyment of it : it cannot be far off. A sense of reconciliation with God will soon visit you, <sup>2</sup> issuing in a quiet acquiescence of soul under his wise and gracious dispensations ? <sup>3</sup> " The Lord is your shepherd ; " and, dwelling near the shepherd's tent, " you shall not want." <sup>4</sup> Nothing comes to you without his appointment ; and whatever he takes away was only what he had first given, and leaves you nothing but to say—" Blessed be the name of the Lord." <sup>5</sup> Whatever he lays upon you is infinitely less than you deserve, and with the Fatherly design " to do you good at the latter end." <sup>6</sup> Whatever he gives you is peace—" *great peace*"—" *perfect peace,*" <sup>7</sup> and though at best—as *to its actual and perceptible enjoyment*—a chequered gift, yet—as the earnest of that " peace into which the righteous shall enter, when taken away from the evil to come" <sup>8</sup>—it is an incalculable blessing.

The steadfastness of our profession is a most important fruit of this blessing of peace—*nothing shall offend them.*" The daily cross, <sup>9</sup> the humbling doctrine, <sup>10</sup> the fiery trial <sup>11</sup>—which, by *offending the professor*, detect the unsoundness of his heart—are to the faithful lover of the precepts of God the source of continual strength and comfort. Those who were stumbled by tribulation or persecution, were they who

<sup>1</sup> Compare Exod. xiv. 25, with Ezek. i. 15, 23.

<sup>2</sup> Comp. Col. i. 20, 21.    <sup>3</sup> Phil. iv. 6, 7.    <sup>4</sup> Psalm xxiii. 1.

<sup>5</sup> Job i. 21.

<sup>6</sup> Deut. viii. 16.    <sup>7</sup> Isaiah xxvi. 3.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid. lvii. 1, 2.

<sup>9</sup> Mark x. 21, 22.

<sup>10</sup> John vi. 60, 65, 66.

<sup>11</sup> Matt. xiii. 21.

“ had no root in themselves.”<sup>1</sup> Hence therefore, there was no love in their hearts—consequently no peace in their experience, and no stability or perseverance in their course. The frequency of such cases in a day of profession is a subject of constant and most painful observation. A course of religion is commenced under the impulse of momentary excitement—like “ a reed shaken by the wind ”—unable to withstand the power of temptation. The first storm beats down all resolutions, that were not formed upon the conviction of utter helplessness, and in entire dependence upon the sufficiency of Divine grace.<sup>2</sup> But the power of genuine love will prove our safeguard *against all grounds of offence*. The Gospel has been embraced on a fair calculation of the cost, from a deep sense of its value, and from a spiritual perception of its character and application to our wants. For instance—we hear objections taken to the doctrine of the total depravity of man. But “ *love to the law of God* ”—moulding our minds into its Divine impression—will remove all ground of offence. The pride of man’s wisdom revolts from the doctrine of the cross and the freeness of the grace of God. But we love it as a part of the “ law of faith.” It suits our case. It answers our necessities—and therefore here also “ *nothing offends us.* ” Thus whatever be the ground of offence—whether from the Church or from the world—whether from Satan or from himself—“ *love to the law of God* ” enables the believer instead of being “ tossed to and fro ” by the restless power of conviction—to “ make strait paths ”<sup>3</sup> for his feet throughout his heavenly pilgrimage. If ever his cross be grievous, he seeks from the Lord a quiet and

<sup>1</sup> Mark iv. 17.

<sup>2</sup> Comp. John xv. 5. 2 Cor. xii. 9.

<sup>3</sup> Heb. xii. 13, with Prov. iv. 25—27.

submissive spirit; and thus, “in patience possessing his soul,” he finds “the yoke easy and the burden light.”<sup>1</sup> The difficulties of his path serve to exercise and strengthen his faith, and to add fresh testimony to the faithfulness of the promise. Whether therefore his way be dark or light, he is at peace; and all will end at last in a richer enjoyment of his Saviour’s love, and in a clearer testimony in his own heart, that “the work of righteousness”—of “*love to the law of his God*”—“shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness, quietness and assurance for ever.”<sup>2</sup>

166. *Lord, I have hoped for thy salvation, and done thy commandments.*

THE experience of the “*great peace*” that is connected with “*the love of God’s law*,” is at once the fruit of faith, and the motive of obedience. And the enjoyment of it leads the child of God to give renewed expression to his faith and devotedness to his service. “In Christ Jesus neither circumcision availeth any thing, nor uncircumcision; but faith which worketh by love.”<sup>3</sup> This is the characteristic of the New Testament Church. Now mark the same principle and the same object of faith in the Old Testament believer—“*I have hoped for thy salvation*”—and the same working of faith—I have “*done thy commandments*.” “Walked they not in the same spirit? Walked they not in the same steps?” Faith is the exercise of the soul in a sense of need, in desire, and in trust. Faith goes to God on the ground of the promise—hope in the expectation of the thing promised. Thus hope implies the operation of faith.

<sup>1</sup> Luke xxi. 19. Matt. xi. 30.

<sup>2</sup> Isaiah xxxii. 17.

<sup>3</sup> Gal. v. 6.

It appropriates to itself the object of faith. And it is a sure evidence that our hope is “a good hope through grace”<sup>1</sup>—such as “maketh not ashamed”<sup>2</sup>—when we are enabled to take hold of the promises of faith, and to stay our souls upon their “everlasting consolation.” Conscious unworthiness may give a trembling feebleness to the hand of faith; but the feeblest apprehension of one of the least of the promises of the gospel assures us of our interest in them all. Why may we not set all the fulness of the covenant before the weakest as well as before the strongest believer, and proclaim to both with equal freedom the triumphant challenge—“*Who shall lay any thing to the charge of God’s elect? Who is he that condemneth?*”<sup>3</sup> Every believer is alike interested in the gospel of grace—“There is no difference” in the righteousness of the gospel, which is “the righteousness of God”—nor in the imputation of it, which is “unto all and upon all them that believe (having respect—not to the degree, but to the principle of faith)—nor in the means of its application, which in all cases is “by faith of Jesus Christ”—nor in the need of the blessing. “All have sinned” without difference. All therefore are justified without difference.<sup>4</sup> The only difference regards the strength or weakness of the faith, by which the righteousness is more or less distinctly appropriated, and its consequent blessings enjoyed. No soul however can sink into perdition, that grasps the promise of Christ with the hand of faith, be that hand ever so weak and trembling; though, if the promise did not hold us more firmly by its unchangeableness, than we hold it by our faith, who could ever attain the blessing?

<sup>1</sup> 2 Thess. ii. 16.

<sup>2</sup> Rom. v. 5.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. viii. 33, 34.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. iii. 22, 23.

Nor let the believer be supposed to possess only a transient interest in the hope of the gospel. For, though our perception of it may be subject to much interruption, yet is it not still in the Bible—in the covenant of God—in the heart of God? And is it not constantly renewed to every successive act of faith? Hence therefore the repetition of the same act of faith is equally necessary every moment, as at the first moment of our spiritual life. Whatever be our standing or experience in the gospel, we must exercise in every fresh coming to the Saviour the same “*hope in God’s salvation*” flowing from the principle of faith, as he who is making his first approach to Christ. Nay it is probable, that we may find the same or even greater difficulty than was felt at the beginning. For who has not found the difficulty of making application to Christ fearfully increased from the circumstance of the actings of faith not having been habitual? If the habit of faith is not cultivated, the operation of the principle will on surprisals of temptation be materially weakened. But the more faith is regarded as the breathing of the soul, and the more constantly it is exercised in the successive occasions of every moment’s need; the less perplexity and confusion will be experienced, when some special communication of strength, or some distinct application of a promise, is required.

Now is not your experience, believer, familiar with such an illustration as this? You are exercised with wandering, defiling imaginations. You are distressed. You struggle against them, and again and again are overcome. You know the promise. You are acquainted with the remedy. But “the shield of faith” has been laid by, You have therefore to seek it, when you want it at hand for the use of the present



moment; and thus you lie powerless, at a distance from the cure, instead of being able to bring your sin at once to Jesus—“ Lord, this is my trouble; this is the “ plague of my heart;” “ but speak the word only, and my servant shall be healed.”<sup>1</sup> From the neglect of the cultivation of the habit of faith, the energy of the principle itself, and “ the confidence and rejoicing of hope”<sup>2</sup> flowing from it, are materially impaired.

But on what ground is this “ *hope for the Lord’s salvation* ” built? On his faithfulness, not on our sincerity—on his promises, not on our frames—on his unchangeableness, not on our constancy.<sup>3</sup> It is built—not on the work of grace in us, but on the work of Christ for us—a work, which has satisfied every claim, provided every security, and pledged all the Divine perfections on our behalf—a work so finished and complete, that all the difficulties of salvation on the part of God are removed, and the sinner finds no hindrance in the way but himself; while he is warranted, though covered with guilt and defilement, to apply for full, immediate, and unconditional forgiveness. What then hinders the instant reception of the privilege, but disbelief of the record? and this—which dares to “ make God a liar”<sup>4</sup>—must not be, as is too often the case, lamented as an infirmity, (except, indeed, in cases of constitutional weakness) but watched, prayed against, and resisted, as a deep and aggravated sin. The present enjoyment of the blessing is also marred by looking at *the fruits of faith* (contrition, love, diligence, &c.) as pre-requisites for believing, instead of looking to *the object of faith*, to put away our sin, and to produce

<sup>1</sup> Matt. viii. 8.

<sup>2</sup> Heb. iii. 6, 14.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. vi. 17, 18.

<sup>4</sup> 1 John v. 10.

these fruits in us. *This* not only binds our sin upon us, but robs God of his honour; and, whilst it prevents the descent of grace into our souls, casts reflection upon His wisdom and grace, who has laid the foundation of a sinner's hope on his own dear Son,<sup>1</sup> irrespective of any warrant of faith in himself. We want to be enlivened with sensible comfort *as a ground for our believing in Christ*; or if we look for it from faith, it is from faith *as an act* (in which respect it is no more a proper ground for comfort than any other grace); instead of looking for it *in and from Him in whom we believe*: and thus we not only lose the peace and joy we are seeking, but we lose it by our mistaken way of seeking it.

The fulness of Christ, and the promises of God in him, are the alone basis of a full assurance of salvation: and *this* basis is equally firm at all times, and under all circumstances. The Apostle says to believers—“*Ye are complete in Him.*”<sup>2</sup> Your title is as perfect—your interest as secure as ever it will be at the day of “*the redemption of the purchased possession.*”<sup>3</sup>—Doubting soul! let not then a sense of unworthiness paralyse your faith. As a guilty sinner, you are invited. As a willing sinner, you are welcome. As a believing sinner, you are assured. Why hesitate then to “lay hold on eternal life?” Is it presumption in the drowning man to attempt to swim to the rock of safety? Why then should not the sinking soul cast itself upon “the Rock of Ages?”—“*Lord, I have hoped for thy salvation.*”

Believer! “Behold!”—saith your Lord—“I come quickly—hold that fast which thou hast, that no man take thy crown.” “Hold fast your confidence and

<sup>1</sup> Isaiah xxviii. 16.

<sup>2</sup> Col. ii. 10.

<sup>3</sup> Eph. i. 14.

the rejoicing of your hope.”<sup>1</sup>—This is not of the trifling importance that some Christians of a low standard seem to imagine. An established confidence ought to result from, and to bear witness to, your interest in the Lord’s salvation.<sup>2</sup> For without it—you have no relief from the spirit of bondage—no enlargement in Christian duties—no enjoyment of Christian privileges—no “growth in grace and in the knowledge of the Saviour”—no honoured usefulness in the church of God—“The things which remain will be ready to die.”<sup>3</sup> Rest not then satisfied with an occasional gleam of light and joy, while your horizon is overcast with doubts and fears. Waste not that time in heartless complaints, that would be far better employed in a vigorous habit of faith. Live above frames and feelings upon this glorious truth—*Christ has undertaken for me.* Let your dependence upon him be exercised in importunate and persevering supplications. “Give all diligence”—at all times—in all ways—private and public—“instant in season and out of season.” Thus “an entrance into” the joy, peace, and glory of “the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Saviour will be richly ministered unto you.”<sup>4</sup> You shall be released from the prison-house of despondency, and shall breathe the free atmosphere of adoption and heavenly love.

But remember, that this “assurance of hope” even on its weakest and lowest influence is a practical principle. “Every man that hath this hope in Him purifieth himself, even as he is pure.”<sup>5</sup> It is no inactive principle, but a spring of life in perpetual motion—“*I have done thy commandments.*” All obedience

<sup>1</sup> Rev. iii. 11. Heb. iii. 6, 14.

<sup>2</sup> See Heb. iii. 6. Whose house are we—if we, &c. ib. 14.

<sup>3</sup> Rev. iii. 2.

<sup>4</sup> 2 Peter i. 5—11.

<sup>5</sup> 1 John iii. 3.

that springs not from this source is—to say the least—of a low and legal character—the fruit of self-will, self-righteousness, self-sufficiency. Evangelical obedience can only flow from Evangelical faith and hope. Love to Christ catches fire from the perception of his love to us. Without this perception, all is weariness, toil, and travail of soul in his service—duty, not privilege—constraint, not delight—conscience, not love. Hence the most assured believers will be the most devoted servants of their Master. “The joy of the Lord”—“the joy of faith,” of acceptance, of communion—“is their strength.”<sup>1</sup> They live by faith, and as they believe, they love—they deny themselves—they lay themselves out for their Master’s work—they conquer all that oppose their progress.

We cannot therefore “*do his commandments*” without “*a hope for his salvation.*” For only in proportion as we have assured our title to the promises of the Gospel, can we take hold of them—plead them—or be supported by them. When therefore our hope is indistinct, we are almost left to our own unassisted resources—and our course will probably be in the end that of “perpetual backsliding.” *Active devotedness flows from assured acceptance.*<sup>2</sup> Where there is no certainty, there can be little love, little delight, little diligence.

If then we are ever ready either to suspect the reality of our “*hope for God’s salvation,*” or to refuse its consolations—let us—to remedy this evil—keep our eye fixed on Christ *as its ground,* and on fruitfulness in good works *as its proper evidence.* Thus shall we ourselves become more established; and others, beholding in us the power of our Christian

<sup>1</sup> Neh. viii. 10.

<sup>2</sup> See 1 Cor. xv. 58.

hope, will be led to "take our skirt—saying—'We will go with you; for we have heard that God is with you.'"<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Zech. viii. 23. The Writer, having ventured strongly to enforce the duty and privilege of Christian assurance—deems it right to give an explicit statement of what appears to him the Scriptural view of this much controverted subject. That a *sense of complete acceptance with God grounded upon the Divine testimony is attainable*—he has no doubt. The "covenant ordered in all things and sure" (2 Sam. xxiii. 5) offers ample warrant for the most assured confidence. The promises of this covenant are full, free, multiplied, adapted to all possible diversity of cases—attested by the oath and seal of God for this declared end—"the full assurance of hope" the "strong consolation"—of his people. (Heb. vi. 11—18.) The instructions of our Lord and his Apostles had the same blessed end in view. (John xv. 11; xvi. 33; 1 John v. 13.) The design and efficacy of his atonement—as contrasted with the weakness of the legal services—was, to make his people "perfect *as pertaining to the conscience.*" (Heb. ix. 9, with x. 14.) His people under both dispensations have ever maintained this sense of appropriation and conscious security. (Job xix. 25. Psalm xviii. 1. Cant. ii. 16; vii. 10. 2 Tim. i. 12. 1 John iv. 16; v. 19, 20.) Its basis is ground common to all, (Rom. viii. 35, 38, 39, with 31—34.) The want of it seems to be evidently reprov'd. (2 Cor. xiii. 5.) Exhortations to press forward to it are frequently given. (Heb. vi. 11. 2 Peter i. 10.) Faith, (Ephes. i. 13. Heb. vi. 17. 18.)—obedience, (Isaiah xxxii. 17. John xiv. 21—23. 1 John ii. 3, 5.)—love, (1 John iii. 14, 18—21; iv. 7,)—diligence, (Heb. vi. 11. 2 Peter i. 5, 11,)—the gift of the Spirit, (Rom. viii. 16. 1 John iii. 24,)—are distinctly pointed out as the means of its attainment. Now if these means are matters of consciousness, then must the blessing of assurance be considered a warranted Christian privilege, and as such the exhibition of it is highly needful for the conviction of the professor,—the excitement of the slumbering—and the encouragement of the weak.

We have indeed already observed *the high consideration of this privilege*, from the enlargement of heart, peace and joy, consequent upon it, and the spiritual discomfort and unprofitableness resulting from the want of it. We need only further illustrate this point, by alluding to the elevated support in suffering, (Job xix. 21—25. 2 Tim. i. 12,) and in the prospect of eternity, (2 Cor. v. 1. 2 Tim. iv. 7, 8,)—derived from this source.

At the same time however the Writer cannot, with many excellent men, so identify assurance with the principle of faith, as to conclude all to be unbelievers, that are destitute of it. So far indeed we must concede, that it springs from faith, and grows upon no other root. For the obedience, love, and diligence with which it is connected are the fruits of faith. "The promise of

167. *My soul hath kept thy testimonies; and I love them exceedingly.*—168. *I have kept thy precepts and thy testimonies; for all my ways are before thee.*

THE likeness of God upon the soul is not a distorted image. Every thing is beautiful in its place and proportion. All other graces grow in connection

the Spirit" also by whom the privilege is applied, is "received through faith." (Gal. iii. 14.) The want of assurance is also itself, in fact, a want of faith. For if faith were more habitually exercised, we should be more conscious of its existence—and consequently more assured of our interest in the blessings of the Gospel. Clear views of Evangelical doctrine—received in faith—and illustrated in the fruits of faith, will always issue in Christian assurance. Yet *faith*, and *believing that we have faith*, seem not to be identical. Nor does doubting of the existence of faith necessarily belong to positive unbelief. The most established saints of the old dispensation occasionally lost their *consciousness of the Divine favour*—that is, *their assurance*, (Job xiii. 24: xix. 11. Psalm xiii.; xxxi. 22; lxxvii. 7—9; lxxxviii. 7, 14—16.); while "the root of the matter"—*the root of faith*—was still "in them." With the disciples—while they were engrafted *by faith*, as living branches of the true vine—the *privilege of assurance was prospective* (John xv, 1—5, with xiv. 20.) The faith—the mean of salvation—does not seem necessarily to imply an *appropriating interest in the Gospel* (John i. 49, 50. Acts viii. 37. Rom. x. 9. 1 John v. 1.) The Apostles exhort to *assurance* those "who had obtained like precious faith with them. (2 Peter i. 1, 10.) They write to *sincere believers*, that they might be *assured believers*—plainly distinguishing between *believing unto life*, and "knowing that we have life;" and defining *assurance* to be rather *the strengthened exercise, than the essential principle, of faith*. (1 John v. 13.) They separate again between *faith as the result of hearing*, and the *sealing of the Spirit, i. e. assurance—as the consequence of faith* (Ephes. i. 13); as also between "the things that are freely given to us of God," and *our knowledge or perception of them by the Spirit of God*. (1 Cor. ii. 12.) And is our knowledge of these free gifts always distinct? Have we no part in them till we have fully cleared up our interest in them? And does the right of the heir depend upon his consciousness of the validity of his title?—The "command" *instantly* to "believe on the name of Jesus Christ," is indeed as binding upon us all as any part of the Decalogue. (John vi. 28, 29. 1 John iii. 23.) But as faith is

with the love of God's word. David was never tired of expressing his love. He had not "*done the commandments*" from constraint; but "*his soul kept them*"—yea—he "*loved them exceedingly.*" Indeed the bias of the new nature to "*keep the precepts*" is

the means of obtaining forgiveness (Acts x. 43 ; xiii. 38, 39 ; xxi. 31.)—if it be supposed to imply a *persuasion of forgiveness*, it would involve the absurdity of believing that *we are accepted, that we may be accepted*. Thus forgiveness would be made to precede faith, instead of being the result of it. Again—as faith is the instrument, by which we are engrafted into Christ, (John xv. 4.) and brought into this state of acceptance, we must have *faith*, before we can be in this state—consequently before we can *have assurance that we are in it*. Faith therefore must be supposed separable from, and antecedent to, assurance. Thus also—if assurance be correctly defined—"knowing whom we have believed" (2 Tim. i. 12.)—consciousness supposes the previous exercise of faith on its object—that is—faith preceding assurance.

Nor do we see any very distant marks of assurance in many of the exercises of faith recorded in the gospels. Sense of need—desire—use of the appointed means—and a spirit of dependence mainly characterized the applicants for the Saviour's mercy—Doubts of his willingness (Matt. viii. 2, 3.) or his ability (Mark ix. 22.) often mingled themselves with the sincere workings of faith. The Centurion's case our Lord himself seemed to consider as an exception, (Matt. viii. 8—10.) Seldom did dependence amount to *certainty*; and *appropriation* was generally rather the result than the principle of the application.

"The assurance of faith"—as it properly respects a *dependence upon the record*, is indeed the essential principle of Christian life. But "the assurance of hope"—implying a *conscious interest in the record*, and comprehending *the real privilege of assurance*—seems to be a distinct and separable idea. The truth of the record—"Him that cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out"—may be implicitly received; yet a *consciousness of coming or of having come* may be much obscured by negligence, self-righteousness, indistinct perception of the acts of faith, or the power of unbelief in some of its various forms. Consequently there will be a doubt of an interest in the record—a *want of assurance*. For no man's name—but his character only—is in the record. The declaration is—"He that believeth"—not *any particular individual mentioned by name*—"shall be saved." No man is commanded in the first instance to believe that Christ died *for him individually—but for such as he is*—for the unworthy—the guilty—the condemned—the perishing. This is the warrant of his application for his own case, the event of which will—*ultimately, if not immediately*—be appropriation and assurance.

The Writer is deeply convinced, that a lowered exhibition of the

as prevalent as that of the old nature to sin. There was a time with the believer, when he would have wished the law of God blotted out of the universe, or at least exchanged for one more indulgent to his own inclinations. But now that it is written in his heart,

precious doctrine and inestimable privilege of Christian assurance has been seriously detrimental in deteriorating the standard of Evangelical religion. The objections against it are founded in ignorance or misconception. Instead of *savouring of presumption*—it is the very principle of humility. We receive the Divine testimony without *reasoning or disputation*. Whereas doubting may be justly considered (to use an anomalous term) *proud humility*. *For does not the doubt on account of our unworthiness, imply a secret dependence on worthiness as the ground of acceptance? Nor again does Christian assurance militate against the influence of godly fear*—which was never meant to impair the certainty of our faith; but to guard us against carnal security and self-confidence. We “work out our salvation *with fear and trembling,*” upon the ground of assurance—that is—upon the *appropriating confidence in God* “*working all our works in us.*” (Phil. ii. 12, 13. Isaiah xxvi 12.) The assured hope of the Gospel is the *principle*—not the *nindrance* of godly fear. (Heb. xii. 28.) Indeed we must consider this doctrine—Scripturally stated—to be the life of Christian privilege, and the spring of practical devotedness. Where therefore it is defectively set forth—or scarcely set forth at all—or guarded with an over-anxious care against abuse—the privilege is but little known, and the springs of Christian exertion are weak and uncertain. And thus believers, too often in a weak, languid, and highly sinful state of unbelief, acquiesce in a feeble exercise of this vital principle, and indeed can scarcely be persuaded to aim at a healthy and active habit of faith. They go about their duties, like an expiring person about his work; thinking of and caring for, all the detail of practical exertion; while the desirableness of health and strength, the Physician and the remedy, are given up in despondency. Their case is perfectly recoverable by due attention to the appointed means, and to the real nature and symptoms of their disease. Yet they sit down in the miserable and degrading conclusion, that their powers are paralyzed; and though they may preserve the notion of spiritual life and the hope of salvation at last; yet they think they must be content to be feeble, comfortless, and unprofitable.

Much injury has also arisen from restricting the privilege of assurance to the maturity of Christian experience. Does not the Apostle place it at the very threshold of the gospel, when he “wrote to *little children*—*because their sins were forgiven them for Christ’s name sake?*” (1 John ii. 12.) And ought we not after the inspired pattern to “*desire every one to give diligence*” in pressing towards this mark? It is the duty of every Christian.



he loves even for its restraint. He longs for a closer intimacy with it; and as he obtains a clearer discernment of its spirituality, he "*loves it exceedingly.*" There is not indeed one of the "*precepts or testimonies*" that he "*keeps*" as he ought, and as he

Diligence—as the habit of faith—is the appointed mean; sloth—as the fruit of unbelief—the main hindrance to its attainment. (Heb. vi. 11, 12.) It is undoubtedly the equal and common privilege of the youngest as well as the oldest member of the family of God—and (though the power of unbelief, sloth, or backsliding, may for a while prelude the enjoyment of it) it is linked to the first, as well as to any successive, exercise of faith—to its most trembling, as well as its most collected, act. (Acts xiii. 38, 39.) Indeed the first genuine act of faith is at least as strenuous as any subsequent act; and perseverance in this act, where the hand is trembling, is not unfrequently the characteristic of the greatest decision, courage, and maturity. All therefore should be exhorted to assurance; nor should the youngest be satisfied without the attainment of it. Many realize it at a very early stage of Christian experience. And where they fall short of it, it is not from defect in the object, or in the warrant—but in the mean. The exhibition of the work of Christ is not appropriated with that simplicity, which brings with it "*joy and peace in believing.*"

The Writer cannot however, as he has before stated, absolutely identify faith and assurance. He does not conceive adoption into the family of God "*by faith*" (Gal. iii. 26.) to depend upon, or in all cases to be connected with, *consciousness* of this relation. *A child* may be fully assured of his interest in the family, and title to the patrimony. But *while an infant—when his relation and interest was as complete as at any subsequent period—he had no such consciousness.* And thus many of the dear children of God have no *consciousness that they are so*; yet they cry, they long, they walk—or they try to walk—as children—and so they *evince that they are children.* Or (to use another illustration) we may have light sufficient to distinguish objects, and to guide us on our way; while yet we *do not see clearly*, and therefore *cannot possibly be conscious that we see clearly.* What judgment, we may also ask, must we form of the distressing and not unfrequent cases of constitutional infirmity—the characteristic of which is not so much positive unbelief (though there may be a mixture of this principle in the case) as a want of mental power (often sudden and unaccountable) to apprehend the objects of faith in any distinct Gospel relation? They cannot be seen in their true light and bearing. The spiritual optics—though not destroyed—are greatly obscured, so that the eye of sense and natural conscience fills the retina of contemplation with its own false views. This is a very different case from spiritual indolence, or want of laboriously distinct statement—that is—where the view of the elementary

desires; but there is not one of them that he does not delight in, and most anxiously desire to fulfil.

Nor let your consciousness of daily failures make us shrink from this strong expression of confidence. It is alleged 'as an evidence of grace, and not as a claim of merit;' <sup>1</sup> and therefore the most humble believer need not hesitate to adopt it as the expression of Christian sincerity before God. David aspired to

materials is clear, and wants only the exercise of industry in the arrangement of them. This is the state of a person in a swoon—not of a corpse. *The principle of life is not extinct, though the consciousness of it is wholly wanting, and may continue so for some time.*

If, again, assurance must be considered as the *essential principle of faith*—then all that are destitute of it must be in a state of unbelief. We have therefore to account for the strange anomaly of unbelievers, "knowing the plague of their own hearts," hating sin, separate from the world, and renewed in heart, temper, life and conduct. For such unquestionably (judging from daily and accurate observation) are many, who—though kept in bondage by their fear and doubts, and far from having attained a conscious interest in Christ—are yet (upon this supposition) *bringing forth the fruits of faith upon the root of unbelief!* Is not this a stumbling to the unconverted? Is it not rather "despising" than cherishing "the day of small things?" Is it not "breaking" rather than binding up "the bruised reed?" Let us pray for faith to receive and to exhibit "the fulness of the blessing"—"the high calling" and consequent responsibilities; *but not to shut the "little ones" out of the camp.* Like Jacob of old, and a more wise and tender Shepherd than he—we must "*gently lead those that are with young.*" (Genesis xxxiii. 13, 14. Isaiah xl. 11.)

The Scripture—in the Writer's view of it—seems fully to warrant the distinction prevalent among the Puritan divines—of assurance being "*necessary to the Christian—for his well-being, not for his being*"—for his consolation and establishment, not for his salvation. For his own part—though he does not scruple to say—"He that *believeth not shall be damned*" (Mark xvi. 16.)—he dares not say—He that *is not assured shall be damned.* He would not therefore have the trembling soul too hastily conclude against its faith, because its operations are not distinctly assured: at the same time, in receiving the testimony in simplicity, in accepting the Saviour which it so clearly reveals, in coming to God by him in his own appointed way, and in abiding with him in "the obedience of faith"—he has no doubt but the assured confidence—"I know whom I have believed" (2 Tim. i. 12.)—will be vouchsafed.

<sup>1</sup> Bishop Horne.

no higher character than that of a poor sinner; but he was conscious of spirituality of obedience, “*exceeding love*” to the divine word, and an habitual walk under the eye of his God—the evidences of a heart (often mentioned in the Old Testament) “perfect with him.”

Now let us ask—Do our “souls” thus “*keep the Lord’s testimonies*” habitually, perseveringly? Much as we have reason to be humbled for defect and omission, yet does conscience testify that they are uppermost in our minds<sup>1</sup>—that our love breaks through the worldly rules of expediency, prudence, or the example of those around us (by which many measure out their scanty obedience)—as if it could never burn with sufficient fervour in his service, “who loved us and gave himself for us?”<sup>2</sup> Why then should we shrink from this acknowledgment of “simplicity and godly sincerity?” If we are ready to own—that “without Christ we can do nothing”—that his Spirit “has wrought all our works in us”<sup>3</sup> that “by the grace of God we are what we are”<sup>4</sup>—that our hope of acceptance is *grounded* upon the finished work on the cross—why should we refuse to confess the grace of God in us? Yet we must not forget, that allowed unfaithfulness in his service, neglect of secret prayer, impurity of motive, or any “iniquity regarded in the heart”—though they will not loosen

<sup>1</sup> Compare verse 1. Margin, 2 Chron. xv. 17; xvi. 9; 2 Kings xx. 3. The import of the term is limited and explained by the word “upright” united with it, Job i. 8; Psalm xxxvii. 37. The Scripture use of the word perhaps refers rather to our desires than our attainments (compare Phil. iii. 12—15;) and in general seems to mark Christian maturity, as contrasted with the weakness of the babe and the inexperience of the young man in Christ. Compare the use of the same word *τελειος* in 1 Cor. ii. 6. Heb. v. 14.

<sup>2</sup> Gal. ii. 20.

<sup>3</sup> Isaiah xxvi. 12, with John xv. 5.

<sup>4</sup> 1 Cor. xv. 10.

the ground of our hope—will obscure the comfort of our Christian confidence. How beautiful is that princely spirit, which will not serve the Lord “of that which doth cost us nothing;”<sup>1</sup> that not only longs for holiness as the way to heaven; but loves heaven the better for the holy way that leads to it, and for the perfect holiness that reigns there eternally!

And how important is the daily remembrance, that “*all our ways are before God!*” that every act, every thought, every desire, every word is registered by conscience as his vicegerent, and laid up in his book of remembrance! Well would it be for us, if we walked less before men and more before God: if in secret, in business, at home and abroad, we heard the solemn voice, “*I am the Almighty God: walk before me, and be thou perfect.*”<sup>2</sup> We may be unprovable in the sight of men, while it is a mere artificial walk grounded upon base external principles—a “walking after the flesh”—not before God. And even in the path of Christian uprightness, to have our eye constantly fixed in dutiful reverence upon the Omniscient, Omnipresent eye of Jehovah—what influence would it have upon our business, our conversation, our secret duties! “Our eye would be single and our whole body full of light.”<sup>3</sup>

When therefore I am about to venture upon any line of conduct, let me consider the watchful eye over me, that pierces into the deepest recesses of my thoughts, and brings, as it were, to day-light, my principles, my motives, and my ends. Above all, let me ever recollect, that he “*before whom are all my ways,*” is He that hung upon the cross for

<sup>1</sup> 2 Sam. xxiv. 24.

<sup>2</sup> Gen. xvii. 1.

<sup>3</sup> Matt. vi. 22.

my sins. Let me then walk, as if he were standing before me in all the endearing obligations of his love ; Then surely I cannot be dead, insensible, sluggish in keeping his precepts : I cannot forbear to love him, or to conform to his rule—“ *If ye love me, keep my commandments.*”<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> John xiv. 15.

## PART XXII.

169. *Let my cry come near before thee, O Lord: give me understanding, according to thy word.—*

170. *Let my supplication come before thee: deliver me according to thy word.*

WE mark David here, where he always loved to be, a suppliant at the throne of grace. Many had been his "*cries and supplications.*" His petition now is—that they may "*come near before his Lord.*" Oh! that our wants of every moment were felt with the same pressure, and carried to the Lord with that faith, earnestness, humility, and perseverance, which this Psalm has exhibited before us! Richness of expression, and fluency of utterance, are the mere shell and shadow of prayer. The life of prayer is the cry of the heart to God. The eloquence of prayer is its earnestness. The power of prayer is that which cometh—not from education—or from the natural desire of the man—but that "*which is from above*"—"the Spirit of supplication,"—"the Spirit of adoption." The urgency of present need calls for instant prayer. The soul is at stake—the enemy is within the walls—perhaps within the citadel. Oh! what a privilege to know that we have "*a strong habitation, whereunto we may continually resort*"—to be able to remind the Lord—"Thou hast given commandment to save me, for thou art my rock and my fortress."<sup>1</sup> But then we must see that our

<sup>1</sup> Psalm lxxi. 3.

“cry comes before—comes near before the Lord;” that nothing blocks up the way, or interrupts the communication. If we are believers, the way is open; “the middle wall of partition is broken down.” O let us be excited to greater nearness of communion. “Having boldness to enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus, by a new and living way, which he hath consecrated for us, through the veil, that is to say, his flesh,”<sup>1</sup> why should we be backward to come? Except we had seen the way marked by this blood of sprinkling, we should (if we have had any sight into our own hearts) no more have dared to take one step into the awful presence of God, than to rush into the devouring flame. If in a moment of extremity we had felt, that we must pray or perish, we should have had no boldness to open our mouth before God, much less to expect that our “supplication would come near before him,” had we not been “made nigh by the blood of Christ.”<sup>2</sup> But what joy should it be to us, that this way to God is always open—that as members of Christ, we stand in the sight of God as pure as Christ is pure—that we have not only “access,” but “access with confidence”<sup>3</sup>—yea, with the same confidence as the Son of God himself! For the Father is never weary of delighting in his dear Son; or in those who are one with him. If he therefore takes our names into the holy place—if he offer sacrifice and incense for us, and sprinkle us with his blood—“in him we are complete”<sup>4</sup>—in him let us “glory.”<sup>5</sup> “Having an high-priest over the house of God; let

<sup>1</sup> Heb. x. 19, 20.

<sup>2</sup> Eph. ii. 13.

<sup>3</sup> Eph. iii. 12. Esther had “access” to the King but not “with confidence” iv. 16.

<sup>4</sup> Col. ii. 10.

<sup>5</sup> Isa. xlv. 24.

us draw near with a true heart, in full assurance of faith.”<sup>1</sup>

But where we feel as if we did not, could not, reach the throne of grace, “is there not a cause?” The cause of our distance from God must be traced to a deeper origin than the dulness and insensibility of our hearts. The real difficulty of prayer, and indeed the actual inability to pray, arises in many, and probably in most cases, from a want of perception of the way of access. We can readily conceive of this, in those who are totally ignorant of Christ; and the same must be admitted in the cases of weak, unestablished, or negligent Christians. Through ignorance of the fulness and freeness of the gospel in the one, and indulgence of sin or secret unwatchfulness in the other, the way of access (only perceptible by the eye of faith) becomes dim, the desire faint, the spiritual strength weakened. And instead of the acknowledgment—“The Lord hath heard the voice of my supplications,”<sup>2</sup> the mournful complaints are heard—“My soul cleaveth to the dust—O that I were as in months past!”<sup>3</sup> We cannot wonder at this barren state of mind. Prayer without faith must ever be a heartless ceremony in the spirit of bondage. That which gives to it life and acceptance is the immediate connexion of the duty with the offices of Christ.<sup>4</sup> The ignorant and self-righteous may find it a matter of course (as easy as it is fruitless) to bow their knee in the service of prayer. But the light that darts in upon awakened consciences—revealing something hitherto unknown of God and of themselves—shews the ground of confidence for a self-condemned sinner, to be a matter of the deepest mystery

<sup>1</sup> Heb. x. 21, 22.      <sup>2</sup> Psalm vi. 9.      <sup>3</sup> Verse 25. Job xxix. 2.

<sup>4</sup> Heb. iv. 14—16; x. 19—22.



and most amazing difficulty. Such a confidence however God has found and laid open. We cannot honour him more than by making use of it. Since all that come in the name of Jesus are welcome—seeking, penitent, distressed sinner, why should not you be welcome? The throne of grace was raised for poor empty sinners such as you. You cannot want larger promises, or a better plea than meets you there. You come—not because you are worthy, but because you are bid, to come. Take the command, and lay it upon your conscience. Exercise faith upon it; and it will bring you to God, if you have not hitherto come; or restore you to God, if you have wandered from him.

But again—in a state of secret departure from God, we may have been much engaged in active service, or even in the exercises of social religion; yet be assured, that if these duties are substituted for secret communion with God, “the things that remain in us will be ready to die;”<sup>1</sup> ordinances will fail to enrich; Christian fellowship will bring no refreshment; and your soul, while blessed with the abundance of means of grace, “in the fulness of its sufficiency, will be in straits.”<sup>2</sup> Indeed, if our affections and feelings are moved in social exercises, and are cold and insensible when we are alone with God, we have great reason to suspect our state. Especially then let us ask ourselves—What do we know of the comforts of the closet? Do we pray, because we love to pray, or only because our consciences will not allow us to omit a known duty? Does the Lord mark those secret transactions with himself, that manifest our hearts to be really drawn to him? Is it any pressing business

<sup>1</sup> Rev. iii. 2.

<sup>2</sup> Job xx. 22.

of our soul's salvation, that brings us to God? Are our services enlivened with spiritual apprehensions of Christ? It is possible to continue for a course of years in the outward course of duty—and yet not one of our prayers ever to “*come near before the Lord?*”—Perhaps we have not come in the appointed way—and therefore we have never really come at all. Or if the name of Christ has been affixed to our prayers, it has been rather as a component part of a formal system, than as an exercise of dependence in seeking acceptance with God.

But it may be, that we have backslidden from God in a habit of indulged coldness or wilful iniquity. Now if we would expect “the candle of the Lord again to shine upon our heads, and his secret to be upon our tabernacles,”<sup>1</sup> we must rest satisfied with nothing short of the full restoration of our privileges. We must return to the Lord with deepened contrition in his appointed way, and wait for him to look upon us in secret, and again to “*let our supplication come near before him.*” He had only “gone and returned to his place, till we acknowledged our offence and sought his face;”<sup>2</sup> and he is now sitting on a “throne of grace,” “waiting, that he may be gracious.”<sup>3</sup> We have therefore much encouragement again to fall down at his feet, and to pray, and never cease to pray, until we feel that our “*cry and supplication come near before him,*” and spiritual “*understanding and deliverance*” are vouchsafed.

It is beautiful to observe the Psalmist's faith—like oil, feeding the flame of his supplication. Every petition is urged upon the warrant of a promise—“*according to thy word.*” Thus were the promises

<sup>1</sup> Job xxix. 3, 4.

<sup>2</sup> Hosea v. 15.

<sup>3</sup> Isaiah xxx. 18.

the very breath of his supplication. Thus did they excite his expectation for a favourable answer, and exercise his patience until the answer should come. Though in possession of so comparatively small a portion of the blessed book, he seemed always to find a word for the present occasion; always able to shew to his God his own hand and seal. Alas! sometimes with the whole word of God before us, we are at a loss to appropriate one of its innumerable promises to the circumstances, wants, or difficulties of the day. Yet with all our contracted views of the covenant, still our interest in it is not denied. Such is the condescension of our tender Father, that he accepts even the stammering language of faith in his children! The cry "Abba, Father," feeble as it may be—'though' (as Luther sweetly express it) 'it is but a cry; yet it doth so pierce the clouds, that there is nothing else heard in heaven of God and his angels.'<sup>1</sup> And how delightful is the thought that God's elect—as they will shortly be gathered a countless multitude around the heavenly throne<sup>2</sup>—so do they now hold spiritual communion with each other; while "they cry day and night"<sup>3</sup> to their Father at the throne of grace! True it is—we understand not one another's tongues. Yet does our loving Father understand us all. Nor do our different dialects cause any confusion in heaven, but rather unite and form one cloud of incense ascending with continual acceptance and delight in his presence. Ineffable is the delight with which our beloved

<sup>1</sup> Luther on Gal. iv. 6. And again—'This little word, Father, conceived effectually in the heart, passeth all the eloquence of Demosthenes, Cicero, and of the most eloquent rhetoricians that ever were in the world. This matter is not expressed with words, but with groanings: which groanings cannot be uttered with any words of eloquence, for no tongue can express them.'

<sup>2</sup> Rev. vii. 9.

<sup>3</sup> Luke xviii. 7.

beholds the happiness of communion with himself, which he purchased for his people with his own blood. “O my dove, that art in the clefts of the rocks, in the secret places of the stairs, let me see thy countenance, let me hear thy voice: for sweet is thy voice, and thy countenance is comely.”<sup>1</sup>

171. *My lips shall utter praise, when thou hast taught me thy statutes.*

How happy is it to go to God with a cheerful heart, and to be as large in praise as in prayer! The answer of the supplication for spiritual understanding and deliverance naturally issues in the sacrifice of praise. Guilt had sealed David's lips, while living in the commission of sin, and restrained alike the utterance of praise and prayer. But when awakened to a sense of his sin, how earnest were his cries!—“Restore unto me the joy of thy salvation. O Lord, open thou my lips; and my mouth shall shew forth thy praise.”<sup>2</sup> And if guilt or unbelief has made us dumb, his petitions will be suitable means to tune our hearts to the “songs of Zion.” When the Lord has taught us in his statutes the revelation of himself—as having given his dear Son for us and to us—“the tongue of the dumb is made to sing”<sup>3</sup>—“Thanks be to God for his unspeakable gift!”<sup>4</sup>

And do I not remember “the time of love” when I was “a brand plucked out of the fire”—a redeemed sinner—a pardoned rebel—destined for a seat on the throne of God—indulged with a taste, and assured of the completion, of heavenly bliss? This was a work worthy of God—a work, which none but God could

<sup>1</sup> Can. ii. 14, also iv. 11.

<sup>3</sup> Isaiah xxxv. 6.

<sup>2</sup> Psalm li. 12, 15.

<sup>4</sup> 2 Cor. ix. 15.

have wrought. What *mercy* is this that was vouchsafed! What gratitude is demanded! “*My lips shall utter praise, now that he has taught me his statutes*”—O Lord, I will praise thee; though thou wast angry with me, thine anger is turned away, and thou comfortest me.”<sup>1</sup>

Again—I seemed to have sunk beyond the possibility of help. No means, no ministers, no providences, could reach the extremity of my case. All were “physicians of no value,”<sup>2</sup> tried and tried again, but tried in vain. But, in the midst of weakness thoroughly felt, “strength was made perfect.”<sup>3</sup> The clouds that threatened my ruin were dispersed; the breaches were healed; the veil of unbelief was rent. “The right hand of the Lord hath brought mighty things to pass”<sup>4</sup>—“He hath both spoken unto me, and himself hath done it;”<sup>5</sup> and “it is marvellous in our eyes.”<sup>6</sup> Let my stammering “*lips utter praise.*” What a display of *power*. It is the spark preserved in the ocean unquenched—the drop in the flames unconsumed—the feather in the storm unshaken—“Who is a God like unto thee?” “Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name give glory.”<sup>7</sup>

And again—I was perplexed in a dark and bewildered path. Every dispensation of the Lord appeared to frown upon me. One dark hour had blotted out all the recollections of my former comforts, and it was as if I never could, never should, rejoice again. But little did I think, during the season of trial, how the Lord was “abounding towards me in all wisdom and prudence”<sup>8</sup>—how his arrows were sharpened with love—how he was “humbling me and proving me, to

<sup>1</sup> Isaiah xii. 1.

<sup>2</sup> Job xiii. 4.

<sup>3</sup> 2 Cor. xii. 9.

<sup>4</sup> Psalm cxviii. 16.

<sup>5</sup> Isa. xxxviii. 15.

<sup>6</sup> Psalm cxviii. 23.

<sup>7</sup> Micah vii. 18. Psalm cxv. 1.

<sup>8</sup> Ephes. i. 8.

know what was in my heart"<sup>1</sup>—and in the moment of chastening was speaking to me—"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."<sup>2</sup> What a display of wisdom! "*My lips shall utter praise:*" for if I "should hold my peace, the stones would immediately cry out."<sup>3</sup>

Surely thus to glorify my Saviour is as high a privilege as to enjoy him. Nay—is it not the means of increasing my enjoyment of him? For thus is my love excited, and every grace called into active exercise for his sake. Let me then watch, lest the enemy rob me, as too often he has done, of my high privilege. Let me make much of secret prayer. Let me be separate from an ensnaring world. Let me dread separation from my God. And when deadness or unbelief have estranged me from him, let me never rest until I once more walk in the light of his countenance. And to this end—let me continually "receive the atonement," believing that it is always presented and always accepted on my behalf. Let me fix the eye of my faith, weak and dim as it may be, constantly upon Jesus. He must do all for me, in me, by me. He must give me an abundant increase of "the Spirit of wisdom and revelation,"<sup>4</sup> that I may be "taught" more and more of "the statutes" of my God; that my heart may be delightfully engaged with "*my lips in uttering his praise.*"

<sup>1</sup> Deut. viii. 2.

<sup>3</sup> Luke xix. 40.

<sup>2</sup> Jeremiah xxix. 11.

<sup>4</sup> Ephes. i. 17.

172. *My tongue shall speak of thy word; for all thy commandments are righteousness.*

To speak of God and for him will be the desire and delight of him, whose heart and lips have been taught to "*utter praise.*" Alas! how reluctant are we to this work! Our conversation with each other—how little is it often "*seasoned with grace!*"<sup>1</sup>—So much of this poor world's nothing! So little of Jesus! But "*if so be that we have tasted that the Lord is gracious,*" and if our hearts are under the constraint of his love, we cannot but commend him to others. "*We cannot but speak*" of his holy character and his unbounded love. And, when we see how hardly men judge of him—how they count "*his commandments grievous,*" and his "*ways unequal*"<sup>2</sup> we shall be constrained to bear our testimony, that "*all his commandments are righteousness*"—restraining the power of sin, exciting to holiness of conversation, and in every way conforming the soul to his image.

Our meditation on this verse will be rendered profitable, by turning it into a prayer." Lord, open thou my lips, that my "*tongue may be speaking of thy word.*" Honour me, O my God, by helping me to shew, that "*all thy commandments are righteousness.*"—If more recourse were had to prayer, the tongue would be more ready to speak for God, and our speech would be more for "*the use of edifying.*"<sup>3</sup> But it is not a superficial knowledge of the word, that will cause our tongues to speak with readiness and unction of its blessed contents. It must be made really our own: it must be known experimentally, in

<sup>1</sup> Col. iv. 6.

<sup>2</sup> Ezekiel xviii. 25.

<sup>3</sup> Ephes. iv. 29.

order to be enjoyed and recommended to others. And when this is the case with the servant of God, how cheering, how enlivening is his conversation! His “light so shines before men, that” they are constrained to “glorify his Father which is in heaven.”<sup>1</sup>

Perhaps—believer—you may have been led to keep silence from *supposed* inability, natural bashfulness, or want of seasonable opportunity. But under unfavourable circumstances it will generally be found, that something may be said, as well as done, in the service of God. And whilst it is well carefully to watch against the “talk of the lips, which tendeth only to penury,”<sup>2</sup> do not forget the crafty devices of Satan to shut the mouth of the faithful witnesses of God. You have much need of watchfulness and prayer, lest through the scrupulous tenderness of your conscience, he “get an advantage of you,” and by means of your silence, weaken the cause of your Master, which it is your sincere desire to support.<sup>3</sup> You have much to guard against the influence of unbelief. Let your weakness and inability be made the subject of unceasing prayer. Let any dreaded inconsistency of profession be searched out, examined and lamented before the Lord, and opposed in dependence on his grace; but never let it be made a covering for indolence, or supply fuel for despondency. There is no more delightful connexion with Christ, than bringing your wants to him. And therefore be encouraged to ask for the Spirit of God to guide your lips; that a poor weak sinner may be permitted to “shew forth the praises” of Him who is surrounded with all the Hosts of Heaven.

<sup>1</sup> Matt. v. 16.

<sup>2</sup> Prov. xiv. 23.

<sup>3</sup> It was an excellent saying of Archbishop Usher, when in the society of his friends—‘A word of Christ before we part.’



When our silence has arisen from the too feeble resistance of our natural carelessness and indolence, the recollection of many precious opportunities of glorifying our Saviour, lost beyond recal, may well excite the prayer—" Deliver me from blood-guiltiness, O God; and my tongue shall sing aloud of thy righteousness."<sup>1</sup> Oh! for that compassionate love, that would never suffer us to meet a fellow-sinner without lifting up our hearts to God on his behalf, making an effort to win his soul to Christ; and manifesting by our whole deportment an earnest desire for his salvation! What loss is there to our own souls in these neglected opportunities of bringing a blessing to the souls of others! For never do we receive a larger blessing to our own souls, than in the act or endeavour to communicate to others. The heart becomes enlarged by every practical exercise of Christian love. Yet much simplicity—much unction from above—much wisdom combined with boldness—is needed in our daily conversation, that we may " make manifest the savour of the knowledge of Christ in every place!"<sup>2</sup> If we are as full of matter as Elihu<sup>3</sup> was, nothing will be said for God—nothing, that will " minister grace to the hearers"—unless the influence of the Divine Spirit is filling our hearts.<sup>4</sup> But if " the word of Christ is dwelling in us richly in all wisdom,"<sup>5</sup> it will be as " a well of water, springing up unto everlasting life," a blessing to all around us.

<sup>1</sup> Psalm li. 14.

<sup>2</sup> 2 Cor. ii. 14.

<sup>3</sup> Compare Job xxxii. 18—20.

<sup>4</sup> Compare Ephes. v. 18, 19.

<sup>5</sup> Col. iii. 16.

173. *Let thy hand help me; for I have chosen thy precepts.*

DAVID having engaged himself to a thankful profession of his God, now comes to seek his needful supply of "help."—"Let thine hand help me." And if we are encouraged to "come to the throne of grace," that we may find "grace to help "in time of need,"<sup>1</sup> when are we not to come? For is not every moment a "time of need" such as may quicken us to flee to the "strong tower," whither "the righteous runneth and is safe?"<sup>2</sup> Besieged without, betrayed within—"wrestling against flesh and blood," and yet not against flesh and blood only;<sup>3</sup> often discouraged by the little ground we seem to gain in the struggle, surely we need all the help of Omnipotence to sustain us in the tremendous conflict. We may plead our choice of "his precepts," in looking for his help.<sup>4</sup> David had before "taken the testimonies of God as his heritage"<sup>5</sup>—including all the precious promises of the gospel, extending to every necessity of time, and to every prospect for eternity. He now confesses his obligations—"in choosing the precepts"—a happy choice—the influence of the Spirit upon his heart.<sup>6</sup>

Prompt obedience, in simplicity of faith, will form the character of this choice. Many carnal suggestions are ready to offer themselves, the moment that the purpose is forming into the choice. "The things that were gain to us," and which now must be "counted loss for Christ,"<sup>7</sup> (should we allow them an entrance into our hearts at this crisis) will bring much hesita-

<sup>1</sup> Heb. iv. 16.

<sup>4</sup> Verse 94.

<sup>2</sup> Prov. xviii. 10.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid. 111.

<sup>7</sup> Phil. iii. 7.

<sup>3</sup> Eph. vi. 12.

<sup>6</sup> See Ezek. xi. 19, 20.

tion and perplexity. Conferences “with flesh and blood” are amongst the most subtle hinderances to Christian determination,<sup>1</sup> ‘What will the world say? If I go too far, I shall give offence; all my influence will be gone, and all my prospects of eventually benefiting those around me will be blasted. The apprehension also of losing the affection, and of incurring the displeasure, of those whom my heart holds dear, is most fearful. And then, this sacrifice is too costly to make—that pleasure too hard to resign.’ Thoughts of this nature—the injections of the tempter—are ever at the door; and even when effectual resistance is offered, the struggle is often most severe. But oh! it is such a mighty help in this conflict, when one desire has taken sole possession of the heart—“Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?”<sup>2</sup>—when we are so crucified to worldly influence, whether of pleasure, profit, fear, or esteem, as to be ready to act upon the resolution—“Wherefore henceforth know we no man after the flesh.”<sup>3</sup>

Experience of our own weakness, and of the great power of the world, is gradually preparing us for victory over it—we shall then most specially find our happiness in losing our own will; and our Master’s cross will be a delightful burden—like wings to a bird, or sails to a ship—assisting, instead of retarding, our course.

The want of a determined choice is the secret of much of that halting profession that prevails among us. A compromise is attempted with the world. “The offence of the cross” begins to “cease.” A middle path of serious religion is marked out, divested of what is called *needless offensiveness*—forgetting that the

<sup>1</sup> Comp. Gal. i. 16.

<sup>2</sup> Acts ix. 6.

<sup>3</sup> 2 Cor. v. 16.

religion that pleases the world will never be acceptable with God—nor can the religion that pleases God be ever accommodated to the inclination of the world. Oh! we shall do well to consider whether the way of “the Lord’s precepts” may not be found too hard, too strait, too unfrequented—whether we are prepared to brave the pointed finger and whispered scoff of the ungodly; and, perhaps, the opposition of beloved friends, with mistaken tenderness resisting our course.<sup>1</sup> Often has the Christian profession been hastily taken up and relinquished.<sup>2</sup> He that wishes to abide by it, must daily learn this lesson—“*Without me ye can do nothing*”—and, in conscious helplessness, will often breathe the supplication—“*Let thine hand help me.*”

Nor is this petition needful only in the first view of this choice, and in the first desire to appropriate it. In the growing and more decided conviction of its superior happiness, and in the daily endeavour to live in it, we shall find increasing need for the same acknowledgment of helplessness, and the same cry for support. And blessed be God for the assurance, that he has “laid help upon one that is mighty;”<sup>3</sup> so that our insufficiency and all-sufficiency are visible at one glance; and “when we are” most “weak, then are we” most “strong.”<sup>4</sup> “They that war against thee shall be as nothing, and as a thing of nought. For I the Lord thy God will hold thy right hand, saying unto thee—“*Fear not, I will help thee.*”<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Comp. Luke xiv. 26.

<sup>2</sup> Comp. Matt. viii. 19, 20.

<sup>3</sup> Psalm lxxxix. 19.

<sup>4</sup> 2 Cor. xii. 10.

<sup>5</sup> Isaiah xli. 12, 13. Comp. the whole passage, verses 10—16.

174. *I have longed for thy salvation, O Lord; and thy law is my delight.*

RELIGION will decay or flourish, as it is our *duty* or our *delight*. The mind is incapable of continued exertion *for duty*; but it readily falls in “*with delight*.” Thus our duties become our privileges, while Christ is their source and life. Every step of progress is progress in happiness. This verse (of which experience is the best interpreter) is the believer’s language in his lively, as well as in his fainting state. For the more he knows and enjoys of the Divine presence, the more he longs to know and enjoy it. He finds this world’s all to be really nothing—nothing to feed the appetite, nothing to quench the thirst, of an immortal soul. Earthly comforts and possessions are enjoyed, not “abused;”<sup>1</sup> they are loved only as God would have them loved; and Himself and his salvation loved and longed-for above all. The soul is supremely engaged in the pursuit of the satisfying portion of the gospel, and nothing will give real rest but an answer to the prayer—“Say unto my soul, I am thy salvation.”<sup>2</sup> The creatures are, as it were, commissioned to withhold the comfort we are longing for, that we may be driven to seek it in God alone—“Thou, O God, art the thing that I long for.”<sup>3</sup> And this is true religion—when the Lord of all occupies that place in the heart which he fills in the universe—*There he is* “*All in all*.” *Here the believer cries*—“*Whom have I in heaven but thee? and there is none upon earth that I desire beside thee.*”<sup>4</sup> O what a privilege is it to have him

<sup>1</sup> See 1 Cor. vii. 31.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. lxxi. 4. P. T.

<sup>2</sup> Psalm xxxv. 3.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. lxxiii. 25.

in heart, in thought, and in view,—to be rejoicing in his presence—and to be longing for a greater conformity to his image and for a more lively enjoyment of his love! This longing is a satisfactory evidence of the Divine work,<sup>1</sup> when it exercises the soul in habitual contemplation of the Saviour; when it urges to nearer and growing communion with him, and supreme “*delight in his law.*” Such desires will doubtless end ‘*in the fruition of his glorious Godhead.*’<sup>2</sup>

But the Lord often brings this charge against his professing people—“*Thou hast left thy first love.*”<sup>3</sup>—The principle is not dead, but it is decayed—the measure and degree of its operations are abated.

Who does not possess a nature prone to apostacy? Security and insensibility steal upon the soul unconsciously; and until it is prostrate under their influence, the danger is often scarcely perceived. The love of Christ is not meditated upon. Faith is not in *habitual* exercise, and consequently there are no attractive views of the Saviour. The soul is satisfied with former affections to him. There is little heart to labour for him. The use of the means, in which communion with him was once enjoyed, is slighted: and as the natural consequence—the heart becomes cold in spiritual desires, and warm in worldly pursuits; and too often without any smittings of conscience for divided love.

This declension of affections is considered indeed by some professors to be a matter of course. The young convert is supposed to abound most in love, and as he advances, his fervour gradually to subside into matured judgment and experience. It is indeed

<sup>1</sup> See Neh. i. 11.

<sup>2</sup> Collect for Epiphany.

<sup>3</sup> Rev. ii. 4.

true, that those, who “ have no root in themselves,” lose their lively affections and their religion with them.<sup>1</sup> But we cannot conceive the *real* principle of love to decay—that is—our esteem of God cannot be lowered, our “ longing for his salvation ” cannot languish, our delight in the enjoyment of it cannot be diminished, without bringing guilt and loss upon our souls. Our love is the Lord’s—He calls for it,<sup>2</sup> and it is most unreasonable to deny him his own. He is the same as when we first loved him. *Then* we thought him worthy of our highest love. Do we then repent of having loved him so much? Have we found him less than our expectations? Can we bestow our love elsewhere with stricter justice or to better advantage? Do not all the grounds of our love to him continue in full force? Have they not rather increased every day and hour? What would an indulgent husband think of incessant and increasing attentions repaid with diminished affection? And how insufficient a compensation would the most assiduous diligence in outward service prove for such a loss! Oh! let us not sit down satisfied with our own indolence, and be easy because grace abounds: but let us (according to our Lord’s direction<sup>3</sup>) remember the times, when we “ *longed more for his salvation* ” than now—when we took more delight in communion with him—when we had more readiness to labour and suffer for him, and even to die to go home to his presence. Let us “ *repent* ” with deeper contrition—and “ *do our first works* ”—never resting till we have regained our delight in him—and can take up afresh the language of confidence and joy—“ *I have longed for thy salvation, O Lord.*”

<sup>1</sup> See Matt. xiii. 20, 21.

<sup>2</sup> See Prov. xxiii. 26.

<sup>3</sup> See Rev. ii. 5.

Some however of the Lord's dear children are distressed in the conscious coldness of their spiritual affections.—But if it be a mark of the decay of grace to “lose our first love,” it is at least a mark of the truth of grace to mourn over this loss. There is always a blessing for those “that hunger and thirst after righteousness,”<sup>1</sup> though they have not attained to the full extent of their desires. Their restless desires after Christ are the beating pulse of the hidden life; and if there be not always a *sensible* growth of desire and enjoyment, there may be (as with the trees in winter) growth at the root—in a more fixed habit of grace and love, in a deeper spirit of humility, and in a more established principle of self-knowledge and simplicity. Yet this shortest way of peace will be to look off from our “*longing for this salvation,*” to the “salvation” itself—that is—to the proper object of faith here revealed.<sup>2</sup> Frames and feelings are subject to continual variation, and are (especially in the hour of temptation) very uncertain grounds of support. Amidst all their fluctuation, however, Christ may always be safely trusted. While therefore, we are humbled and self-abased in the view of our own coldness, let us not brood in despondency, and neglect to look at the cross of Jesus. Let not our eyes be so filled with tears of contrition, as to obscure the sight of his free and full salvation. “Looking” singly “unto Jesus” as our peace and our life, is at once our duty, our privilege, our safety, and the secret of our daily progress in the way to heaven.

The connection here marked between the “*longing for salvation,*” and “*delight in the law*” may not

<sup>1</sup> Matt. v. 6.

<sup>2</sup> See Heb. xii. 2.



have been wholly unintentional. It is at least an incidental evidence, that right apprehensions of his “*salvation*” must be grounded upon his word or “*law* ;” and that any impulse or excitement given to the feelings, independent of and not warranted by the word, ought to be rejected as delusive. Indeed, such is the union of these two points, that “*delight in the law of God*” will necessarily produce a “*longing for*” the full enjoyment of his “*salvation* ;” and this holy “*longing*” will expand itself in an habitual “*delight in his law.*” And this proves the false character of many “*longings for salvation*”—that they are unaccompanied with delight in the law of God as the means of obtaining and enjoying this salvation. But here was fervency, holiness, “*delight.*”

Well will it be for us, if this beautiful Psalm, and each verse of it, should excite us to be followers of him, who evidently knew so much of the heavenly enjoyments of religion. Why should we not, why do we not, determine to know as much of God as we can? Why are our “*longings for his salvation,*” so transient and so few? The soul that really longs shall “*not be ashamed of its hope.*” Even to taste the present fruits—though it be but a taste—in a sense of reconciliation, liberty of access, a beam of the love of Jesus in the heart, is unutterable enjoyment. It strengthens the soul for the endurance of appointed trials, and for a devoted, self-denying, obedient walk. But if what we have known is but a taste of heavenly pleasures, let us long for fuller draughts. Let us seek for that hungering and thirsting of soul, which shall be fully satisfied ; but which will not, cannot, be satisfied with any thing short of the fulness of God.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Compare Eph. iii. 19. Psalm xvii. 15.

There are heights and depths of spiritual communion yet unexplored; and it is an encouragement to remember, that he who has vouchsafed large attainments of them to others, "is *rich* in mercy to all that call upon him:"<sup>1</sup> that the fountain of everlasting love is ever flowing, ever full; and that the gracious command to "open our mouths wide" is accompanied with the promise that "they shall be filled."<sup>2</sup>

Lord! with whom alone is the power to work in the hearts of thy people, create in our souls a more intense "longing" for thy salvation, and a more fervent "delight in thy law." As our "*longings for thy salvation*" are increased, oh, nail us to the door-posts of thy house, and may we be thy servants for ever!

175. *Let my soul live, and it shall praise thee: and let thy judgments help me.*

WHAT is the life that the Psalmist is now praying for, but the salvation for which he had just expressed his longing? The taste that he has received makes him hunger for a higher and continued enjoyment—not for any selfish gratification, but that he might employ himself in the praise of his God. Indeed, as we have drawn towards the close of this Psalm, we cannot but have observed that character of praise to pervade his experience, which has been generally remarked in the concluding Psalms of this sacred book;<sup>3</sup> and much do we lose of spiritual strength

<sup>1</sup> Rom. x. 12.

<sup>2</sup> Psalm lxxxix. 10.

<sup>3</sup> Verses 164, 171, 172. The last six Psalms are for the most part throughout the breathings of praise. They were probably written at the close of life, and may be considered as striking indications of a soul ripening for glory. As it said of the perfumes of Arabia Felix, that they exhale their odours in the

for want of occupying ourselves more in the exercise of praise. Yet he alone is fitted for this heavenly employ, of whom it has been said—"This my son was dead and is alive again."<sup>1</sup> And he who has "looked to the hole of the pit whence he is digged,"<sup>2</sup> who has been awakened to a sight of that tremendous gulf from which he is but "scarcely saved,"<sup>3</sup> will long to give utterance to the effusion of his heart. Yet neither can he be stirred even to this delightful privilege, until the quickening influence of "the Lord and Giver of life" has been vouchsafed. Praise, therefore, springs from prayer—"Let my soul live, and it shall praise thee." When "life is breathed into our souls," our services will be enlivened, and we shall become, in the noblest sense, "living souls."<sup>4</sup>

Too often, however, from the consciousness of the inconstancy, carelessness, and unspirituality of our hearts, we almost forget to tune our instruments to praise. Let not any recollection of our sin be unaccompanied with a humble yet assured confidence in the Lord's pardoning grace. The abominations of a desperately wicked and unsearchably deceitful heart may well lead us to sigh and cry before God, and to "abhor ourselves in dust and ashes."<sup>5</sup> Yet out of the lowest depths of abasement, we may behold a gracious Saviour, whose blood applied to the conscience "cleanseth from all sin:"<sup>6</sup> who once "passed by us, and saw us polluted in our blood, and said unto us, when we were in our blood, Live:"<sup>7</sup> and who still "holdeth our souls in life,"<sup>8</sup> by covering

neighbouring provinces, so it is no marvel, if, as "the sweet Psalmist of Israel," drew near to the happy country, he should have inhaled its atmosphere of praise.

<sup>1</sup> Luke xv. 24.

<sup>2</sup> Isaiah li. 1.

<sup>3</sup> 1 Peter iv. 18.

<sup>4</sup> Gen. ii. 7.

<sup>5</sup> Job xlii. 6.

<sup>6</sup> 1 John i. 7.

<sup>7</sup> Ezekiel xvi. 6.

<sup>8</sup> Psalm lxvi. 9.

our daily infirmities, and maintaining our everlasting acceptance before God.

But while the song of praise dwells on our lips for life thus purchased and thus freely given, let us guard against whatever may impede its growth, or check its influence. For if the life within waxes low, praise will be dull and heartless; and on the contrary, when the believer is assured of his hope—when his prayer is fully answered—“*Let my soul live, and it shall praise thee*”—see how its spirit breaks forth, as if the kindling fire could no longer be restrained—“Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, which, according to his abundant mercy, hath begotten us again unto a lively hope by the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead.”<sup>1</sup> The work of praise is now his nature, his element, his delight. No wonder, then, that he is earnest in supplications for the renewal of his spiritual life, that he may return to this sweet antepast of heaven—“*Let my soul live.*” And, indeed, the more this life is known, the more will it be made the subject of prayer; for it is this alone, that makes existence tolerable to the child of God. Such an one is not satisfied with the lifeless actings of a sickly existence: he longs for a spiritual revival. And yet at his best moments, the recollection of insufficiency for his holy work never forsakes him. Every expression of praise, even after the renewal of his life, is followed with petition for help—“*Let thy judgments help me.*” Give me such an enlightened apprehension of thy word—of thy character—of thy perfections, as the God of my salvation, as may furnish abundant matter for unceasing praise; so that my daily experience may be—“Giving

<sup>1</sup> 1 Peter i. 3.

thanks always for all things unto God and the Father in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ.”<sup>1</sup>

176. *I have gone astray like a lost sheep : seek thy servant : for I do not forget thy commandments.*

THAT “all we like sheep have gone astray,”<sup>2</sup> is the testimony from the mouth of God; confirmed, if, indeed, it needed confirmation, by daily experience and observation. But it is very affecting that this should not only be the description of a world living without God, but the confession of God’s own people—“*I have gone astray like a lost sheep.*” That they should ever wander from privileges so great—from a God so good—from a shepherd so kind! What can induce them to turn their backs upon their best Friend, and sin against the most precious love that was ever known, but something, that must, upon reflection, fill them with shame? It is common, and indeed, natural, to cast the blame upon the temptation of Satan, the seductive witcheries of the world, or some untoward circumstances. But whoever deals honestly with himself, must trace the source of backsliding to his own heart, and say—“This is *my* infirmity.”<sup>3</sup> And have we replaced what we have wilfully yielded up with any thing of equal or superior value? May not the question be asked of us—“What fruit had ye then in those things whereof ye are now ashamed? for the end of those things is death.”<sup>4</sup>

But if we are distant from the beloved fold, nothing is really enjoyed. It is as impossible for the child of God to be happy, when separated from communion with his God, as if he were in the regions of eternal

<sup>1</sup> Ephes. v. 20.

<sup>2</sup> Isaiah liii. 6. 1 Peter ii. 25.

<sup>3</sup> Psalm lxxvii. 10.

<sup>4</sup> Rom. vi. 21.

despair. He has not lost—he cannot wholly lose—this recollection of the forsaken blessing. He cannot therefore forbear the cry—“*Seek thy servant.*” ‘I cannot find my way back; the good Shepherd must seek me; once I knew the path; but now that I have wandered into bye-paths, it is as if I had never known it, or, even if I perceived it, had neither power nor inclination to return into it. I have no guide but the Shepherd whom I have left.’ How sweet then to contemplate his office character; “Behold I, even I, will both search my sheep, and seek them out; as a shepherd seeketh out his flock in the day that he is among his sheep that are scattered, so will I seek out my sheep, and will deliver them out of all places, where they have been scattered in the dark and cloudy day.”<sup>1</sup>

And cannot I set my seal to his gracious and faithful discharge of his office—“He restoreth my soul?”<sup>2</sup> Or do I want further encouragement in seeking my return home? Let me then remember his own description of his tender faithfulness and compassionate yearnings over his lost sheep; not shewing it the way back to the fold, and leaving it to come after him: but laying it upon his own shoulders and bringing it home; all upbraidings forgotten, all recollections of his own pains swallowed up in the joy that he hath “found the sheep which was lost.”<sup>3</sup> And when I consider too, that the express commission, that brought the Shepherd from heaven to earth—from the throne of God to the manger, and thence to the garden and cross,—was “to seek and to save that which was lost;”<sup>4</sup> surely I am emboldened in the spirit of contrition for my wanderings to add the confidence of my

<sup>1</sup> Ezek. xxxiv. 11, 12.

<sup>2</sup> Luke xv. 4—6.

<sup>3</sup> Psalm xxiii. 3.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. xix. 10.

faith—" *I have gone astray like a lost sheep : seek thy servant.*" I cannot forbear to plead, that, though a rebellious prodigal, I am still " thy servant," thy child : I still bear the mark of a child—Though a wanderer from the fold, "*I do not forget thy commandments.*" I still therefore retain my interest in the covenant promise. Nothing can erase thy law, which was " written in my mind and inward parts " <sup>1</sup> by the finger and by the Spirit of God, as an earnest of my adoption—as the pledge of my restoration. Thus again I hope to be received as a " dear " and " pleasant child ; " <sup>2</sup> again to be clothed with " the best robe," to be welcomed with fresh tokens of my Father's everlasting love, <sup>3</sup> and to be assured of a blessed interest in the precious promise—" My sheep shall never perish, and none shall pluck them out of my hand." <sup>4</sup>

Such, Christian reader, would be the application we should make of this verse to ourselves ; and such a penitent confession of our backslidings, united with a believing dependance on the long tried grace and faithfulness of our God, would form no inappropriate conclusion to our meditations on this most interesting Psalm. We would unite the publican's prayer with the great Apostle's confidence : and while in holy brokenness of heart we would wish to live and die, smiting upon our breast, and saying—" God be merciful to me, a sinner " <sup>5</sup>—the remembrance of our adoption would warrant the expression of Christian assurance—" I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed to him, against that day." <sup>6</sup> Yet, as it regards the experience of David, is there not some-

<sup>1</sup> Heb. viii. 10.    <sup>2</sup> Jer. xxxi. 20.    <sup>3</sup> Comp. Luke xv. 22, 23.

<sup>4</sup> John x. 28.    <sup>5</sup> Luke xviii. 18.    <sup>6</sup> 2 Tim. i. 12.

thing striking, and we had almost said, unexpected, in the conclusion of this Psalm? To hear one—who has throughout been expressing such holy and joyful aspirations for the salvation of his God, such fervent praises of his love, that we seem to shrink back from the comparison with him, as if considering him almost on the verge of heaven—to hear this “man after God’s own heart,” sinking himself to the lowest dust, under the sense of the evil of his heart, and his perpetual tendency to wander from his God, is indeed a most instructive lesson. It gives an accurate view of the conflict, that must be sustained to the end in the believer’s heart, and of the opposite graces which meet and flourish there. The highest notes of praise mingling with the deepest expression of humiliation, combine to form that harmony of service, which ascends “like pillars of smoke”<sup>1</sup> with acceptance before God. And thus will our Christian progress be chequered, until we reach the regions of unmixed praise, where we shall no longer mourn over our wanderings, no longer feel any inclination to err from our Shepherd’s presence, no more experience the wretchedness of distance from him, or the difficulty of returning to him—where we shall be eternally safe in the heavenly fold, to “go no more out.”<sup>2</sup> FOR “HE THAT SITTETH ON THE THRONE SHALL DWELL AMONG THEM; THEY SHALL HUNGER NO MORE, NEITHER THIRST ANY MORE, NEITHER SHALL THE SUN LIGHT ON THEM, NOR ANY HEAT: FOR THE LAMB WHICH IS IN THE MIDST OF THE THRONE SHALL FEED THEM, AND SHALL LEAD THEM UNTO LIVING FOUNTAINS OF WATERS; AND GOD SHALL WIPE AWAY ALL TEARS FROM THEIR EYES.”

<sup>1</sup> Cant. iii. 6.

<sup>2</sup> Rev. iii. 12.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. vii. 15—17.



## INDEX.

- A**
- АВВА, Father, 471**
- Acceptance, 281—283, 354, 356**
- Access, way of, 467**
- importance of knowing, 467—469
- known to Old Testament believers, pref. iv. 365
- Acknowledgment of God's faithfulness, 168—170, 199—201**
- righteousness, 374—376, 387, 388
- Actings of faith habitual, 452, 453**
- Activity, spiritual, 82—84**
- Adoption, spirit of, 37, 38, 290, 471**
- Advantage of religious vows. See Vows.**
- Advocacy of Christ. See Jesus Christ.**
- Afflictions, blessings of, 177—179, 187—189, 199—201**
- comfort in, 129, 131, 140—142, 155—157, 278—280, 389—391
- confidence in, 226—228
- lost, 189
- protracted, 226
- submission under, 200
- support of the word, under. See Word.
- teaching of, 187—189
- gracious uses of, 201
- worldly, 155, 244, 279, 391
- Agatha, martyr, 116 note**
- Ahithophel, 285**
- Ainsworth referred to, 37 n.**
- Alleine, Joseph, quoted, 122 n.**
- Ambrose quoted, Pref. viii. n.**
- Answers to prayer, 67, 171 n.**
- Apostacy, guilt of, 102, 103**
- Apostles, conduct of, 119, 379, 380**
- Application of the word to our case, 33, 100, 129 n.**
- Arguments in prayer, 100, 204, 205 n. 247, 248, 403, 404, 412**
- Ashamed of Christ, 119—121**
- Assurance, 13, 14, 110, 111, 218, 219, 365—367, 453—462.**
- known to Old Testament believers, 99
- loss of, sad effects, 112, 455
- how maintained, 13, 14, 366, 457 n.
- Attainments, humble view of, 14, 15**
- Augustine, his conflicts, 79 n.**
- conversion, 21 n. 32
- prayers, 11 n. 147
- view of prayer, 396 n.
- quotations from, Pref. x. n.<sup>4</sup> 19 n. 225 n. 226 n. 261 n. 266 n. 336 n. 352 n.
- Scripture fulness, view of, 345 n.
- Authority of the word, 237, 257, 431, 432, 434—437**

- Awful state of wicked. See Wicked.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ of world. See World.
- B**
- Backsliding, 355  
 \_\_\_\_\_ guilt of, 80, 102, 439  
 \_\_\_\_\_ loss from, 145  
 \_\_\_\_\_ return from, 493—496
- Bacon, Lord, quoted, 202 n.  
 Balaam, referred to, 216  
 Basil's prayer, 152  
 Baxter quoted, 160  
 \_\_\_\_\_'s Christian Directory, referred to, 175 n.  
 Believers cautioned, 81, 82  
 \_\_\_\_\_ character, 98, 246  
 \_\_\_\_\_ comfort in affliction, 129—131, 140—142, 389—391. See Affliction.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ condition, 313, 314  
 \_\_\_\_\_ confession of Christ, 30—32, 110, 111, 119—121, 475—477  
 \_\_\_\_\_ confidence, 80, 196—199, 248—251, 307—313, 323—326  
 \_\_\_\_\_ conflicts, 61—65, 70—74, 79, 294—297  
 \_\_\_\_\_ cross, 52, 53, 131, 132, 421—423  
 \_\_\_\_\_ delight in the word, 32, 33, 243, 336—338, 382—384, 390, 438  
 \_\_\_\_\_ despised by the world, 384—386  
 \_\_\_\_\_ encouragements. See Encouragement.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ liberty in the ways of God, 82—84, 116—118  
 \_\_\_\_\_ love of the brethren, 160—162, 211, 215  
 \_\_\_\_\_ need of mercy, 330, 331  
 \_\_\_\_\_ persecutions, 52, 131, 132, 183, 208, 230, 423, 424, 434  
 Believer's plea for mercy, 247, 331
- Believer's portion, 146—148, 287—289  
 \_\_\_\_\_ praises. See Praise  
 \_\_\_\_\_ prayers. See Prayer  
 \_\_\_\_\_ preciousness in sight of God, 384—386  
 \_\_\_\_\_ prospects, 156, 157  
 \_\_\_\_\_ resolutions, 274—278  
 \_\_\_\_\_ security, 233, 248—251  
 \_\_\_\_\_ steadfastness, 80—82, 228, 423—425, 448, 450—452  
 \_\_\_\_\_ trials of faith, 220—223, 326—330  
 \_\_\_\_\_ walk, 458—465
- Bernard quoted, 87, 118 n. 225  
 Beza referred to, 20, 21  
 Bondage, spirit of, 443  
 Boston quoted, 38  
 Bradford's Letters, 405, 406 n.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ referred to, 391 n.  
 Brainerd's Life, 381, 383, 386  
 Brookes's Works, 71 n.
- C**
- Cadogan, life of, 400 n.  
 Calvin on Psalm cxix. quoted, Preface ix. n.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Institutes referred to, 172 n.  
 Cecil quoted, 306, 346, 347 n.  
 Character of God. See God.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ his judgments. See Judgments  
 \_\_\_\_\_ his testimonies. See Testimonies  
 Characteristics of Psalm cxix. Pref. viii.  
 Charnock quoted, 180, 181  
 Choice of the Gospel, 71—78, 478—480  
 \_\_\_\_\_ cost counted, 423—425  
 \_\_\_\_\_ help in making, 479, 480  
 \_\_\_\_\_ of Mary, 76  
 \_\_\_\_\_ of Paul, 76, 77, 156  
 Christian. See Believer  
 \_\_\_\_\_ love of early, 212  
 \_\_\_\_\_ their trials, 157  
 Cicero quoted, 38  
 Circumstances of Temptation. See Temptation

- Cleansing power of the Word.  
See Word
- Cleaving to God, 79, 80, 233—  
235, 424, 425
- Collatia, people of, 118, 119 n.
- Comfort of word, 129—131
- Coming of Christ, believer, look-  
ing for, 368, 446
- Compassion to sinners, 136—  
139, 368, 372, 425—427
- Condition of the believer. See  
Believer
- Confession of Christ. See Be-  
liever
- comfort of 113, 114
- young persons en-  
couraged to, 120, 121
- Confidence, Christian. See Be-  
liever
- distinguished from  
pharisaical, 324
- dying hour, 220,  
286, 287, 409, 410
- excitement to, 196  
—199
- Conflict spiritual. See Believer
- Conformity to the world, 301—  
306
- danger of, 161—163,  
304, 305
- deceitfulness of, 304
- Confusion of enemies, prayer for,  
208—210, 229, 230, 332—334
- Conscience, 322
- good, 322—324
- scrupulous, 171—  
175, 277, 476
- scared, 184—186
- tender, 286, 269
- unenlightened. 176
- Consideration, 150—152
- God's of his peo-  
ple, 428
- Contrition, sweetness of, 71, 104
- Conversation, daily, 113
- religious, 69, 112,  
114, 475—477
- Conversion of Jews, 241
- world, *ibid.*
- Convictions, immediate attention  
to, 152—155
- Corruptions of nature. 5, 20  
———— from youth, 20
- Counsel of Christ. See Jesus  
Christ.
- word, 56—60
- Covenant of grace, emblem of,  
239
- Covetousness, 91—94
- danger of, 93
- mortification of,
- Cowper, Bp. quoted, Pref. x. n.
- W. quoted 307 n.
- Cranmer quoted, 436 n.
- Creation of man, 194
- end of, 195, 196
- new, on heart, 5, 6, 195
- works of, 238, 239
- Cross, taken up. See Believer
- of Christ. See Jesus  
Christ
- power of, 261
- Curse of sin, 24
- Cyprian's Epistles quoted, 122,  
123 n. 427. n.
- D
- Danger, temporal, 283, 284
- of pride, 49—52
- of prosperity, 177, 178
- of self-confidence, 311,  
312
- of walking in our own  
light, 59
- of worldly conformity.  
See Conformity
- Daniel in Babylon, 20, 55, 399
- snare laid for, 285
- steadfastness, *ibid.*
- David, character of, Pref. i. ii.
- awe of God's word, 434
- concern for his honour,  
100
- dying advice to Solomon,  
57
- dying consolations, 220
- fear of temptation, 95
- life endangered, 283
- persecutions, 55, 434
- praises, times of, 152,  
442

- David's prayer, habit of, 399, 401, 402  
 ——— promise secured, 430, 431  
 ——— submission, 260, 201  
 ——— wisdom, 256, 257  
 Deadness in prayer, 236, 237  
 Deccitfulness of worldly conformity. See Conformity  
 Defilement, encouragement under, 3  
 Delight, spiritual, 90, 91, 484—488  
 ——— in the ways of God, 37—39, 103—105, 121—123, 138—140  
 ——— in the word of God. See Believer  
 Deliverance from trial, 361—363  
 ——— from vain thoughts, 292—298  
 ——— of children of Israel, 135, 430  
 ——— deluge, record of, 135  
 Desertion, state of, 16—19  
 ——— causes of, 17  
 ——— encouragements under, 18, 19, 327—329  
 ——— Jesus Christ in state of. See Jesus Christ  
 Desire, spiritual, 46, 47, 103—106, 350—353, 484, 586  
 ——— hindrances to, 47, 48  
 ——— object of, 221—224  
 Difference between God's people and the world, 313—315  
 Diodati quoted, 164  
 Divine teaching, 42—44, 66, 85—87, 164  
 ——— by affliction, 187—190  
 ——— blessing of, 262—264  
 Dominion of sin, 356—360  
 Dying hour, confidence in. See Confidence  
 ——— preparation for, 287
- E
- Early Christians. See Christian  
 ——— rising, 400, 401
- Edwards' (President) resolution, 67, 68 n.  
 ——— view of false humility, 385 n.  
 ——— view of Psalm cxix. Pref. vii.  
 Ejaculatory prayer, 171 n. 395, 396 n.  
 Elijah's zeal, 379  
 Elisha's faith, 406  
 Emblem of the covenant of grace, 239  
 Emptiness of the world, 251  
 Encouragement of the believer, 248—251  
 ——— to confession of Christ, 120, 121  
 ——— under the cross, 52  
 ——— deadness of prayer, 62, 63  
 ——— defilement of sin, 3  
 ——— desertion. See Desertion  
 ——— desire spiritual, 104, 105  
 ——— love of the brethren, 162  
 ——— under failure of memory, 245, 246  
 ——— to perseverance, 80, 291  
 ——— under power of sin, 70—74  
 ——— to praise, 444—446  
 ——— to return to God, 493, 494  
 ——— under vain thoughts, 295—299  
 End of Creation. See Creation  
 Enemies, prayer for confusion of. See Confusion  
 Enmity to the people of God, 208, 209, 248, 249, 405  
 Enmity overruled for good, 183, 184, 425  
 Enthusiasm, 348, 349, 484, 486  
 Error of heart, 50, 315  
 Eternity, nearness of, 289  
 Evangelical religion, happiness of, Pref. viii. 121—123

- Example of Jesus Christ. See Jesus
- Excitement to Christian confidence. See Confidence
- Expectations of faith, 40, 41, 83, 84
- Experience of Old Testament believers, Pref. iii. vi. 99, 365  
 — identical with New Testament, Pref. iii.—vi. 450  
 — of Jacob. See Jacob  
 — of Job. See Job  
 — of Jonah. See Jonah  
 — of Paul. See Paul  
 — witness of the truth of Scripture, 432, 433
- Extension of kingdom of Christ, 240, 241
- F
- Faith, actings of, 127—129, 450—453  
 — ground of, 241  
 — practical principle, 450, 455, 456  
 — trembling, 451  
 — trials of. See Trials  
 — in the commandments, 177  
 — promise, 167—169, 204, 205 n.  
 — of Old Testament believers, Pref. iii. 365
- Faithfulness of God. See God
- False humility. See Humility  
 — ways, 267—269, 340, 341.  
 See Lying  
 — zeal. See Zeal
- Favour, sense of, 149, 150, 203, 206, 354—356. See Assurance  
 — benefit of, 366  
 — means of obtaining, 367
- Fear of God, 98  
 — consistent with assurance, 99, 425  
 — fruit of assurance, 320, 460 n.  
 — of the judgments of God, 317—321
- Fellowship, Christian, 160—162, 211—215
- Fellowship, worldly. See Conformity
- First-love, loss of, 477—480
- Forbearance, Christian, 211—214
- Foreknowledge of God. See God
- Forgiveness of God. See God
- Foundation of the word of God. See Word
- Franck, Professor, quoted, 36 n.
- Free-will offerings, 281—283
- Fulness of Scripture. See Word
- G
- Gardiner, Colonel, referred to, 435
- Glover, Martyr, referred to, 328 n
- God, his character, 374, 375  
 — faithfulness, 167—170, 198, 239  
 — foreknowledge, 240, 409  
 — forgiveness, 66  
 — goodness, 180—182  
 — mercy, 163—166  
 — righteousness, 374—375  
 — unchangeableness, 238, 239  
 — ways, 199, 200, 376  
 — the portion of his people, 146—148
- Good conscience. See Conscience
- Grace, power of, 9—12  
 — quickening. See Quickening  
 — reasonable, 404
- Gracious uses of affliction. See Affliction
- Greenham, referred to, 171 n. 293, 294 n.
- Gregory Nazianzen, referred to, 77
- Grimshawe's Life, referred to, 274 n.
- Gurnal quoted, 243 n.
- H
- Habitual actings of faith, 452, 453
- Happiness of religion. Pref. iv. 121—123
- Harmony of Scripture, 10, 11

- Hatred of sin, 267—269, 340, 341, 439—442
- Heart tender, 185, 186
- Heaven, service of, 115, 116, 421, 446
- Helps to memory, 39
- Henry P. catholic rule of 211, 212 n.
- views of Psalm cxix.
- Pref. x.
- Hervey quoted, 225 n.
- Hess, Antistes, referred to, 345 n.
- Hiding of word in the heart. See Word
- Hiding-place, Jesus Christ. See Jesus Christ
- Hindrances to light of the Gospel, 347, 348
- love of the brethren, 213, 214
- prayer, 468, 472
- progress, 83, 173
- History of the Bible, importance of, 133—136
- Holiness of the word. See Word
- Hope, Christian, 222, 223
- fruit of Faith, 450, 451
- practical principle, 455, 456
- in God's salvation, 450—457
- in God's word, 127—129, 222, 223, 301, 401—403
- Jesus Christ the Christian's, 308
- Horne, Bishop, quoted, 1, 35 n. 382, 462
- Hartwell, quoted, Pref. ix.
- Horsley, Bishop, quoted, 3 n. 317 n.
- Howe, quoted, 181 n. 215
- Humility, 15
- false, 385
- Hypocrisy, 12, 13, 215—218, 340, 341
- I
- Identity of experience of Old and New Testaments. See Experience
- Illumination, Divine. See Teaching
- Inability, moral, 10
- Indifference to the wonders of the Bible, 344
- Indwelling sin. See Believer's Conflicts
- encouragement under. See Encouragement
- Integrity, Christian, 217, 218
- Intercession of the Spirit, 105
- Interest, personal, in Christ, 107—109
- in the promise. See Promises
- Isaiah liii. 244 n.
- Israel, children of, their exodus, 135, 430
- manna, 432
- J
- Jacob's dying hour, 220
- experience, 167, 168
- faith in the promises, 128 n.
- Jephtha's vow, 275
- Jerome quoted, 185
- Jesus Christ, advocacy of, 298, 395, 405, 413—416, 467
- government of, 387
- Jesus's compassion for sinners, 368, 369, 427
- conflicts, 73, 326
- counsel, 326
- delight in his work, 91
- example, 31, 91, 120, 132, 183, 209, 284, 359, 380, 384, 386, 399, 400
- perseverance, 81
- prayers, 209, 399, 400, 426
- preaching, 31
- reproach, 132, 386
- sufferings, 52, 53, 138, 411
- support, 73, 142, 407
- sympathy, 227, 411—413

- Jesus's zeal, 380, 426  
 Jesus Christ, the Christian's  
   hiding-place, 299—301  
   ————— hope, 308  
   ————— portion, 146—  
   148  
   ————— shepherd,  
   ————— surety, 324—326  
   ————— a stranger, 44, 45  
 Jewish Expositor quoted, 345 n.  
   ————— Rabbi, 192 n.  
 Jews, conversion of, 241  
   ————— reverence for the word of  
   God, 436 n.  
 Joash, his history, 430, 431  
 Job's affliction, 156, 226—228  
   ————— conflicts, 351  
   ————— resignation, 200, 228  
   ————— stedfastness, 228  
 Jonah's experience, 242  
 Joseph referred to, 20, 434  
 Josiah referred to, 434  
 Judas referred to, 216  
 Judgment, good, the gift of God,  
   171  
   ————— of God, 404  
   ————— executed upon the  
   ungodly, 315—317, 335  
   ————— subjects of praise, 136,  
   160, 448
- K
- Keeping the testimonies, 3—5,  
   344, 345, 458—405  
 Kingdom of Christ, extension of,  
   241  
 Knowledge, spiritual, 170, 171.  
   See Understanding
- L
- Law of God, love to, 254—256,  
   427—433, 449—453, 465—  
   467  
   ————— spirituality of, 252,  
   253  
 Leighton quoted, 229, 230, 249,  
   250  
 Liberty of the ways of God, 116  
   —118  
 Lies against the people of God,  
   182—184
- Life, spiritual, 206—208, 393,  
   486, 487  
 Light of the Spirit, 348, 349  
   ————— Word, 270—274,  
   345—350  
   ————— danger of walking in  
   our own, 59  
   ————— hindrances to, 347, 348  
 Liturgy referred to, 445  
 Livy quoted, 118, 119  
 Locke quoted, 382  
 Love of the brethren. See Be-  
   liever  
   ————— law. See Law.  
   ————— constraining, 41, 448  
 Luther quoted, 104 n. 259 n. 471  
   ————— resistance of temptation,  
   397 n.  
   ————— at school, 187  
   ————— supplication, spirit of,  
   397, 401, 402 n.  
 Lying ways, 74, 75, 439—442  
   ————— origin of, 75  
   ————— resistance of, 441, 442
- M
- Man, creation of. See Creation  
   ————— redemption of. See Re-  
   demption  
 Manton, Dr. referred to, 68 n.  
 Martyn H. quoted, 338 n. 344 n.  
   383, 426  
 Martyrs referred to, 391 n.  
 Mary's choice, 76  
 Mather, Cotton, quoted, 113,  
   114 n.  
 Matthew, ch. xi. ver. 28, 243 n.  
 Meditation, 125, 126, 210, 255,  
   —258, 402  
 Memory, encouragement under  
   weakness of, 38, 245, 246  
   ————— helps to, 38  
 Mercy of God. See God  
   ————— believer's need of, 330,  
   331  
   ————— great, 419  
   ————— tender, 206—208, 419  
 Midnight, employment and sup-  
   port, 158, 160  
 Milner quoted, 315 n.  
 Misery of sin, 24

- Missionary encouragements, 241  
 — feelings, 372, 373  
 Monica quoted, 204, 205 n.  
 Moral inability. See Inability  
 Morning Exercises referred to, 213  
 Mortification of the flesh, 158  
 Moses's zeal, 379
- N
- Name of God, revealed, 140  
 — support to Jesus from.  
 See Jesus Christ  
 — support to the people of God from, 140—142  
 Nature, corruption of, 5, 20  
 — renewal of, 5, 6  
 Nearness of eternity, 287  
 — of God to his people, 405—408  
 — support to Jesus from.  
 See Jesus Christ  
 Night-season, comfort for, 141, 144
- O
- Obedience, Christian, 7, 8, 86  
 — happiness of, 142—144  
 — obligations to, 7  
 Offering, free-will. See Free-will Offerings  
 Owen, (Dr.) quoted, 20 n. 344 n. 436 n.
- P
- Paul, his boldness for Christ, 119, 120  
 — choice of the gospel, 76, 156  
 — Christian Experience, Preface iii., iv., 352, 353  
 — fervency of spirit, 82, 351  
 — pride, temptation to, 51  
 — stedfastness, 284, 285, 423, 424  
 — tenderness of spirit, 370  
 — zeal, 380  
 Peace of the Gospel, 446—450  
 Pearce, life of, 274 n.  
 People of God. See Believer
- Perfection, Christian, 463 n.  
 Persecution. See Believer  
 — comfort under, 229  
 231, 389—391  
 — how to abide, 130—132  
 Perseverance desired, 86  
 — encouragement to, 81, 290, 291  
 — importance of, 79, —81  
 — secured, 87, 291, 424  
 — test of, 284—286  
 Personal interest in the Gospel. See Interest  
 Peter's denial of Christ, 435  
 — determination to confess Christ, *ibid.*  
 — self-confidence, 312  
 Philpot referred to, 391 n.  
 Pilgrim's Song, 138—140  
 — spirit, importance of, 44—46  
 Pleasures of sin contrasted, 122  
 Poor, religion of, 258, 346, 347  
 Portion of the people of God, 146—148  
 Praise, 27—29, 442—446, 472—474  
 — acceptableness of, 27, 28  
 — encouragement to, 444—446  
 — poverty of, 27, 28  
 — subjects of, 445, 446  
 — world of, 446  
 Prayer, 395—397, 466—472  
 — answers to, 67, 171 n.  
 — dulness, reason of, 396, 397, 468, 469  
 — ejaculation, 171 n. 395, 396 n.  
 — object of, 396 n.  
 — seasons of, 399—401  
 — secret, 469  
 — example of Jesus in. See Jesus Christ  
 — temptation, resisted by, 397 n.  
 Preciousness of the believer. See Believer



- Pride, hateful to God, 49, 50  
 — spiritual, temptation to, 51  
 Princes, persecution of, 55, 56, 434  
 Progress, Christian, 82—84  
 Promise of Spirit. See Spirit.  
 ——— tender heart. See Heart  
 Promises, interest in, how distinguished, 271—273  
 ——— pleaded in prayer, 127, 129, 204, 205 n. 470, 471  
 Prospects of believers. See Believer  
 Prosperity, danger of, 177, 178  
 Psalm xxiii. quoted, 139  
 ——— cxix. view of, Pref. viii. ix.
- Q
- Quickening grace, 11, 63, 195, 235—237, 403, 415, 419—421, 428, 429  
 ——— power of the word, 129—131, 244—246.
- R
- Rabbi, Jewish, 192 n.  
 Record of trials of God's people, 389, 390  
 Redemption, work of, 196, 335, 342, 343  
 Religion, evangelical happiness of, Preface viii. 121—123  
 ——— of poor. See Poor  
 Religious conversation. See Conversation  
 Reproach. See Jesus Christ  
 ——— of the cross, 52—54  
 ——— of sin, 100  
 Resistance of temptation. See Temptation  
 Respect to the word of God. See Word  
 Reverence to the word. See Word  
 Righteous character of God. See God.  
 ——— testimonies of God, 375, 376, 392, 393  
 ——— of the ways of God, 199, 200
- Rising early, 400, 401  
 Rivet, Dr. referred to, 187 n.  
 Rutherford's Letters quoted, 129 n. 167 n.
- S
- Salvation, what it is, 109  
 ——— object of desire, 107, 109  
 ——— personal interest in, 108, 109  
 ——— work of. See Redemption  
 Saul referred to, 395  
 Savage, Mrs. Preface x. n.  
 Scott referred to, 164 n. 168 n. 294 n. 414 n.  
 Scriptures, Holy. See Word of God  
 Scrupulous conscience. See Conscience  
 Seared conscience. See Conscience  
 Seasons of Prayer. See Prayer  
 Seasonableness of grace. See Grace  
 Security of the people of God. See Believer  
 Self-deception, 16, 37  
 ——— dedication, 274—278  
 ——— denial, 158, 159  
 ——— examination, Pref. iv. v.  
 Seneca quoted, 116 n.  
 Sense of favour. See Favour  
 Servant of God, character of, 98  
 ——— privilege of, 331, 332  
 Service of heaven. See Heaven  
 Shadrach referred to, 20, 434  
 Simplicity, Christian, 16, 306—313  
 Sin, aggravations of, 24  
 ——— conflict with. See Believer  
 ——— curse of, 24  
 ——— dominion of, 356—360  
 ——— misery of, 24  
 ——— pleasures of, 122  
 ——— hateful to the people of God, 340, 341, 439—442  
 Sincerity, godly, 12, 13, 339—341  
 Sorrow, godly, 71, 72  
 ——— wordly. See Affliction

- Spirit, intercession of, 105  
 ——— light of. See Light  
 ——— promise of, 3, 469
- Spiritual activity. See Activity  
 ——— bondage, 448  
 ——— life. See Life  
 ——— light. See Light  
 ——— pride. See Pride  
 ——— understanding. See Understanding
- Spirituality of the Law. See Law
- State of the wicked. See Wicked  
 ——— world. See World
- Stedfastness of the believer. See Believer
- Steele's Antidote to Distractions, quoted, 297
- Stranger, character of Christ as. See Jesus Christ  
 ——— Christians, 44 n.
- Structure of Psalm cxix. Pref. viii.
- Submission to the word of God, 257, 258, 393, 431, 432
- Sufferings of Jesus Christ. See Jesus Christ
- Sumner's (Bp.) Evidences quoted, 116 n.
- Support vouchsafed to Jesus Christ under sufferings. See Jesus Christ  
 ——— to people of God under trouble, 278—281  
 ——— from the word of God. See Word
- Surrender of all, 118, 119, 277, 281
- Suretyship of Jesus Christ. See Jesus Christ
- Sweetness of the word. See Word
- T
- Taylor (Bp.) quoted, 172, 173 n.
- Teaching of God. See Divine Teaching  
 ——— prayers for, 29, 42, 62, 85, 164, 170, 182, 332
- Temptation, circumstances of, 94—97  
 ——— resistance of, 96, 131, 397 n.
- Temptation, watchfulness in, 95
- Tender Conscience. See Conscience  
 ——— heart, promise of. See Heart  
 ——— mercies of God. See Mercy
- Tertullian quoted, 344 n.
- Testimonies of God, what, 3  
 ——— obedience required to, 3, 4, 458—465  
 ——— preciousness of, 32—34, 287—289
- Thomas à Kempis quoted, 404
- Thoughts, vain. See Vain
- Threatenings of the word, how to hear, 273
- Trials of faith, 223—225, 326—330  
 ——— of the world, 156  
 ——— deliverance from, 361—363
- Truth of God's word. See Word  
 ——— Gospel, 388
- U
- Unbelief rebuked, 168—170
- Unchangeableness of God. See God
- Undeiled way, 1  
 ——— privileges of, 2
- Understanding, spiritual, 256—258, 267
- Unenlightened conscience. See Conscience
- Ungodly, duty to, 426, 427
- Upholding grace, 309—314
- Usher, Archbishop, quoted, 476 n.
- V
- Vain thoughts, 290  
 ——— distress of, 293, 294  
 ——— thoughts, encouragement under, 295—299
- Vanity of the world, 94  
 ——— resistance to, 95
- Vows, religious, 274—278  
 ——— advantages of, 275, 276  
 ——— evangelical character of, 275

- W
- Waiting faith. See Trials of Faith
- Walking before God. See Believer
- Watchfulness, importance of, 95
- Ways of God, liberty of. See Liberty
- pleasures of, 121
- 123
- Ways, lying. See False Ways and Lying
- Weariness in duties consistent with grace, 106
- Wholeness of heart, 4, 23, 149, 150, 184. See Integrity
- Wicked, character of, 405, 417, 418
- compassion due to. See Compassion
- condition of, 315—317, 416—418
- Wisdom spiritual. See Spiritual Understanding
- Word of God, its application to our need, 34, 129 n.
- cleansing power of, 20, 21, 382, 384
- Word, delight of believer. See Believer
- foundation of, 239—241, 408—410
- fulness of, 85, 86, 343
- harmony of, 10, 11
- hid in the heart, 24—27
- holiness of, 260, 261, 382—384
- hope of believer. See Hope
- light of. See Light
- Word, names of, Preface viii. ix.
- quickening power of. See Quickening
- respect to, 78
- reverence of, 237, 436
- riches of, 287—289, 336, 338
- support of, 129—131, 241—244, 389
- sweetness of, 264—267
- truth of, 408—410, 430—433
- wonders of, 42—44, 342, 343
- Works of creation. See Creation
- new creation, 5, 6, 195
- redemption. See Redemption
- World, awful state of, 136—138, 370
- compassion due to, 316
- emptiness of, 251
- Worldly conformity. See Conformity
- sorrow. See Affliction.
- Y
- Young Christian encouraged, 447, 448
- warned, 421
- 423
- persons addressed, 120, 121
- Youth—corruption of heart from. See Corruption
- Z
- Zeal, Christian, 332—334, 377, 382, 426, 427, 477
- false, 377, 378

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