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Mr. Pigot's SERMON,

upon January 4th. 1729-30.

With a PREFACE.



VINDICATION

Of the Practice of the Antient Christian;

As well as the Church of England,

And other Reformed Churches,

In the Observation of

CHRISTMAS-DAY;

In Answer to the Uncharitable Reslections

O'F

Thomas de Laune, Mr. Whiston, and

Mr. John Barnard of Marblehead:

In a Sermon preach'd on the 4th. of January, 1729-030.

By George Pigot, W. D. M.

Published at the Desire of the Church-Mardens & Mestry.

Παρος των ακερδώς ταυ τα 'ειδο'των, και τίω πόλιν εκείνην οικέντων, παρειλ'ηφαίμεν τίω ημέραν.

Chrys. Hom. in Nativ. ad Antioch.

BOSTON, Printed by T. Fleet, at the Heart and Crown in Cornhill, and Sold by Gillam Phillips, at the Three Bibles and Crown in King-street, 1731.

THE

PREFACE.

HAT I am, as it were, compelled to appear in *Print*, is no very pleafing Thing, to Me, who have neither Skill, nor Leisure, nor Library sufficient, to discuss those nicer Points of Chronology, which have puzzled the greatest Wits of the Last and Present Age.

However mv own Inclination, and the Duty I owe to the Office I am in, induce Me to fay something, by way of Answer, to those petty Reflections, and more sly Infinuations, of Mr. B————d's long-expected and

much applauded Peformance.

Now before I remark upon any particular Passages either of his Sermon or Appendix, I think My self obliged to satisfy the World, of the Occasion of this needless Controversy.

On Christmas-Day 1729, Mr. B—— d, being designedly, or accidentally to preach a Lecture in his own Church, made it his Business to suit his Discourse to the Solem-

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nity of the Day. But then, as if conscious of the Mischief of so doing, He laid Himself out to decry his own Practice, together with that of the whole Christian Church. His Performance was looked on by his credulous Hearers as an unanswerable Argument against the Church of England in particular; insomuch that Some of his greatest Admirers did frequently and loudly upbraid the Members of my Church, even in the very Streets, with fuch Tauntings as these: - What is become of your Christmas-Day now; for Mr. B----d has proved it to be Nothing else but an Heathenish Rioting? - Will you never have done with your Popish Ceremonies, that you must have Four or Five Days running, to observe, what Mr. B --- d has made out to be no such Thing as Tou pretend? — These and other unseemly Scoffings made the Generality of my Hearers uncasy, and brought divers and hourly Complaints to my Ears. In short, I was forced, by way of Antidote, and in Order to repel the Stream of their Insolence, and my own People's Dissatisfaction, to preach the following Sermon. After I had done so, I was urged, by Many of my Congregation, to print it immediately; tho' Others called on Me to publish my Sermon on Christmas-Day first. Indeed I was so far from yielding to either, that I did not consent to the sending Thy abroad, till after I had heard the Vote of my

my Vestry. I told 'em then, as I did now. that I was truly sensible of my Incapacity for staring these Points nicely, and in such Manner as They fully required. I also manifested my flackness in this Affair, by assuring Them once and again, that I would do Nothing therein, either without their Confent, or at my own Expence. Upon this, the Management was committed to a certain Person, who purposely never exerted Himself in the Collection. It is now almost a Year and Five Months since the Talk of this Matter, except in a continued Threatning of fome elaborate Lucubration; but it would no more have passed beyond Marblehead, had not Mr. B -- d surprized us all with the Publication of his Sermon and Appendix.

The chief Design of this Preface is, to establish, what I have declared in my Sermon, and therefore I do not look upon Myself, obliged to follow his obscure and inconsistent Chronology; no farther than to prove his Postulata absurd and impossible: For if the Foundation be unsound, all that is built there-

on must be ruinous and unsafe.

To begin with his Sermon; —— Here I am little concerned till P. 27, because the Points, He had urged before, were general, and fuch as Himself acknowledges to have received from Dr. Prideaux. However I shall take

take the Liberty to reprehend Him in such

Passages, where I think he deserves it.

In P. 2, I am forced to take Notice of that Tautology in Him, which my innate Candour would let pass in Another; for what else is the Prophet Haggai, One of the Last of the Prophets? — In the same Page, I cannot help remarking the Geographical Skill of the Learned Mr. B - - d; for what Coalescence is there between Persia and Greece? He had forgot those adjacent or intermediate Countries of Cilicia, and the Lesser Afia, but above all Egypt: in each whereof were vast Numbers of Jews; but few, if any, in Greece. — These may seem to be Cavils, unbecoming a Man of good Nature, and beyond the Controversy in Hand, to Persons unacquainted with the severe and ostentatious Mr. B ____ d

There are several Things observable in the Words of my Text; but the Proposition which I shall more particularly take Notice of, to discourse on, at thu Time, is; (or, shall be:)

The Birth or Incarnation of Jesus Christ, the Son of God.

Now here I shall consider,

- I. First, The Manner, or, (as He phrases it) The Gertainty of this Birth.
- II. Secondly, The Time, And,
- III. Thirdly, The great End and Defign thereof.

Accordingly He should have subdivided; for I appeal to all Men of sufficient Understanding, whether his Two Last Propositions can anywise, without Incorrectness, be removed and disjoyned from his First, on which They so absolutely and evidently depend. — Here I may fairly and justly ask Him, for Reasons best known to Himself: Who can make Sermons now? Does He thus study to shew Himself approved unto God, a Workman that needeth not to be ashamed, confounds those Two distinct Points of the Incarnation and Birth of Our Blessed Saviour, by placing 'em as One: Herein varying from the current Language of the Primitive Church, which always distinguished these Two, as Separate Articles of Faith. And if Mr. B——d had had any Regard to the Christian Creeds, He could not have forgot, that in Them it

is afferted of Jesus Christ, that He was Incarnate of the Holy Ghost, and Born of the Virgin

Mary.

P. 7. Here he falls into the contrary Extreme of Obscurity, and leaving his former hasty Bievity attempts the long Period; by which Means He first writes down, and afrerwards prints, what I shall deem either Nonsense or Absurdity. — His Words are; For when Joseph and Mary had travelled from :Nazareth to Bethlebem, to be taxed or enrolled, They found an empty Inn, and yet took up with the Stable; for He tells us afterwards, When They had done so, then] that Decree of Augustus, which necessitated the Jews to retire to their own City, to which They and their Families originally belonged, had brought a great Concourse of People to Bethlehem, so that the Inn, where the Mother of Our Lord took up ber Lodgings, was so full, that she could have no Conveniency, [because She had missed her former Opportunity] answerable to her Circum stances of falling into Travail, &c. to the and of the Period. It is true, this Language will go down at Marblebead very glibly ; but when, Who would print it?

phet

phet was to take another Wife that was then a Virgin, and not the former Prophetess.

In P. 13. God will certainly, should be, God.

would certainly.

In P. 22. After an Error (as I suppose) of the Press at the Top, he calls Darius, the Son of Histaspis; whereas He was the Son of Hystaspes, and mentioned in Justin, and other Latin Authors, under the Title of Darius Hystaspis, to which the Word Filius, in Imitation of the Greek Idiom, must be understood.

And now I am come to his particular Consideration, which has occasioned so much Search to the Curious and Unsteady. - Here I must appologize for some Passages of my own Sermon, which seem to refer to what he had preached to his Audience. - And, First, I shall take Notice of that Expression, Could any of You stay out in One of our severe Frosts? Thus it was brought to Me, by One that is his good Friend and great Admirer; tho' He has thought fit to drop it in the Printing. And that some such Expression had scaped his Mouth, appears from the general Remarks, consequent thereupon, all over Marblebead, of what Persons had perished in that Neighbourhood, by being overtaken with the Night, in the Severity of Winter.— So again, was I informed, that He had refirsted upon the Common-Prayer-Book, for inlerting Bz

inserting that Passage of, as at this Time, (which He was reported to express by, as on this Day,) in the Christmas-Collect. — But above all, He has cautiously lest out the Five or Six Hundred Tears, during which, he told his Audience, the First Christians were ignorant of the Observation of Christmas-Day: (Unless his Parenthesis, in P. 35. may be presumed to take in his former Assertion.) It was wife so to do, because he has since heard of my Proofs to the contrary. what Influence such unsteady Fluctuating will have upon his People, I leave Himself and the World to judge. Especially, when He afterwards patches This over with a perhaps, that the Church of Rome (which indeed was at that Time the Glory of the Christian World) might be moved to convert the Pagan Festivals to a Christian Usc. — And since He is so plump, that this Usage was firstly (as He expresses it) introduced by the Roman Church, 'tis great Pity, he did not deliver down the exact Time of its Introduction, and under what Bishop, or by whose Decretal, it had first obtained.

At P. 29 & 30. He talks very confidently of the exact Age of Our Blessed Lord, both at the Time of his Entrance upon his Publick Ministry, and also at his Death; and pretends (I will not say how vainly) to define That, which has nover yet been made clear by Arch-Bishop

Arch-Bishop Usher, Bishop Pearson, and even Dr. Prideaux himfelf. Thus he takes it for granted, that Our Saviour was exactly Thirty Tears old at his Baptism; whereas that Expression of the Third of St. Luke never has been, nor can be, proved to mean, what he has hastily drawn from it. Now to try his Hand at Unravelling, I will propose to him One Difficulty in this very Matter; We read in Scripture, that John Baptist was a Priest; and that the Priests never entred upon their Publick Office till Thirty Tears old: We also may learn from thence, that Our Saviour was Six Months younger than John. Now I presume that the Baptist did not break in upon the standing Law of his Nation; for if he had, he would have gained but little Credit or Respect among them. Besides, We do not find This objected to him, by those Messengers that were sent from Jerusalem: They do not say, Why then dost thou enter upon thy publick Charge before thy Time? but, Why then baptizest Thou, seeing thou art not the Christ? If then John (as he says) entred upon his Ministry Two (or Three) Years and an Half before Christ, it appears from hence, that Our Lord was at least Two (or Three) Years older than Thirty, when he began to preach the glad Tidings of the Kingdom of God.

In P. 32. He tells us, that the Roman Church were ignorant of the true Time of the Nativity of Christ; whereas St. Chrysostom (whose Authority in a Matter of Fact is far preferable to Mr. B——d's) assures us of the contrary, in that Passage quoted in the Title-Page. — As to his Wish, in the same Page, he may depend upon it, that I wish the same; and that the vile Rout, and Firing of O Guns, at Marblehead, on Christmas-Day, were suppressed by Authority; and that the same Respect at least were paid to that Day, and the Thirtieth of January, from his People, as is given, by Church-Men, to their Thansgiving and Fast Days. For our Festivals are founded upon as good Authority as Theirs can be; and if the Ast of Toleration secures Them, from the Penalty of the Law, for not observing 'em; so likewise ought the Rule of Moderation to secure us from being insulted upon their Account: Except the Word Moderation must extend altogether to One Party, and be looked on and construed as never designed for the Other. How far this is Christian, let St. Paul judge; who calls upon us, to let our. Moderation be known to pl. Men.

At, P. 23. He afferts, that the Weekly, Sabbath has a Divine Sanction; so had the Ibree Times of my Text: And the same Authority, which could alter the Observation of the One,

might

might likewise be influenced to establish That of the Others.

At P. 35. I leave all the World to judge, how easy it is, to prove any Thing, with Mr. B—d's strong Presumption; when he more than conjectures, that there was no Keeping of Christmas, before Dionysius Exignus had introduced the Christian Æra, An. 527. How does This prove it any more than that there was no Keeping of Easter, or the Christian Sabbath, before that Time? Upon such Jandy Foundations does this Gentleman build, which are casily over-turned by the weakest Opposition. He sirst begs the Question, and then carries all before Him: Like an Actor upon the Stage, who forgets his Part, and fancies he can create Probabilities from the Larva; tho' at the same Time it ought to be remembred, that the Pulpit should stand clear of such Theatrical Imitations.

In P. 38. You have another Sketch of Mr. B—d's florid Style, in Christ's rescuing the World of Mankind (among other Adversaries) from the World.

In P. 39. He tells us, that Christ's Laws are to be observed, and not the Tradition and Inventions of Men, in the Worship of God. Did the Church of England ever teach or practise the contrary? But if he means, (and mean he must something;) that the Church and State cannot appoint Rules of Order and Decency,

Deceney, I am afraid, there will be but little Say for his Baptismal-Covenant: Surely, the Convocation and Parliament at Home have as much Right to sanctify our Rites and Ceremonies, as the Guises had to invent, and Cardinal Richlieu to recommend the Scotch solemn League and Covenant, on which his depends.

In P. 43. We are interested, should be, We

be interested.

At P. 45. He tells his Audience, that They have not to learned Christ, viz. by slying in the Face of the Holy Saviour, while They pretend to do Him Honour. Pray, Holy Sir, Who have so learned Him? Why is not their Duty inculcated to Church Men, who think themselves obliged to keep Christmas-Day, as effectually as to Disenters, who think themselves not obliged to it? —— And thus I have done with his Sermon.

To proceed with his Appendix; —— In examining Thu, I shall first remark his Blunders and Incorrectness, and then his Absurdities and

Assuminguess in Chronology.

P. 47. He bere, in the very First Side of his Appendix, gives us a broad Hint, that he had never attained to a full Understanding of his Syntax. I desire to know what Case my own Difficulty is of; if it be Nominative, then and copulates between the Difference and

and it: if Accusative, then it has them for it's Co-Copulate. I suppose he designs the former, because the other is stupid Nonsence. Now, Learned Sir, have you forgot, or did you never learn, that Iwo Nominatives singular require a Verb plural? If not, I wonder the long Time you have spent in the Composing your Enquiry had not qualified you to write true English.

In P. 49. We have another Prospect of his wrongly Dividing; for he makes the Corollary of his preceeding Argument, One of his chiefest Propositions: He thus marks it,

II. The Time of our Saviour's Death, &c.

P. 53. Here is the same Blunder again of a Verb singular instead of a plural, which I leave Him to find out: As also those Two Synchysis's of P. 34 and 52, which I reserve

to another Opportunity.

P. 53. After Two Since's, he says this strong? by concludes; from whence we may perceive, that he had no Regard to the numbring any Thing but the Julian Period: A farther Display whereof we have in P. 64. where it follows after Allowances. —— I am so weary of tracing his Incorrectness in Expression, that I shall now, without farther Scrutiny, convert Myself to the examining his Whistonian Chromology.

I was surprized to find Him maintaining Two different Schemes in his Sermon and Appendix, when I came to this Last; but now take it sot granted, that in his Answer to This, He will crave leave to start a New System from Sir Isaac Newton or Mr. Johnson, if either of their Chronological Computations should in the mean Time fall into his Hands. For the very Foundation of his Appendical Scheme is

false and conjectural.

In P. 49. He takes it for granted (because Mr. Whiston and Dr. Whithy have done so before him) that Our Lord was crucified upon Friday the Fisteenth of Nisan, and boasts of the Evidence of This from all the Evangelists, by afferting, with his usual Confidence, that this Crucifixion happened on the Jews Passover. I have compared his several Quovations, and do collect from thence, that He has picked this Bone very slightly; for the Evangelist John has plainly demonstrated, in his 19th. Chapter at the 31st. Verse, that the Day on which Our Lord suffered, was Haggered, The Preparation Day, on which they generally killed the Puffover; and consequently that He was crucified on Friday the Fourteenth of Nisan. That This was the Day of his Passion, appears yet farther from the Jews Conzern, lest he should remain on the Cross on -she Subbath-Day; (for that Sabbath Day was an high Day, because the Passover sell exactly at

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at Our Saviour's Death, on the same Day of the Week, as the Sabbath did.) — But that which should make a Christian-Man notsingular (such as Mr. Whiston is well known to be) in this Particular, is, the First Controverly that ever happened in the Primitive Church, (even in the very next Age to the Apostles) concerning the Observation of the Christian Passover. For when the Asiaticks contended for its being kept on the Fourteenth of Nisan, and the Western Christians, on the Sunday following; this Controversy was styled the Quarto-deciman, upon this very Account, because They All more than supposed our Lord's Passion to have happened on the Fourteenth Day. - From hence it appears, that He must go to Mr. H-, to procure a New Calculation, and have it made plain to a Demonstration, in what Year, the Fourteenth of Nisan may sall upon a Friday, in Order to lay the Foundation of his Third System. In P. 50. He asserts That concerning Our

In P. 50. He asserts That concerning Our Lord's Appearance in publick, which I will not at present make it my Endeavour to disprove; viz. that there were Five Passovers in the Time thereof. I beg leave to put in a perhaps as well as He; perhaps there were More, which He will descry, when he comes

to calculate Good-Friday anew.

In P. 51. He is very busy in suggesting to his Readers the Possages of Six exact Months,

To as to bring back Our Lord's Baptism to the Feast of Tabernacles, in Order to make out Four Tears and an Half's Ministry; but in all This he makes but Guess-Work, except in afferting with fuch Expositors as he deals with, that the Time of that Baptism happened in the Month Tisri or September. Now my Expositors assure Me, that Christ was baptized on the Sixth of January, which Day is therefore styled by the Holy Catholic Church, The Epiphany; i. c. The Manisestation: Because on that Day Christ was manifested to St. John Baptist, by the Spirit's descending and resting upon Him. And accordingly the Church of England hath appointed 11.40. concerning the Mission of the Baptist, for the First Lesson of the Morning-Service of Twelfeb-Day, as She has the Former part of St. Luke's Third Chapser, which ends with the Baptism of Christ, for the Second. I know, Mr. B does not value the Testimony of the Catholic Church equally with One Positive Assertion of Mr. Whiston's: However I hope he will pay some Deterence to .Those, of Ammianus Marcellinus, an Heathen, (concerning Julian the Apostate, about 1400 Years ago;) and of Aleas Cyriacus, (an ancient Arabian Astronomer, and so far upon a Level with Mr. Whiston) who afsurcs us in his Manuscript, (in the Oxford-Library) that the Sixth of January was the Feast of the Benediction of Waters, because on that that Day Our Blessed Lord was baptized in

Jordan. (Sec Dr. Hammond, P. 86 & 537.) In P. 54 & 58. After his ulual perhaps's, doubtless, and I suppose's, he sums it up, that Herod died in a very short Time, nay within a few Weeks, after Christ's Birth. Now the Absurdity of his wrong Computation appears from these Incidents: That the Appearance of the Star to the Wise Men in the East, their Journey to Gerusalem and Enquiry there, together with their passing from thence to Bethlebem, and secret Return towards their own Country; That the Flight of Joseph and Mary into Egypt; and that the Destruction of the Innocents; All happened within these few Weeks. As certainly They must, if Herod died to foon; for not only these Events, but also Herod's Death and Archelaus's Succession, together with Joseph's Return out of Egypt, and Settlement at Nazareth, must at that Rate. have All been brought to pass within Forty Days: For at the Expiration of that Term, we find Our Lord in the Temple, presented (without Fear Archelaus) by his Holy Mother. Does Mr. B ____d consider how long the Journey between Persia and Palestine must be? Has he never read of the vast and scorching Deserts, thro' which these Magi must have passed? His few Weeks would not have sufficed for their Journey alone, setting aside all the other Incidents; except they had

had been brought, (as Habbacue was) by the Hair of their Heads. 'Tis Pity, he did nos think upon Thu; for such a perhaps would have salved the Difficulty of resolving this Objection. - Now the Truth must be, that their Arrival happened long after Mary's Purification; for St. Luke (Chap. 2.) plainly insinuates, that, in Order to Thu, they went up from Bethlehem to Jerusalem: Which proves the Coming of the Wise Men mult needs have been after their Return thither. As to the Returning to Nazareth, mentioned at the 39th. Verse of that Chapter; That (tho' immediately following the Purification-story) must refer to the Coming out of Egypt, and cannot be imagined before the Going thither, which appears farther upon the whole Relation of the Second of Si. Matthew, to have been from Bethlehem. This, together with the Length and Fatigue of their Journey, renders it no improbable Conjecture, that their Ceming to Bethlehem, was, (as the Church commemorates it) a Twelve-Month after Christ's. Birth. To which agrees that Circumstance of Herod's slaying all the Male-Children, from Two Tears Old and under; because, (as St. Matthew particularly remarks) He was craf. tily inquisitive after the exact Time of the Star's Appearance, and gathered from their Intelligence, that the Child, whose Greatness he was apprehensive of, must have been, ar

the Time of his Enquiry, considerably advanced in Months. —— But letting all This pass, we are sure, from the most authentic Record, that Herod did not die in November; for Josephus, in his 17th. Book of Antiquities, chap. 11th, testifies, that Herod expired a few Days before the Passover: and consequently Herod's Death happened in March.

As to what he says afterwards, concerning Archelaus's Banishment, in the 37th. Year of the Astiac Victory, and his Conjectures in that Computation, he may improve Them as he pleases; for I have neither Leisure, nor Library, (as I said at first) to A.J.P. Him.

Again, As to his long and unnecessary Remarks upon Zacharias's Ministration, they are all to no Purpose, except first begging the Question, and afterwards running away with it. His Calculations are all Vapour, as having no real Basis to support their Evidence. However fince Mr. Whiston acknowledges the Time of Zacharias's Ministration to fall on the Beginning of September, and with Mr. B——d places greater Confidence in One Jewish Chronicle than All the Christian Writings; I will try my Hand, and make it my Endeavour, to find out fairly, at what Season, Our Saviour was born, according to this Period. Be it allowed therefore, that Zacharias returned Home very quickly after He was struck Dumb, and also that Elisabeth conceived as shortly.

shortly after his Return. These Occurrences may well be supposed (for why may not I guess as well as He?) to take up a Week at least, and so will bring us to the 10th, 11th, or 12th. of September, for the Time of Elisabeth's Conception. Let us carry this Period Six Months forwards, and then Elisabeth's Sixth Month (which Mr. B-d, against the Current of all Antiquity, goes on to suppose to be Five Months and one Week) will bring us to near the same Time in March. Again, Let us reckon Nine Months more, and We shall clearly perceive (unless We are resolved not to see it) that Christ's Birth happened on some Day in December. To sum up all, Let our Calendar be duly rectified from the Overplus Mistakes of the Julian Year, and our Twenty fifth of December will fall out, at or very near to the Winter-Solftice. And That is the Period I have fixed in my Sermon for Out Lord's Nativity; for our Tenth or Eleventh of December, at the Time of this Birth. was so far back as the Twenty fifth Day: Which is owing to the Difference between the Natural and the Julian Year, and will fall right, when the Civil Government think fit to rectify, and establish it by Law.

I did design to say something, by Way of Detection of Mr. B——d's Unskilfulness in Chronology, concerning that famous Fitteenth Tear of Tiberius, mentioned by St. Luke, in

his Third Chapter; Which is the Period, agreed on by all Hands, when John began to preach the Baptism of Repentance, and the Approach of the Kingdom of Heaven: But I find, He has shifted Dr. Prideaux, and couched Himself under Mr. Whiston's Protection. Therefore I shall spare Him at present : As I shall also upon that other Passage of the same Chapter, concerning Jesus's beginning to be about Thirty Tears of Age. When He has chosen Whom to abide by, then it will be Time enough for me, to give Myself the Trouble of making a Scrutiny into his Positions, and not before; because I have not the Books by Me. — And thus I have done with his Appendix.

Marblehead, June 5th.
1731.

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Jewish Oeconomy,

A Foundation

For the Christian.

DEUT. XVI. 16.

Three Times in a Year shall all thy Males appear before the Lord thy God, in the Place which He shall choose: In the Feast of Unleavened Bread, and in the Feast of Weeks, and in the Feast of I abernacles: And I hey shall not appear before the Lord Empty.

Occonomy of the Mosaic Law, as altogether needless and unsundamental. Whereas in Truth that Dispensation was wisely designed to prepare Mankind for One more General, and from

from the Instance of a particular People covenanting with God, to chalk out a Path of Obedience and Duty to the whole. Species. Hence it was, that the Apostle Paul, in the Tenth of his First Epistle, told the Corinthians, that the Jews were (a) our Fathers, and that their Sacraments were (b) Types or Rough-Draughts of the Christian; And hence He argued, that their Punishments for Disobedience exemplary to us, and Perversencis were and Warnings to every One standing upon this Christian Foundation, to take Heed, lest He also, as well as this People of God heretofore, should fall (c). Hence also it was, that the same Apostle writing to the Hebrews, after having first ascertained this Christian to be the (d) Last Dispensation, that should ever be revealed from the God of Truth, took especial Care asterwards to secure the main Argument; (which was indeed Argumentum ad Homines;) that the Rites and Sacrifices of the Jewish Law, were distant and less perfect Shadows of the Christian, and (e) Figures dat Last and Truer Occonomy.

This was the Reason, why the First Hereticks (such as Valentinus, Cerdo, Marcion, and indeed the whole Clan of the Gnostics) would never acknowledge the Divine Enaction of the Mosaic Law: because the latter Prophets

⁽a) V. 1. (b) 6. (c) 12. (d) Ch. 1. 2. (e) Ch. 9. 24. had

had studiously pressed the Observance thereof, and deduced a Moral Meaning, out of every Precept. For such an Interpretation
would be a manifest Contradiction to their
Schemes and Practices, and had a Tendency
to discover the vain Pretensions of these Men
of Light; that their (1) Knowledge did but
puff up, and laid no Restraint upon their impure and immoral Conversation. To secure
this Point therefore, together with their wild
Dissinctions of the Good and Evil God, they
were forced, with the Manichees, to reject all
the Old Testament, with the whole Code of
St. Paul's Writings.

Not so absurdly did the Primitive Christians act; who always looked upon and acknowledged the Synagogue for the Church's Elder Sister, and were glad to imitate her Piety in every Practice, which was not merely ritual and ceremonial, and consequently antecedent to, and typical of, some better Persormance. Hence her Weekly Sabbath & Anniversary Feasts were converted by the Church into sounder Commemorations, and from Her we have taken up & improved our solemner Liturgies. It were endless to undertake the Proof of all This in One Sermon, and therefore I shall take it for granted, until called upon to make it appear, to those Persons,

whose restless and invidious Study it is, to call every Thing, practised by our Graver Church, into Question. Therefore, without farther needless Dispute or haughty Provocation, I shall take upon Me at this Time, to set before you Three Things, offered from these Words:

- I. First, What were the Times and Meanings of the Jewish Feasts.
 - II. Secondly, The Correspondence of the Christian Feasts with These. And,
 - III. Thirdly, How far We Christians are affected by this Precept, and what Application We ought to make thereof.
 - I. As to the First Point, What were the Times and Meanings of the Jewish Feasts; We ought to take Notice, that there were More than Three Feasts in the Jewish Year, for every New-Moon was so; but there were but Three Feasts, wherein all the Males of Israel were convocated to appear in a Body before the Lord. These are the Three Times of my Text, and distinguished by

I. The Feast of Unleavened Bread,

^{2.} The Feast of Weeks, and

^{3.} The Feast of Tabernacles:

To all which I shall severally speak in their Order.

1. The First of These, The Feast of Unleavened Bread, was the Beginning of the Jewish Year, in the Month Abib or Nisan, when God commanded Them to kill and eat the Passover, and (g) by Night brought Them forth out of Egypt. This Month was appointed upon that Occasion to (h) be the Beginning of Months, and the First of their Year. On the Tenth Day of this Month it was, that every Family took a Lamb, to be kept for Examination, concerning its being unblemished, unto the (i) Even of the Fourteenth of the said Month. This was called the Passover-Feast, because at the Rise of the Full-Moon, they made Themselves ready to depart: Which Departure was put in Execution, after the Destroying Angel had passed over their Houses, and in the same Night had slain the First-Born of the Egyptians. This was also (as in my Text) called the Feast of Unleavened Bread; because in their Hurry they were forbidden to put Leaven into their Dough, and obliged to kind their Kneading-Troughs among the rest of their Baggage, to transport Them together. This Month Abib, or Beginning of their Year, (according to the best and truest Cal-

⁽⁸⁾ F. 1 (h) Exad. 12, 3, (i) 6.

culations) (ell out in March, about the Time of the Vernal Equinox, when the Day and Night were Equal; and is supposed to be appointed of God, as a New Ærd of the Year, whose Beginning, before this Alteration, commenced from the Autumnal Equinox, at the Feast of Trumpets, in the Month Tisri or Seprember. It was with the Jews, as with Us in the Church of England, that They computed by Two Bra's, by an Ecclefiastical and a Civil Year: Their Ecclestastical Year commenced much about the same Time, as Ours, (if duly rectified) would do; That is, At the Time of Equal Day and Night in the Spring, exactly Nine Months before out Mid-winter-Day. But their Civil Calculation was from the supposed Time of the Creation in the Fall, as: Ours is from the Beginning of the old Julian Year.

This Passover Feast of Unleavened Bread, so called from God's sparing and passing quer the Families of Israel, and their carrying forth Bread without Leaven for a long fourney, was also called the Feast of First Pruits. And as St. Paul, in the Fifth of the First to the Cordishians, alludes to the former Titles, by saying, that Christ, Our Passover, is sacrificed for Us, and therefore that We should not the Amp doction Season with Old Leaven; so does He likewise, in the Fisteenth Chapter, to this Latter, by saying, that Christ is tifen from the Could.

Dead, and become the First-Fruits of Them that slept. Now the First-Fruits of the First or Barley Harvest, were to be brought, by God's own Order, to be waved by the Priest as an Hallowing of the Crop, on the (k) Morrow after the Sabbath next following the Passover. And that this Sabbath sell out in the Passover-Week, appears from the Computation of the (1) Pentecost-Feast, which is defined in the Law to commence from that Wave-Offering. And thus I am led to descend to some Account of the

2. Second, The Feast of Weeks. This Feast of Weeks, or First-Fruits of the Second or Wheat-Harvest, was so called from the counting Seven Weeks complete from the Offering of the Barley-Harvest to That of the Wheat-Harvest; which then, and not till then, was permitted to be reaped, and therefore at the Ninth Verse is mentioned by that Time, when the Jews should begin to put the Sickle to the Corn.

This Computation of Weeks from the Morrow after the Jewish Sabbath, is, (or ought to
be) a fatisfactory Intimation, that God in these
Last Days would be worshipped on a New
Sabbath; when Old Things (such as these
Types and Jewish Rituals) should be done
away, and a better Method of computing suc-

⁽k) Lev. 23. 11. (1) 15.

ceed in their Room: The Prophet Jeremiah enforces This, in his 23d. Chapter at the 7th. and 8th. Verses: Therefore, behold! the Days come, saith the Lord, that They shall no more say, The Lord liveth, which brought up the Children of Israel, out of the Land of Egypt: But, The Lord liveth, which brought up, and which led the Seed of the House of Israel out of the North-Country. For this Construction seems easy, and more than plausible, to any, who consider (according to the Purport of the 12th. Verse of the Chapter of my Text) that these Two Former Feasts were naturally and pathetically Commemorations of their from the Egyptian Bondage: Deliverance Which, compared with That of the North-Country, viz. That of Sin and Satan, from which (m) the Lord our Righteousness hath set us free, seems not to bear the least Shadow of Competition. —. Therefore,

3. Ibirdly, I pass on to speak something, concerning the Third and Last Feast of the Jewish Year, the Feast of Tabernacles. As the Two Former were instituted for the Hallowing their several Harvests; So this Last was a Thanksgiving for the whole Crop of (n) the Floor and the Wine-Press. And again, As the Two Former were Commemorations of

7

their full Redemption from the Bondage of Egypt, (from their First Exod on the Passover-Night, to their Arrival at Mount Sinai, and receiving the Law from thence exactly Fifty Days after;) So this Last Feast was to commemorate their Journeying to and fro in the Wilderness, under the safe Conduct of an Almighty Protector, during Forty Years.

All these Feasts were appointed to the Jews, to be celebrated in One. Place, which was to be the Centre of Unity to the whole Nation. And All of Them had this particular Sanction annexed to Them, that they had a Week of Festivity to solemnize Them. Thus also has been from the Beginning the Practice of the Christian Church, as I am now about to make

appear, under my

II. Second General Head: Which was, to evince the Correspondence of the Christian Festivals with these Jewish already described.

I. And, First, To begin with the Passover. To this Feast, that of our Easter so nearly squares, as always to happen on the First Sunday next after the Jewish Passover. For if the Dionysian Æra, and the 84 Tears-Cycle, from which is calculated the Nicene Determination of the Ecclesiastical Full-Moon, be an impersect Calculation; yet still it is the Method, by which the Modern Jews determine

their

their Passover. Therefore it behoves those puny Cavillers, who find Fault with This, to devise some better Cycle to oblige the World with, or else to stop their Mouths from spitting in the Face of their Superiors, and to order Themselves more lowly and reverently towards their Betters. But to proceed; On the Morrow after the Sabbath of the Passover-Week, it was, that the Wave-Offering of the First-Fruits was listed up besore the Lord: Correspondent whereto, Our Jesus, the Passover sacrificed for us, on the Friday precedent to that Feast, became the First-Fruits of the Resurrection, and was listed from the Grave on the Sunday following. And as their First-Fruits coincided with the Time of their Redemption from Egypt, so Our Redeemer reinstated our Nature at the same Season, and rescued us from a Slavery worse than Egyptian, viz. from the Bondage of Death, and Hell, and Sin, and Satan.

Who now after This can cavil at the Observation of this properly-Christian Festival?
And does it not become Us, as well as the
Jews, to be thankful for God's preserving
Providence? Us, who have a better Hope
than Those our Forerunners? Whose Bondage
was not a Temporal One, like Theirs; but
who (o) have been called out of Darkness into

his marvellous Light? (p) A Light to lighten the Gentiles? And all This, (o) that we might Thew forth his Praises? And when can This be done better than at that Time, when those of his Church heretofore have shewed Us the way of rejoycing unto Him? At that Time, when our Spiritual Enemies lie vanquished and flain, and whose Defeat is infinitely of more Conseguence than the Overthrow of 10000 Egyptian Pharachs? No, Let Us, with the Nicene Fathers, establish it for Rule to-keep this Christian Jubilee, and let every Easter be (as it signifies) a Resurrection to Us: A Renovation of our Spiritual Lives; and let us then especially take Courage, under our glorious Leader, and so weaken our Adversaries, that They may not prevail over us any more. Let us also with the First Christian Age (before there was any Humane Authority to interfere in such Matters) not break Communion about Calendary Mistakes: but as Polycarp and Anicetus fat down together, notwithstanding they differed in their Opinions, about the Quarto deciman Controversy; so let us strive to heal the sad Breaches of Christianity, and be zealous to promote that Unity and Love, which may coment all sober Christians, to the Glory of God, and the Benez ste of his Church. And let Us, with St. Paul,

observe this Feast, (q) not with Old Leaven, neither with the Leaven of Malice and Wickedness; but with the Unleavened Bread of Since-rity and Truth.

2. Secondly, I am to shew, that our Pentecost or Whitsuntide, is the same with the Jewish Feast of Weeks: For this Feast also exactly corresponds with that other, as we are informed, in the 2d. of the Alls, by that Expression, of the Day of Pentecost being fully come. And as this Day was the Fiftieth from the Wave-Offering of the First Harvest among the Jews; so also is it the Fistieth from the First-Fruits of the Resurrection, in the Person of our Blessed Lord, among Us Christians. Thus, as the Time of Christ's Death and Resurrection corresponded with that of Killing the Jewish Passover, and Offering their First-Fruits; so again, did the Coming of the Holy Ghost, to publish the New & Last, entirely agree with the Day of the Publication of the Old and First Law. And as then the First Fruits of their Second or Wheat-Harvest were brought by the Jews, then also it was, that the Holy Spirit first poured forth the Evangelical First Fruits upon our Lord's Disciples, and enabled Them to bring Him that very Day no less an Offering than of 3000 Souls. And then it was, that the Seculum

⁽g) 1 Cor. 5. 8.

Spiritus Sancti; The Reign of the Holy Ghost, first commenced, which our Modern Enthusiasts of several Sizes are now so fond to appropriate to their own Persons and Times.

And who is there among fober Christians, that will take upon Him, to condemn this serious Practice of commemorating our final Redemption, at this Scason? When, we have not only offered Thanks for our Deliverance from our Spiritual Enemies, and the first Display of our Spiritual Increase, by the Resurrection of our Great Redeemer, but are now at last brought to the Mount of God's Glery, and are personally instructed in the Sum of our Duty, and taught by a nearer Communication of the Divine Spirit, than ever was manisested to the World before? Let us therefore submit to the Guidance of this Spi-, rit: And tho' we have not the same visible Demonstrations of the Shechinah, as the Jews at Mount Sinai, or of the Fiery Tongues, as the Apostles at Jerusalem, on this Day; Yet we may be fure of that abiding Influence, which now can be necessary and sufficient for us. And when we are in the Path of this Divine Direction, let us take Heed, not to grieve, or quench, or resist, this Inward Light; but let us testify our Assent, by doing that Truth, and so coming thereto, that Deeds

Deeds may be made manisest, that They are wrought in God (r).

3. Thirdly, I come at last to show the Agreement between the Jewish Feast of Tabernacles, and our Christmas. Now tho' this Feast indeed was a Completion of all the Rest, and by the Law was pinned down to a (s) particular Day, which was to be a Re-Atraint upon the Ingathering of their Corn and Wine; and therefore frequently (if not generally) fell out in our Month of September, in that hot Country whose Barley was ripe in March: Yet our Christian Feast of the Nativity is not in Scripture assigned to any particular Day; but was then displayed, when the Ripeness of the Moral Law, (as explained by the latter Prophets) had completed the Expectation of God's own People, and the Desire of all Nations. And after the Fulfilling of all the Prophecies concerning the Messab, and the lowest Ebb of the Hopes of Mankind, it was, that our Blessed Lord Jesus Christ (like the Sun at the Winter-Solftice) began to enlarge our better Day of Light? (t) To visit us with the Day-Spring from on high, to give Light to them that sit in Darknels, and in the Shadow of Death, and to guide our Feet into the Way of Peace.

⁽r) St. John 3. 21.(s) Lev. 23. 34. (1) Sr. Luke 1. 78,79. Indeed,

Indeed, Some of our Great Men, such as Lightfoot and Mede, have been of Opinion, that our Saviour's Birth exactly corresponded with the Time of the Jewish Feast of Tabernacies: And have given some Reasons to induce Others to fall in with their Way of

thinking.

One was that Expression of St. John, in his first Chapter at the 14th. Verse; And the Word was made Flesh, and dwelt among us. Now that Word, which is in our Translation dwelt, is in the Original ioniverse, and signifies, was From hence there Men have gathered, that the Word took Flesh at the Feast of Tabernacles. But with Submission to these Great Names, I think that the same Scripture is more fairly and deducibly interpreted, by Other as Learned Men, such as Bishop Pearson, Whithy and Echard, who expound this Pallage by the Schechingh or Glory, that appeared upon the Tabernacle of Old, residing now in our Flesh. Agreeably whereto it is, that St. John immediarely subjoyns; And We beheld hu Glory, the Glory as of the Only-Begotten of the Father: Alluding possibly either to Christ's Transfiguration in the Mount, or to that Appearance we read of in the first of the Apecalysie.

Lord's Birth to have happened at the Feast of Tabernacles, was the enact Correspondence of the

the Two preceeding Feasts; Therefore (say they) the Three Festival-Times, enjoyned by God in the Chapter of my Text, and (u) elsewhere, were Preludes of Three more accomplished Feasts, in the Season of (x) Grace and Truth. In Answer to This, it is urged by Others, that the latter Jewish Feast was Particular and Local, and had no farther View than to that People, while They remained unmixt in their own Land; and was to give Way to a Scason, which should be General, and wherein all Mankind should find their Concern. And therefore it was necesfary, that some other Scason, besides Thu of preferving the Jewish Nation in the Wilderness, should be pitcht upon to draw rhe Attention and Respect of Mankind in General. And what Season could be more proper than That, wherein Our Meek Redeemer not only ξοκη νωσεν εν ημεν, but (y) εκένωσεν έκωπον, emptied Himself, for our sakes: and at the lowest Ebb and Decrease, became not a Covenanted Jew only, but an Humane Creature; and by 'affuming that Creature into his Divine Nature, hath added such an Increase of Light to our Hopes, that from thenceforward we have been advanced into perfett Day, and have been rowled from walking any longer in the Night,

⁽u) Exod. 23. Lev. 23. (n) St. John 1. 242 (y) Phil. 2. 7.

since this (2) Sun of Righteousness first appeared with Healing in his Wings?

There are other Arguments offered by these Expositors, but None worth considering after Therefore I shall here turn Niy, self to another fort of Objector, who has made it his Endeayour, unseasonably to expose the Ordinances of our Church and Nati-

on, by undertaking to prove a Negative.

This Man, you have All heard, was inspired by I know not what Spirit, to decry our Opservation of Christmas, & to prove that Our Saviour was not born on the 25th. of December. In Order whereunto He took Notice of the Silence of Scripture in this Particular, and from thence concluded, that there was no Credit to be given to Antiquity; and (as some Quakers say of Our Lord's Body) that it was hid from Mankind like the Body of Moles: Inferring thereby, that it is Idolatrous to observe the Day of Our Lord's Nativity, It is true, that the Scripture is silent concerning Christmas-Day, nor is there any sure Thread therein to guide us into this impervious Labyrinth. For, neither are We directed, on what Day Daniel had his Vision of the Sathe brite Course of Abia) administred by Lot in the Temple; nor when his Wife

z) Maj. 4

Day the Cense or Enrolment commenced at Bethlehem. These Things (the obscure to Us) were thought altogether needless by the Holy Penmen, because so well known to every Person, for Whose Conviction their Writings were then designed. I shall not therefore give You, or Myself, the Trouble of a needless Chace, in tracing a tedious Explication of these Points, but immediately descend to consider one Passage of Scripture, which plainty discovers to Me, the not the Day, yet the Season, when Our Saviour was Lorn; and ought to be a sufficient Intimation to considerate Persons, that His Birth happened in our Winter: And that Passage is of the Shepberds, in the 2d. of St. Luke, watching their, Plocks by Night.

This Our Objector, as I think, not very fairly, has afferted to be improbable, if not impossible, in fudga, which He made I hem believe to be as cold as New-England. Whereas it is notorious, that all Syria, (the Southermost Part whereof Judga, was) is more Southerly than any Country of Europe, even than Italy or Spain; and the We read in Scripture of Front, and Snow, yet Travellers allier Us, that the Open Country is feldom or never visited by Thefe. It is bying to the Mountains of Library and Gitera, that They are at all invaded with a bleak Air; and were They not

not thus relieved by their happy Situation at the Foot of these Mountains, the Inhabitants of that Country would be subject to almost, as intense an Heat as the Neighbouring Arabia. Let those Poor People then well consider, which Way they are led, by such Persons, as wrack and twist Scripture to their own Convenience. Poor Souls! Who have no Idea of the World's Situation, and were induced to believe, it was as difficult to keep Watch in Judoa in December, as in their New-England. Could Any of You stay out in One of our severe Frosts? was an Home-Argument, and such as reached the Feeling of every Hearer. But not to lose Time about such trisling Disputes, I shall now observe, that it is not usual, and was not necessary, for the Shepherds of Palestine, to watch their Flocks by Night, in the Summer- or Ausumual-Season; because then the Wild Beasts could supply Themselves with Prey, without breaking in upon the Folds, or Inclosures. But in the Winter, when the Brooding-Scason was over, and several Beasts and Birds were migrated into other Countries: Then they were compelled by Hunger to invade the folds by Night, and supply their Necessings from thence. But this Argument does not need enforcing even in this Country, where Many can remember how it was at the Settlement of New-England, before the Wolves' were destroyed.

stroyed. And not many Years since, You may All recoilect, at what Season, the Bears spread Themselves all over the Countrey; after the Summer-Food had failed Them in the vast Deserts beyond Us. Nay, What is more, the Old-England be at least 20 Degrees Northward of Judaea, yet the Shepherds there tend their Flocks all the Winter; notwithstanding They have no savager a Beast than a Fox to annoy Them: But what are They in Comparison of the Lions and Bears of Palestine, such as David, when a Shepherd, slew:

I shall in the next Place, take Notice of another peremptory Assertion of this Objector, and That is, that Christmas Day was not observed till Five or Six Hundred Tears after Christ, when the Pope's Authority became so powerful, as to give Sanction to this, among other, Errors. This is a Proof, what Spittle may be willingly licked up from De Laune and his Associates; who may be sufficiently exposed as a Venter of Falshoods, as well as Improbabilities. For if we examine, and get acquainted with more antient, & less distrustful, Authors, We may easily perceive that the (a) Apostolical Canons, (Sound Scripture in Mr. Whiston's

Them the Words of the Canon, as Mr. Gregory has tranferibed

Whiston's Esteem) (b) St. Clement, (or Who-Forver else was the Author of the Constitution ens,) (e) Justin Martyt, (d) Theophilus Czfarienfes, (e) Tertullian, (f) Origen, (g) St. Cyprian,

icribed it into English, out of Joseph the Egyptian's Arabic Code: - Also that you conflitute an Anniversary-Feast at the Matroin of the Lord Christ, on the Day on which He was born; and That was the Five and Twentieth of the First Canun (i.e. of December :) for This to the Principal of all the Feafiss Alfo that Ye do every Year celebrate the Baptism of the Lord Christ, upon the Day in which He was baptized by John bis Forerunner; and That was the Mixth Day of the Second Canun, (i. e. of January.)

(h) τως ημέρας των εορτή φυλα όπετε, και πρώτην γε τίνο Quellion. Keep the Days of the Feafts, and the principal,

That of (Christ's) Birth. L. 5. C. 13.

(c) wis rai. un Jei's du vade in the savy gapav. Even as You may learn: from the Cenfual-Tables. Apol. 1. So that St. Chrysoftom, was not the First, that afferted the Certainty of those Tibles . Which in mort were Records, written upon Parehment, and put into Frames, within the Capital at Rome, by the Case of the Cenfors, when soever a Luftration of the City or Provinces was made. Among Othere remained that Record of the Confe at Bethlohem, for many Mundred Wears; (till the Inundation of the Goths and Vandale) and is often referred to, by the Christian Writers. For to agitin Tettullian, as you will perceive in his Place. (d) See Cave's Princitive Christianity. P. I. Ch. 7.

(c) pendentibus addise recensibus Augustianis Confibus. The Censual-Tables of Augustus banging up yes foel. And again, Sed et Cenfus constat. But even the Confital-Resord remains. And once more, Censum August, Satisfimum teftem Dominica Nativistici Comana Archive cuftodiunt. The Roman Archives keep safe the Confual-Record of Augustus, as the most faithful Witness of our Lurd's

Nativity. Contra Marc. 1. 4. c. 19.

(f) Asm. 3. in Marthaum, And, Contra Celfum, tib. 8.

too long re be inserted in Greek. ..

(g) St. Cyprian hath an whole Troutle upon this Bloy, Dr. Hammend tells Me; but not having his Writings by me, I cannot at present refer to the Place,

(h) From

The most ancient Christian (b) Mareyrologies, (i) St. Basil, (k) Nazianzen, (l) St. Chrysolton, hove All afferted, that Jesus Christ was born on the 25th. of December, or that such a Festival was observed by Most Christiaus in their Time. Let These were no Nevel-Writers, but lived Many of Them in that very Syria, where this Birth happened, and long

3,7,4,	-
(b) From These we have both in Nations, that sad Story, wherein it is rethe Persecution, under Dioclesian had direct that cruel Emperor, finding vast stays, Young and Old.) met together is the Day of Christ's Nations, to celebrommanded the Church to be shut to	begun in Nicome- Multitudes of Chri- in the Church; upon orate that Festival,
nut thereto, which in a thort 11me	LEGRICEG DOLLI TUCKE
and it to Albert Nic. 1. 7. C. O. Day	. p. 41.
the very Lay.	•
// Q+ //ken///ken when intellecting	CO OU.
serve Christians -Day to good Purpol the Western Christians had celebrated to	DON' HETTE . Gotte
her a long Time, and as from ancient I	LUMBER BALL OF MANAGER

nal en apphares rapposited a unio outen press Now the Time of the above-Proofs was as Sellows; viz. The Apostolical Count and The Ganstinutions were for ancient as deservedly to stand in the first Place.

Justin Marryn wrote his Apology. And 150. These biles Bishop of Cafarea lived and wrote Zertadian.

Higgista Performant the Kest Apurished () the Gragony Nazimient in the

Sa Chry softom There were an ichnise Number of Proofs after their Times; but I think These are sufficient to All, but Man Tally no died with and not the surfect of the land of the fore

before this Objector's Period, or the Pope of Rome's Usurpation. There were indeed some mistaken People, set right in this Matter by St. Chrysastom; who, by a Misconstruction of the Word Exiquivera, were led to conclude that Jesus Christ was manifested in the Flesh

on our Twelfth-Day.

A Third Restection of this Objector, which I think it worth my while to remark, is, that Christmas-Day was taken up among Christians, in Imitation of the Heathen Saturnalia: This is the very Venom of De Laune, and the Pather of Slanders: For, that Christians, who for some Centuries were continually offering their Lives, in Defence of their faith, against the Fleathenish Superstitions; Who at their Baptism publickly renounced the Pomps and Vanities of the World, and could therefore never be perswaded to be present at the publick Diversions of the Theatre; Who would never imitate the Heathens in Matters even Indifferent, for Fear of Paganizing, should nevertheless graff the most disorderly of the Heathenish Festivat-Revels into their own Religious Commemorations, is so wild and extravagant an Assertion, that Nothing can account for, but the most inveterate Prejudice, or the most stupid Ignorance. Why did not Thu Man tell bu credulous * Fishermen, that the

^{*} At this Word great Offence was taken, by the Contrivance

the Saturnalia were Feasts naturally resembling the Churchman's Ghristmas, and that every Master put his Man drunk to Bed, 12 Nights successively?

Upon the whole, This Objector was pleased to rally our ferious Liturgy, and to wonder at the Shame of that Expression in the Collett for the Christmas-Week; Almighty God, who hast given Us thy only begotten Son to take our Nature upon Him, and as at this Time to be born, of a pure Virgin: As at this Time was very shocking to this accurate Gentleman, because He could discover more than Any be-fore Him, without making the World at all the wiser for his Discovery.

I shall say no more to his pungent Remarks: but appeal to all Sober and Pious Christians. whether this Man had any Call, on Christmas. Day last, to undertake so hard a Province, as to prove the 25th. of December, not the Day on Which Christ was born. What Provocation

tHvance of some meddlesome Persons, that sometimes finn their Paces at my Church: insomuch that I was forced to explain the Difference between no. Rishermen and by, In a subsequent Discourse: Between those Fistermatthet constantly hear the Word of God read, and These that take, what They hear upon Trust. No Man of Candour would have confirmed this Word otherwise than I meant it; and That was, that Fishermen were plants: and bonest Men, and easily induced to believe any Thing conveyed to Them in an authoritative Way.

had

had He to insult his Brethren, unless the Vindication of Christs Divinity, against the Arians and Socinians, he so in his Opinion! And, supposing that Christ was not born on that Day; Must We therefore have no Periedical Scason, of thanking God for, and exhibiting the Benefits of, so great a Mercy; since He was born on some Day? Must Angels rejoyce, and Men be silent, upon this Occasion; because some sower Spirits are not satisfied about the Time of this rejoycing Must there be no Order nor Authority in God's World; because some Men are resolved to be blind, or at least unable or unwilling to see the Light? And, because blind Themselves, must They quarrel with their Brcthren, for feeling out and discerning the Right? Let this Objector fairly determine, what Day of September or October, our Saviour was born on; and We will petition the King and Parliament to fix Christmas-Day anew.

Is this the Method taken by some Men, to bring Christians, (m) to be persetly joyned together in the same Mind, and in the same Judgment? Is this to hold to the same (n) Head by Joynes and Bands; When Christians seek more for Mistakes and Motes, in a different

⁽m) 1 Cor. 1. 10. (n) Col. 2. 19.

Perswasion, than pry into their own Station in that Mystical Body? St. Paul could tell the different Assemblics of his Time, that (0) He that regardeth the Day, regardeth it unto the Lord, and He that regardeth not the Day, to the Lord He doth not regard it; but now One wifer than St. Paul makes it his Endeavour to prove this Regard an Heathenish Superstition, tho' sanctified by the greatest Antherity under Heaven. Would it not be very absurd, for a Church-Minister, on One of their Fast- or Thansgiving Days, to tell his People, that ir was a Rebellious Custom to observe fuch Days; and that no fuch Practice was ever found among Christians, till after 1600 Years, and in Order to cut off King Charles's Head? Would it not sound very oddly, to treat the Solemnities of New England with such Contempt, and to challenge Them to prove these Practices from Scripture? Now all This, the never so much truer than our Objeller's Animadversions, would only demonstrate a turbulent Spirit, and unfit such an One to be a Minister of the Gospel of Peace. Quite contrary, the Church Ministers have always paid a Decency to those Days, without flying in the Face of their proper Superiors: And I dare fay, They always will do so, unless countermanded by a still-higher Au-

⁽¹⁾ Ram. 15. 6.

Foundation for the Christian. 27

thority. But I think it high Time to pass to my

III. Third Head: Which was to shew, how far We Christians are affected by the Precept of my Text, and what Application We ought to make thereof.

Under this Head, I shall propose to You the following Considerations;

- 1. Who are the proper Persons,
- 2. What are the peculiar Places, And
- 3. What the most needful Qualifications, for a due Observance of these Ihree grand Festivals.
- ice to this Precept; They were of old All the Males of Israel, or as it is expressed in my Text, All thy Males. All thy Males, that is, All the Persons of this peculiar People, comprehended within the Covenant of Abraham, by the Outward Token of Circumcision. Not that the Women were excluded from this Convocation; for even These were frequent Resorters to the Annual Festivals. Thus we are informed by St. Luke, in his 2d. Chapter at the 41st. Verse, that the Mother of Our Lord

Lord made it her Business, as well as Foseph, to be present at the Passover-Feast at Jerusa. lem every Tear. And at their Attendance upon the Iwelfth Passover after Christ's Birth, it was, that He was left behind, and after Three Days found and questioned by his Mother in the Midst of the Sanhedrim. I wondet some of our New-fangled Commentators have never attempted to prove Our Saviour's Birth to have happened about the Passover-Season; since the 42d. Verse of that Chapter is thus expressed: And when He was Twelve Tears old, They went up to Jerusalem after the Custom of the Feast. Now since these Men are willing to catch at the least Straw, that might fave this finking and exploded Cause of Novellism; it is strange to Me, how this Text escaped their Observation.

Thus it was with God's People heretofore; But with Us Christians, who are neither distinguished by (p) Jew nor Greek, by Bond nor Free, by Male nor Female, this Attendance is required of every Person within the Pale of the Covenant of Baptism. No One can be excused for wilful Neglect, and none that understands the Command of God, or his own Duty or Interest aright, will be excused, from this Attendance. Nor is it enough

to come and gaze on, but They must partake of the Passover also, and offer their First-Fruits, and Final Thanksgivings, before They can be raised from Dead Works, and sanctified and born anew to a Spiritual Life. 'Tis with this View, that our tender Mother the Church, has so cautiously given us that Precept, in One of her Rubricks, of her Children receiving the Blessed Sacrament, at least Three Times every Year. For in large Parishes, where Many Persons live at an inconvenient Distance, and wheresoever the Sick and Weak are under great Difficulty of a more constant Attendance, this Injunction of but Three Times in a Year, seems reasonable and necessary: But Us of this Church, whose Festival is renewed with every New-Moon, (besides the Ihree Times expressed in my Text) there is Nothing can excuse; but We must fall under the Censure either of Irreligion or Contempt, if We do not frequent it. And if it was required of every (q) Jew and Jewess, of their Sons and Daughters, of their Men-Servants and their Maid-Servants, and the Levite that was within their Gates, and the Stranger, and the Fatherless, and the Widow, that were among them; Surely much more is it required of every One of Us. The Christians of former Ages were duly sensible of their Duty in this

⁽q) V. 11.

Particular, and therefore We never read of Any among Them, who lived out of Communion, except They were secluded for some enormous Crime. And it was owing to the Confusions of the Last Century, that this list less Behaviour was first taken up among Us; the Cure whereof can be brought about by no Means less effectual, than what will likewise heal the unhappy Divisions of all Sober Protestants: And That is, Unity in Opinion and Practice, as far as is possible.

This was That, which all along was the Burden of St. Paul's Epistles to the several Churches, especially of Those to the Romans and the First to the Corintbians; In Both which, as well as Others, He laid Himself out (as All Good Christians ought to do) to reconcile any seeming Disterences. Indeed, We have not now-a-days the same Inclination towards Judaizing as was then; but yet We have (I am forry to say) worse and more unhappy Divisions among the same Professors It was their Peculiar to divide about recaining to the Law of Moses, or rejecting it, without any authorized Person to determine. the Bounds of Agreement and Uniformity: But, alas / it is Ours to stand it out against asknowledged Authority, and to calculate E-Nablishments of our Own, without any Regard to such Agreement or Unity.

If

If the People of this Country were to meet the Church half-way, (which is no more than the Duty of well-disposed Children;) how happy would it be for the Peace of both Sides? How additional to the Glory of God? And how mutual the Benefit of the Protestant, as well as the Catholic, Church? It is owing to the Want of this Union, that the Common Enemies of the Christian Religion are enabled to play Parties among us. And by widening this Difference it is, that our Divided House so totters, and becomes so unable to result the violent Impressions of Deism and Infidelity, and finks under every Storm of Latitudinarian Novelty. Would They but submit to a Moderate Episcopacy (such as is warranted by the Word of God, and the Practice of all Ages) without the Addition of Worldly Grandeur and Titles; I dare fay, that the Fathers of the Church, considering the Bent and Genius of New-England, would consent to such a Plat-form of Church-Government, and such a Restriction of the Ceremonial Part of Religion, as would make this People, the Favourites of Heaven, the Envy of their Neighbours, and the Applanse of Christians in General.

There can never happen a more Critical Juncture for this happy Accomplishment, than This at present, when we are blessed With

with a Prince, whose Study it is, to provide for the suture Peace and Security of his People; and Who is seconded in these Auspicious Designs, by a Pious, Prudent and Benevolent Consort.

I don't know, how I may be relished among some Persons for this Freedom; but This I am sure of, that a greater Blessing must attend this Pacific Disposition, of reconciling and uniting Christian Churches, who were divided before, than That of bringing together, either Private Persons, or Publick Communities. And it would redound more to the Glory of God, and the saving of Souls, to unite the divided Churches of Oldand New-England, than even that glorious Atchievment of uniting the Kingdoms of Southand North-Britain.

I have urged this Argument more than once before Men in Authority, and have been sometimes treated very rudely for so doing; as if (as Mr. Baxter complains) Uniting were become the Cause of Satan, and Dividing the Gause of Chrish. Would such Men but consider the (r) Woe pronounced against all Authors of Stumbling-Blocks, by Our Blessed Saview, and They would soon see Cause to

⁽¹⁾ St. Mata 18. 7.

nion, in this untoward and Antichristian Practice. Then might They easily perceive, Who was the High Plyer, and Whose restless Imployment and Study it is, to keep open this Breach between Us. For I can speak for Myself, as St. Paul did in Relation to his Brethren the People of the Jews, that I could wish Myself an (c) Anathema, (were it proper so to speak) so that I could remove this Scandal to the Protestant Reformation.

I have said as much to this particular Unity at present, as I think necessary; and therefore I shall make it my next Endeavour, to speak something concerning the

2. Places peculiar to these Festival Solemnities: Expressed in my Text by these Words, in the Place which the Lord shall choose.

Now this Place was Jernsalem, and that particular Part thereof, which was known by the Name of Mount Sion, and which lay within the Tribe of Benjamin. For Here it was that God was pacified, when the Pestilence had begun in the City: Upon which Occasion the Angel of the Lord appeared to (t) Gad David's Seer, in the Threshing-Fluor of Ornan

⁽¹⁾ Rom. 9. 3. (1) 1 Chron 31. 18. H 2

the Jebusite. Here afterwards the Temple was built, which God once again pointed out as the Place of his Choice, by the Descent of the Schechinah, or Cloud, after (u) Solomon's Induction of the Ark.

Hither it was that the most distant Israelites reforted to their Annual Feasts, and Here it was that Our Blessed Lord and his Parents made their constant Appearance at those Publick Seasons. Here he was presented by his Pious Mother, and of Thu He foretold the utter Destruction with many Tears and great Lamentation. (w) Nay, What is more, to Thu He gave the Preserence besore the Schismatical Temple on Mount Gerizzim; by telling that ingenious, tho' immoral Woman of the Samaritan Separation, who discoursed with Him at Jacob's Well, that (x) Salvation was of the Jews. For this Woman, having first perceived Him to be a Prophet, was then immediately curious enough to inquire concerning the Differences of Those who professed Obedience to the same God and Law; (y) Our Fathers (said She) worshipped in this Mountain, and Te (Jews) say that in Ferusalem is the Place where Men ought to worship. Now Our Lord, to give some Check to her vain Curiofity, was pleased to fay, that the (x) Time

of

 $⁽u) \ge Chr. 5.13.$ (w) St. Lu. 19.41. (x) St. $\Im f_0$. 4. 22. (7) 20. (z) 21.

of worshipping God in either of these disputable Places was near at an End: But yet, to shew his Aversion to unwarrantable Schism, He was pleased to add, that the Samaritans worshipped they knew not what, that the Jews knew what they worshipped, and that Salvation (as well as the Establishment) was of their Church.

And tho' We cannot appropriate the Prefence of the Almighty to All, or Any, of our Churches, in to peculiar and distinguishing a Manner as the Jews could to their Temple; Yet we have Reason to believe that God's immediate Presence is in Every One of These. He has promised to be present, (a) wheresoever Two or Three are gathered together, with Intention to ask Him any Thing, in his Son's Name; Which how true soever of every other Place (which may be accidentally made Use of for that End) must more certainly be so of those Places, which are purposely set apart for his Publick Worship. We indeed deny not the Presence of God in every Closet or Bed-Chamber; for Who shall confine the Ubiquity of the Deity? Which, we are told, in the 139th. Psalm, to be about our Path, and about our Bed, and to be acquainted with all our Ways; to reside in Heaven, to be in Hell, and

⁽a) St. Mat. 18. 20.

and to whom the Darkness and the Light are both alike? Therefore in all those Places, where the general Worship of God is carried on with Spirit and Truth, there We may be sure of his more immediate Presence and Favour. And we must not only (like the Jews) pay our Adoration in Outward and Preceptive Religion, by conforming to the Truth; but (like true Christians) We must also offer the Inward Devotion of the Heart, by the Application of our Spirits as well as our Bodies.

I hope by this Time my Audience will perceive rhe Necessity, as well as Piety, of fitting up these Places, so as to suit the Inhabitant expected bere. For it is well known how profuse the Jews were in this Particular, (c) and yet We never find This among the Abuses objected by Our Saviour to that Pcoplc. Quite contrary, They were charged with Irreverence to God's House, for having converted it (d) to a Den of Thieves; and for turning That, which was designed for an House of Prayer and Propitiation, into an Exchange or (e) House of Merchandize. And the Occasion of his Lamentation over this Temple was taken from the Observation of his Disciples, who were industrious to shew

Him

⁽h) St. Fo. 4.24. (c) St. Luke 21. 1. (d) St. Mat. 21. 25.
(e) St. Fo. 2. 16.

Him the magnificent (f) Buildings of the same, and (g) how it was adorned with goodly Stones and Gifts. This shews, that Our Lord thought it no discommendable Quality for God's Servants to lay Themselves out upon the Places of his Publick Worship. Therefore let Us (as we have begun) take Care so to adorn Ours, that it may be clear of Superstitious Foppishuess on the one Hand, and of Dire and Deformity on the other.

But above all let us beware of absenting Ourselves from hence upon any Occasion; unless disenabled for this Attendance by Sickness, or such Avocation, whereto we can justly and unfeignedly plead the Acceptance of (h) Mercy rather than Sacrifice. For by such Absence We become more listless towards our Duty, more hardened in our Oblinacy, less pliable to Reproof; and at last are tempted not only to despise the Algar, but the Altar's Hallower. We are forced to take Refuge under that too common & unmanly Excuse, of shisting off our Neglects upon Another; and would fain charge our own Irreligion upon the Defells, or (what is more common) upon the Disgusts, of the Preacher. Whereas it is altogether owing to our Unbelief, or Eukewarmness, or Sloth, in which it is

⁽f) St. Mas. 24. 1, (g) St. Lu. 21, 5, (b) H.f. 6 6. imposible

impossible for the Preacher to have the least Concern: Unless we are astaid or ashamed to have our Case fairly displayed in Open Church. This is a melancholy, as well as unthankful Subject, and therefore I shall now convert Myself to my

- 3. Last Particular, inferred under this Head, and shew, What are the most needful Qualifications of a due Observance of these Festivals. Such, I mean, as I shall gather from this Text, and the present Occasion. And Those are,
 - (1.) Liberality, and
 - (2.) Largeness of Soul.

Both of which I take to be comprehended in that latter Clause of my Text, and They shall not appear before the Lord Empty.

(1.) As to the First; We may be almost tempted to conclude, from some Passages of Scripture, that This ought to be extended to the utmost Stretch. Such is that Case of the (i) Rich Toung Man; who was commanded (as a Trial of his retaining to Jesus) to sell All he had, and to give to the Poor. And such that generous Offer of (k) Zacchæus, upon

⁽¹⁾ St. Lu. 18, 22. (k) 19. 8.

embracing the Salvation, of the Gospel, not only of making a Restitution according to the Law, but also of giving One Half of his Possessions to the Poor. But These were exempt Cases, and are not to be drawn into Example by Professors in our Days. However we must be so Liberal, as to distinguish Ourselves from those less persect Patterns that have gone before Us. For if 7ews were commanded not to appear Empty before the Lord, at those solemn Convocations, but to bring of their Best to celebrate their Solemnities; and if They opened their Hearts as well as their Treasures, upon these Occasions: If the Gentiles also, without any such Command, could see Cause by the mere Force of Reason, to imitate this Practice; and if These could offer their 'Axgodivia, the Tops of their Corn-Heaps: Surely much more it becomes us Christians to be not only Liberal. but Lavish, of our Contributions. I wish those Persons would consider This, who are too retentive of their Oblations, at the Celebration of the Lord's Supper; Since This is all the Alms, presented in this Church, throughout the whole Year.

(2.) But then, besides this Liberality, and Outward Generous Demeanour, there is also a Largeness of Soul expected from Us; by which I mean such an Inward Generosity, as I may

emay in this Particular give a vast Preserence to the Christian, before either Jewish or Gen-tile Behaviour. We are not only to offer Gifts, out of the Abundance of our Riches; but to present before the Lord Hearts, sull of Praise and Phanksgivings, for God's multiplied Benefits, and full of Candour and tender Concern, for the Good of One Another, and of Mankind in General. This seems to be The Design of congregating whole Societies at Juck particular Schoons; and therefore Those Men bught well to consider, what Injury they Ho to their Fellows in general, When They Make it their Attempt to debar Us of this Priviledge, and strive to render all Mankind 18s Harrow-spirited as Themselves, by laying A Restraint upon that tree Conversation and mutual Benevolence, accruing from these General Assemblies.

As to our Objetter's good Advice, concerning the sober Observation of Christmas, I truly and sincerely return Him Thanks. And if he had not personated another Shape under this Sheep's Cloathing, We should never have given Ourselves the Trouble of vindicating the Otd Christian, as well as the Church of England. Twell know, that the best Commentators have Interpreted those Fruits, whereby We are to distinguish and (1) heware of False Prophets,

(1) St. Mat, 7, 15,

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by fuch Persons disguising Falshoods under Truth, and gilding their Poyson and venomous Doctrines with sober, solid, and prudent Advice. Let out Objector clear Himself of this ravening Design, and We will rejoyce to judge of, as well as act charitably towards, his otherwise (as We hear) well-garbed Personmance. But if He shall persist in his calumnious Restections, let Him turn Himself against Mr. Fitch of Piscatagua, and [I may now add] His Excellency JONATHAN BELCHER Esq; and He will in Them perceive a more Generous and truly-Christian Example.

I close All with this Petition, drawn from the Collects of our Ihree Times, that the God of all Iruth would grant Us the Grace of that Regeneration, which is the Renewal of his Holy Spirit; And that Prevention, whereby We may conceive in our Minds all good Desires, and by his continual Help may bring the same to good Effect; With that Joy in his Holy Comfort, which may bring Us to a right. Judgment in all Things; thro the Merits of Christ Jesus Our Saviour: Who liveth and reigneth with the Father, in the Unity of the Holy Ghost, One God, World without End.

Amen.

N. B. P. (17) 1. 15. for P. 53. read P. 50.

ERRATA.

r. In the Preface.

P. (5) 1. 13. for Pesormance read Persormance.

P. (6) l. 3. dele bis.

P. (11) l. 16. for appologize read apologize.

P. (14) l. 15. insert Two Hyphens.

P. (15) 1 7. for Exignus read Exignus.

P. (16) l. 6. after recommend insert a Comma.

P. (17) l. 15. for P. 53. read P. 50.

P. (22) l. 17. for upon read from.

P. (24) l. 23. insert an Hyphen between Iwenty fifth.

2. In the Sermon.

P. 9. 1. 28. for it is read this last is.

P. 18. l. 5. for know read known.

1. 21. for Them read his Audience.

P. 21. l. 26. after Vandals insert a Semi-Colon.

P. 22. l. 29. for Casarea read Cæsarea.

P. 23. l. 14. for who read Who.

l. 15. for their read the.

P. 25. l. 11. Time should be in Italick.

P. 26. l. 1. for Perswasion read Persuasion.

1. 12. for Thansgiving read Thanksgiving-

P. 34. l. 16. after immoral insert a Comma.

P. 38. l. 15. dele of.