

SURREY TABERNACLE PULPIT.

THE KINGDOM THAT IS, AND IS TO COME.

A S e r m o n

PREACHED ON TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1865, BY

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FIRST SERMON IN NEW SURREY TABERNACLE.

"The kingdom shall come to the daughter of Jerusalem."—Micah iv. 8.

THE Christian feels that in every difficulty that overtakes him he needs faith in the Lord and prayer to him; but then at the same time that Christian knows that there is no faith in the Lord, nor is there any prayer to the Lord, that can avail with him which hath not his authority. Hence God has in his holy word given unto us exceeding great and precious promises in which to believe, and upon which to found our petitions unto the throne of grace. And I do not know anything that we can desire that is not embodied in the language of our text, "The kingdom shall come to the daughter of Jerusalem;" the daughter of Jerusalem there meaning, of course, the true church of the blessed God; and if the kingdom come, why, then everything comes that we can need for our present and eternal welfare. Also just observe that it is customary with prophets and with apostles to pray for the coming of those things that are already come. Now the Saviour's kingdom is come, the Holy Spirit has come, Christ has come, God has come, wherein, then, lies the propriety of praying for the kingdom to come when it is come? The propriety lies here, that it has come, but only partially; and that we as yet know but little, and that there is infinitely more still to be known. And so we may go on praying for the kingdom to come more and more, because there is more to come. It is not as it is in this world;—when we shall be called upon to lay our heads on a dying pillow, then we may say there is no more of a temporal kind to come; we have done with everything under the sun; it is of no avail to ask for any temporal mercy, for there is not another for us, we are just leaving this lower scene of things; all is finished, all is completed. Not so in eternal things; no, after eternity has run many millions of its vast cycles, the kingdom will always be to come, the glory will always be possessed, and yet to come. Here, then, is the blessedness of godliness above everything else; having the promise of the life that now is, and when that life shall be unto such no more, then godliness hath the promise also, the infinitely greater promise, of that life which is to come. I may just observe that Jerusalem is spoken of here as a mother; sometimes spoken of as a metropolitan mother, that is, the mother city, and the church on earth the daughter of that mother city. But here the church above, the Jerusalem above, I should say, seems spoken of as a personal mother, and she is, in the 8th of Proverbs, called wisdom. I shall therefore notice our text in the two-fold form in which it lies before us. First, *we shall distinguish who are the daughters of Zion by their listening to the instructions of their mystic*

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mother; and then, secondly, *read out*, as far as time permits, *the meaning of the promise*, "The kingdom shall come to the daughter of Jerusalem."

Now, then, this daughter of Jerusalem, we observed, is the church of God on earth. And I will just take up a fourfold view of this mystic mother in her instructions to men, as represented to us in the 8th chapter of Proverbs;—I think it will suit the present occasion; because it is right that we should, in entering upon this new scene of things, at once present the principles we hold, and the practices which through grace we hope to follow. Hence, then, the first part of the instruction of this mystic mother—that is to say, the gospel of the blessed God—in the character of wisdom, is this; it cries unto us in our state by nature, "O ye simple, understand wisdom; and ye fools, be ye of an understanding heart." Now it thus applies to us in our state by nature, "A prudent man foreseeth the evil, and hideth himself: but the simple pass on, and are punished." Therefore the simple means an ignorant man; the word *simple* there does not mean what it in other places means; it means there a man who is acting and living as though he had no soul to be saved, and as though he had no sins to be pardoned, and as though he had no death before him, and as though he had no eternity to meet, and as though there was no judgment to come, and as though there was no righteous judge to meet, and as though there was no solemn tribunal at which to appear. The word comes into the sinner's conscience, "O ye simple, understand wisdom." And when such a one sees how he has lived, that he has hitherto been one of these simple ones, that he has never had the prudence to fly to a hiding-place, he has never known his need of a hiding-place, he has never sought a hiding-place; when this word comes home with power, this simple man becomes a prudent man; he says now, How shall I escape all the evil of which I am the subject? And the answer is concise, and at the same time extremely suited: "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved." Such a one, when convinced thus of his state, though he may be some time before he will understand the great framework of eternal salvation, yet such a one recognizes at once the infinite worth of the Lord Jesus Christ; and that Saviour that was as nothing to him before, there is no name now that seems to such a one good enough for him. Such a one now will sing and say concerning the Saviour,—

"All are too mean to speak his worth,
To mean to set this great Redeemer forth."

Then there is another clause: "Ye fools, be ye of an understanding heart;" so that such a one is convinced that he has been the worst of fools, that he has been trifling with God, trifling with his Maker, playing with his condition; and he says, What a fool I have been! here all my concern has been to build larger barns for worldly purposes, and to say to my soul, "Soul, thou hast much goods laid up for many years; take thine ease, eat, drink, and be merry." Presently the voice comes, "Thou fool, this night shall thy soul be required of thee; then whose shall these things be?" Ah, such a one is thus brought down on the knee of prayer, such a one thus becomes concerned for eternity, such a one thus receives the instructions of the Holy Spirit, the instructions of that wisdom that maketh him wise unto eternal salvation. The second point is the incomparable excellency of acquaintance with Jesus, the incomparable excellency of that wisdom that enables us to understand how the soul is saved, to know that we are saved. Hence it saith that this "wisdom is better than rubies; and all the things that may be desired are not to be compared to it;" that is, they are not to be compared to the excellency of this experimental knowledge of Christ, the excellency of this acquaintance with God's eternal truth; because acquaintance therewith hath in it everything that we can need. Hence you read that the vengeance is to them that live and die, and that know not God, and obey not

the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ; and the Lord saith of another people, "It is a people of no understanding; therefore he that formed them will show them no favour, and he that made them will not have mercy upon them." The people, then, that constitute the church on earth are a people who thus are brought into a vital concern for their eternal welfare, and are brought to see there is nothing that they can possess equal in value to an experimental knowledge of the Saviour. Hence the apostle was right when he counted all things but dung and dross for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus the Lord. And then, thirdly, this mystic mother, this gospel, leadeth us on a little further; after bringing us into this solemn concern, and impressing upon our minds the infinite superiority of eternal life to temporal life, and of eternal things to temporal things, and of godly things to ungodly things,—after thus setting the mind so far right, then saith this wisdom, "I lead in the way of righteousness." What righteousness? Why, Christ's righteousness, not our own righteousness; for they who are not taught of God are ignorant of God's righteousness; and if such persons turn religious, why, they go about to establish their own righteousness; but those who are taught of God, they are convinced of the solemn truth declared, that their righteousnesses are as filthy rags, and that they do fade as a leaf, that they are altogether as an unclean thing, and that their iniquities, like the wind, have carried them away. "I," saith wisdom, "lead in the way of righteousness." And I do desire to bless the Lord that there are such words to quote as I am about to quote, to explain how this wisdom leads in the way of righteousness. And I am sure if any minister, and especially your humble servant, were to make such a declaration as that I am about to quote, why, I do not know what would be said about him; but there is the declaration—I bless God for it. And what is it? Why, it is this,—“To him that worketh not, but believeth on him that justifieth the ungodly, his faith is counted for righteousness.” That is the righteousness into which true wisdom leads; it makes you see and feel that you are nothing but an ungodly creature, and you believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, in his righteousness; that he is the end of the law, that you are justified freely by his grace through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus. Thus wisdom leads in the way of righteousness; “in the midst of the paths of judgment;” that is, gospel judgment; and what are God's gospel judgments? I will tell you. One is, “I have loved thee with an everlasting love;” that is God's decision; another is, “Ye have not chosen me, but I have chosen you, and ordained you;” another is, that “by grace are ye saved through faith; and that not of yourselves: it is the gift of God;” another is, that he hath entered into a sworn covenant that he will not leave nor forsake you. Thus, then, wisdom leads in the way of righteousness, in the midst of these paths of gospel judgment. “That I may cause those that love me,” that love this gospel, and of course that love God as represented by this gospel, “to inherit substance, and I will fill their treasures.” Jesus Christ is that substance we are to inherit; he is the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever. “And I will fill their treasures.” Well, now, if we have a people thus alive from the dead; if we have a people thus that appreciate the infinite superiority of this heavenly wisdom to all other things; if we have a people thus led into this way of righteousness, and into these paths of judgment, and if they are rich, and their treasures are to be filled, I think it is very natural to suppose that such a people will also, in addition to the things I have stated, need some sustenance; and so it is said, “Wisdom hath builded her house; she hath hewn out her seven pillars; she hath killed her beasts; she hath mingled her wine; she hath also furnished her table. She hath sent forth her maidens; she crieth upon the highest places of the city,”—namely, “He that eateth my flesh and drinketh my blood hath eternal life, and I will raise him up at the last day.” I take this crying upon the highest places

of the city to denote that this glorious gospel, this wondrous provision, shall be proclaimed in the most public way possible. And there is nothing that will so well bear the daylight as the glorious truths of the gospel of the blessed God; no grandeur I can think of that would surpass the grandeur of crying or uttering the gospel of the blessed God; although we know that no man can reveal it to others while he himself remains unacquainted with it. Then see the kind way in which this wisdom speaks; "She hath sent forth her maidens"—little churches; and they, by their ministers, invite poor sinners that know their need of these things to come. She saith, "Whoso is simple." Now the simple here is a very different character from the simple I spoke of just now. The simple I spoke of just now is the simple that cares nought for his state as a sinner, nought for eternal things; but here the word *simple* means a man who is honest, and whose object is simply the salvation of his soul; who joins the church with honest purpose, who makes a profession with simple, and single, and honest purpose,—the man that is simple; simplicity there stands in contrast to duplicity. Now, then, she saith, "Whoso is simple, let him turn in hither; as for him that wanteth understanding,"—mark that, "that wanteth understanding,"—she saith to him, "Come, eat of my bread, and drink of the wine which I have mingled. Forsake the foolish, and live; and go in the way of understanding." And there are four foolish characters that such a person is to forsake. First, they are to forsake the foolish adviser; those that would advise you to turn away from God and godliness, and things pertaining thereto; you are to forsake such foolish people. Hence Job's wife said, "Curse God, and die;" but Job turned away from her advice; she was a foolish adviser; he saith, "Thou speakest as one of the foolish women." "Curse God, and die." No, saith Job; though the Lord hath treated me as he hath, I have said, and I have said it with a kind of vow, with a kind of oath, the strength of which I feel, I have said, "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord." So, then, this wisdom will lead you to forsake the foolish adviser, and come to God's blessed word, to be guided by that wisdom which cannot err. The second foolish character you must forsake will be the foolish traveller. Hence, "the labour of the foolish wearith every one of them, because he knoweth not how to go to the city." They think to go to the city of God partly by their own doings; but those who are better taught well know that Jesus Christ is the way to the city, that he is the truth, that he is the life. And so all that know not the way, and would try to get you out of the way, you must forsake these foolish travellers, and travel in the footsteps of the prophets and apostles; then you will come right at last. Then, also, you are to forsake the foolish builder that rests his hope upon something that can give way, and it may well be called a sandy foundation; you are to forsake the foolish builder, and to be one with the wise builder, rest your hope upon that foundation, Christ Jesus, and upon those promises of the blessed God which can never, never, no, never give way. Fourth, you are to forsake the foolish professor. The foolish virgins, they took their lamps, but took no oil: that oil I take to represent God's truth; they did not take God's truth with them; they took a profession with them, but they did not take the living truth of God with them. Now those that did not take God's truth, the testimony of what Christ has done, the testimony of his grace in choosing you, the testimony of his grace in calling you, the testimony of his grace in securing your eternal welfare,—those that do not take this gospel, they have no oil. The wise virgins bought oil—they bought the truth,—and when the foolish virgins wanted the wise to share it with them, "Give us of your oil." What! give up part of the truth, and you have part and we have part? I know that is the fashion of the day; there are plenty of places where one gives up one part, another gives up another part, and so they share it among them, and the truth is so divided as to be no use to any one. But those who were

taught of God in this, they wanted the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, therefore they said, "Go to them that sell, and buy:" go and buy it as we have done; we have bought it by dear experience; we have bought it by soul-trouble, we have bought it by faith and prayer; we have bought it thus, and we will sell it at no price; no, we cannot give it up, for if we give up any one part of the gospel there won't be enough left for us; so we must hold fast the whole; and if you, therefore, would be saved, you must do as we do—buy the truth at any price, and sell it at no price. Thus, then, the daughter of Zion, or those people that make up the inhabitants of Zion, are people that are thus brought to a solemn and saving concern for their souls. This is one doctrine that will be aimed at here from time to time; in order that we may not put people off with the form without the power, the semblance without the substance, the scabbard without the sword, the casket without the jewel, the name without the life. And I am sure the second doctrine preached here will be, also, the infinite superiority of eternal things over time things; and I am sure that the third doctrine preached here will be, also, the righteousness of Jesus Christ leading us in these paths of gospel judgment where the blessed God giveth judgment from time to time in our favour, and where he will fulfil the great promise, "No weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper; and every tongue that shall rise 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." And I am sure the fourth doctrine preached here will be those provisions which wisdom hath made. And this will be another mark of distinction; you can tell people by their spiritual tastes; and the man who is thus made wise unto salvation will have a taste, shall I say, for free grace bread, bread of eternal life, and a thirst for the pure water of life, and a thirst for the blood of the everlasting covenant, the wine of the kingdom. These doctrines, then, we hope to preach here.

Now having made these few remarks, I go to the other part of my subject. Unto these people that are thus believers in Jesus Christ, unto these people that are thus looking to God, the kingdom shall come. And now I will try to be as clear as I can upon this kingdom. The first feature of it, then, is that it is a substitutional kingdom. Let us see if we can understand it. 2nd chapter of Daniel, you read of a stone cut out of the mountain without hands. The mountain there means the Jewish nation, out of which Christ was taken, and as long as Jesus Christ was one with that nation, there called a mountain, so long as he was one in that nation, the mountain cohered; nor could their Babylonish captivities dissolve the national mountain; they still retained a coherence, a vitality, a unity; and when they returned from Babylon that unity still remained: the mountain cohered, the mountain could not yet be cast into the sea of general confusion, nor could the mountain yet be dissolved. But no sooner is the dear Saviour cut out of the mountain, no sooner does he forsake the mountain, no sooner is he born, lives, and dies, rises again, than the Roman armies roll in, dissolve the mountain—the mountain can no longer cohere—and the particles, I mean the people, the Jews that formed that nation were at once scattered to the four winds; and they have been from that day to this without any national vitality, national unity, or mountainous characteristic. Thus, while Jesus was there the whole cohered, and all was firm. Now, then, there is another Jerusalem, there is another Zion, the true mount Zion—in which the Saviour dwells—the true church, the spiritual church—that will cohere to all eternity; the new covenant church, that will never be dissolved, that can never be cast into the midst of the sea, can never be scattered. Hence the people and Christ's kingdom are spoken of as one. "They that trust in the Lord," what shall they be like? why, they shall be like that in which they trust,—“They that trust in the Lord shall be as mount Zion, which cannot be removed,

but abideth for ever." So, if I have an immoveable kingdom, I have an immoveable standing; we have an unchanging God, and what more can we need? But forgive this digression. Now this stone became itself a great mountain, and filled the whole earth. I am very unpleasantly situated in many respects in this, that it seems to be my lot (and I must judge for myself, because I have to die by myself, and to give an account of myself); but the unpleasantness that falls to my lot is this—to differ upon the meaning of some of these scriptures from many other ministers, good men, too. Now this stone became a great mountain, and filled the whole earth.

I will not stop here to give you the opinions of men in general; I will give my own opinion, and they must give theirs. My own view of the subject is this,—that *substitution*, that one word, is the explanation. The earth at that time was reckoned, not as we now know it to be, a sphere or globe, but an extended plane, and this stone is represented as covering the whole, so that the earth was actually out of sight, and the good and the bad and everything covered, and there was nothing left but this stone, Christ Jesus. Now can you understand it? Why, the Christian can in a moment. I see, he says, Christ is a substitute for my sin, a substitute for my sorrow, and for death, and for all that is bad, and for all that is good in this world as well, for by-and-bye I must leave all that is good, all that is natural, and Christ himself will be all and in all. He is all and in all in our faith now; he is a substitute for everything. If I have some earthly comforts, Jesus Christ will by-and-bye take their place; if I have earthly friends, he will by-and-bye take their place. You have built yourselves a beautiful chapel here, but by-and-bye that will pass off, and he will take the place thereof, so that neither churches, nor chapels, nor earthly friends, nor anything else, but Christ the substitute will cover everything; he will be all and in all, and the great God will be all and in all by Christ Jesus the Lord. Now, then, this substitutional kingdom shall come, and I pray it may in the ministry of all of us that are employed in preaching the gospel. I pray that from Sunday to Sunday, as the people come up, beauty may often be given for ashes, and the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness. And what is this but substituting from time to time in your happy experience the things of God for your sorrows and troubles? Now "the kingdom shall come." So, if the Lord fulfil his promise here, the kingdom will come to us; it will come to us, I say, in its substitutional form, and I shall have to take instrumentally your troubles, and your sins, and doubts, and fears away from you, and your hard hearts too. It is putting life into the place of death, light into the place of darkness, holiness into the place of unholiness, righteousness into the place of unrighteousness, liberty into the place of bondage, Christ into Satan's place, Satan cast out, the dear Saviour enthroned, and his grace reigning. Thus, then, the kingdom, the substitutional kingdom, shall come. Now it saith of this stone that it is this stone that smites the image, not our poor puny hands, and that this image became, like the chaff of the summer threshing-floor, broken to pieces. Just so you preach Jesus Christ; there is a man, gold is his god, silver is his god, brass—presumption, iron—his neck like an iron sinew; yet the poor wretch has but clay feet either, does not stand firm where he is; the minister preaches Jesus, shows that man his real condition. Ah, that man says, now silver and gold to me, the world to me, and all the pleasing attractions to me that once so charmed me, they are all gone now; they are the mere chaff of the summer threshing-floor compared with the kingdom of Christ, compared with the glory of Christ. Such a one can look up with all his heart and say,—

"Jewels to me are gaudy toys,
And gold is sordid dust."

And thus the world in that Christian's experience is broken to pieces,

and becomes comparatively as nothing; "And what is the chaff to the wheat, saith the Lord?" Thus, then, this stone filling the whole earth means, so I take it, that it covers the whole earth, becomes a substitute for everything; and so it is an old saying among my brethren in the ministry here,—I have got it somewhere, and I have repeated it many times, and like the saying very much,—namely, that Jesus Christ is a substitute for everything, but not anything can be a substitute for Christ. As soon as ever you take the Saviour away, whatever you put into his place is an awful perversion of God's blessed truth; but, on the other hand, whatever the Lord takes away, if that vacancy be filled up with the person and work of Jesus Christ, we rejoice in the change the Lord has made. Thus, then, the first meaning of the kingdom coming is, that Jesus Christ shall come more and more as the substitute for everything. One earthly hope fails, another fails, another fails, till all is gone, and yet triumph shall the believer at last, and say, "While the outward man, and all that belongeth to the outward man, perisheth, yet the inward man is renewed day by day."

"Here, then, I cheerful live and joyful die,
Secure, when mortal comforts flee,
To find ten thousand worlds in thee."

But, second, it is a kingdom, not only of substitution, but also of peace. Hence it saith in the next chapter, "This man"—this wonderful king—"shall be the peace when the Assyrian shall come into our land, and when he shall tread in our palaces." The Assyrian there means an enemy, from any quarter, in any shape or form; and when he shall come into our land, as Popery has done in ages gone by, to rob the people of God, not only of the gospel, but of their civil and social rights, and to rob them also of their liberty and of their very lives. Well, what did the martyrs find? They found that when the Assyrian thus came in, and they must be martyred, they found that Jesus Christ was their peace; they found that by him, if they had peace nowhere else, they had peace with God, and peace with God is able to sustain us, let our troubles in other respects be what they may; for if he giveth peace, who then can give trouble? And it is said that they shall raise against the enemy "seven shepherds and eight principal men." Now why should there be any difficulty in understanding that scripture of seven shepherds and eight principal men? Where is there a minister that would not take the seven shepherds and eight principal men as definite numbers for indefinite? and then it would mean the prophets and apostles. And when the enemy comes, then what do we do? We bring in the prophets and their testimony; we bring in the apostles and their testimony; and it is a good plan too. Now-a-days, if a minister say something that others cannot understand, they lift up their hands and say, "How awful!" But that does not convince any one that he is wrong; you should bring the prophets and apostles, and show what they say, and not let your words be, "How awful!" not lift up your hands and eyes, and say, "How awful!" any old woman could say that. A minister ought to say what any one could not say. They should bring in the testimonies of the prophets and apostles, and bring them in quietly, and set them side by side with what they think to be wrong, and thus they would cleanse the visual ray, and on what they suppose to be the sightless eyeball they would pour the day. But instead of this they put themselves and others too into a storm, and make the fog thicker still. Now, then, to raise against the enemy these seven shepherds and eight principal men means to bring in the testimonies of prophets and apostles for our good, for our defence; and where they do not defend us, let us not be defended; let us have them on our side, then if we have these inspired testimonies on our side, such will never forsake the testimonies of the prophets, such will never forsake the testimonies of the apostles. Thus it is a kingdom of peace, and that peace is to be maintained by the testimony of God's word,

the power of his Spirit, the perfection of the Saviour, and the immutability of the blessed God. But there is something in this part of the kingdom of Christ I like: "They shall waste the land of Assyria with the sword, and the land of Nimrod in the entrances thereof." Now, of course, you must take the sword there to mean the sword of the Spirit, and you must take Nimrod there to mean the devil; and we are to waste his land, and run away with as many people out of the devil's territories as we possibly can. A minister, every sermon he preaches should go into the devil's territories with the sword of God's Spirit, and cut the devil down, and bring the sinner away whose soul Satan hath bound. Thus they shall waste the land of Assyria. So it was with the apostles, they went into the territories of Satan right and left, and they handled the two-edged sword of the Spirit, cast out devils, and while they fell before the Word, the cry rose from thousands and thousands of souls, east, west, north, and south, "God be merciful to me a sinner." What was this but the out-casting of the enemy, the ingathering of souls, the uprising of truth, the progress of the Saviour's kingdom, and the fulfilment of the 45th Psalm, "Gird thy sword upon thy thigh, O most mighty, with thy glory and thy majesty. And in thy majesty ride prosperously because of truth and meekness and righteousness; and thy right hand shall teach thee terrible things. Thine arrows are sharp in the heart of the king's enemies. Thus shall he deliver us from the Assyrian, when he cometh into our land"? I like a minister to make some stir; what is the good of going sleeping on, and afraid of saying something your brethren won't like? Nothing to do with it; speak as in the sight of God, and if you have his approbation, the approbation of the great God, and your brethren are offended, let them alone, and they will be glad to get pleased again by-and-bye. Let every one enjoy full liberty in this matter, for, my hearers, our work is a solemn work; we must not stand nice to a few words; our object is to drag, if I may so speak, poor sinners out of their sins, and out of their guilt, and out of hell, and out of error, and to be the means of thus bringing them into the kingdom of Jesus Christ, revealing to them, as far as God shall enable us, the wonders of everlasting love; and such will turn round and bless us in the name of the Lord; such will turn round and pray for us in the name of the Lord; such will say, "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace, that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation, that saith unto Zion, Thy God reigneth!" Thus, then, the kingdom is substitutional, peaceable, but at the same time progressive. People say, Ah, you ought to let other people alone, never meddle with other people. Now, then, if the apostles had taken that advice, they would not have preached at all. Very bad advice that is; the gospel is progressive; there is nothing takes so much liberty as the gospel; it will come and put a negative upon anything and everything that is contrary to the name of Jesus, contrary to his lovingkindness, contrary to his great salvation.

But, thirdly, this kingdom is not only substitutional, peaceable, and progressive, but it is also a kingdom strongly marked with the sovereignty of God. And it stands thus, that "the remnant of Jacob shall be in the midst of many people as a dew from the Lord, as the showers upon the grass, that tarrieth not for man, nor waiteth for the sons of men." How came Saul of Tarsus by his conversion? Sovereign grace found him. How came you to have a praying heart? Sovereign grace. How came the Lord to have mercy upon you? Did he ask leave of your fellow-creatures whether he should or not? Did he consult you? No.

"He saw you ruined in the fall;"

he saw you as an infant cast into the open field, and Sovereignty passed by you, and said unto you, "Live;" and that life made you sensible of your

exposure and danger; and then he passes by again, and it is the time of love, and he spreads his skirt over you, and enters into a covenant with you, and you become his, and he becomes yours; the matter is settled. "This God is mine, and mine for ever; this God is our God for ever and for ever, and will be our guide even unto death." And this knowledge of the sovereignty of God will lead you to depend much upon the Lord, very much upon him; it is one of those doctrines, when rightly understood, that will lead you to depend very much upon the Lord. You may take a sample even from the leper; what did the leper appeal to but the ability and sovereignty of Christ? "If thou wilt,"—there is his sovereignty. I have no reason, Lord, to assign why thou shouldst, but if thou wilt, I know thou hast power, and if thou art pleased in thy sovereignty to show mercy, thou canst. And just so sure as that man was cleansed, if you are brought spiritually into the same spirit, so sure as he was cleansed, your soul will be saved. Oh, what confidence in the Lord does this doctrine of divine sovereignty give when once rightly understood! Only think of the Christian, whatever difficulty he is in, to say, "Lord, I know if thou wilt thou canst. I know thou art sovereign, thou doest as thou pleasest." And there is my security; for if any other could have his way in opposition to God's counsel, where would be the security of his kingdom?

"The kingdom shall come." I have given a small sample, but I have a few more things to say still, I think, suited to our present position. Is it not our desire to enjoy this substitutional kingdom, this peace with God, this progression, and this sovereignty of the blessed God? But another feature of this coming kingdom is its triumphant character. "The remnant of Jacob shall be among the Gentiles in the midst of many people as a lion among the beasts of the forest, as a young lion among the flocks of sheep, who, if he go through, both treadeth down, and teareth in pieces, and none can deliver." Well, when you first set out to build this chapel, one said, What an unwise undertaking! Another said, Whatever will these feeble Jews do? Another said, Why, it is one of the most monstrous undertakings that ever was, they will never accomplish it. But the Lord has kept up your courage; you have never fainted, never faltered once; he has given you one heart, and one mind; and like a young lion among the flocks of sheep, you have gone through every obstacle, you have trodden down every opposition, so that the Lord has been with you, and it may well be said, "The righteous is bold as a lion." Mark again, "Thine hand shall be lifted up upon thine adversaries, and all thine enemies shall be cut off." It is, therefore, a triumphant kingdom. So, then, his kingdom shall come; his substitution shall come; his peace shall come; his progression shall come; his sovereignty shall come; his glorious triumph shall come.