## A SERMON

## OF

## PUBLIC THANKSGIVING

BY RICHARD DAYRELL, D.D.

LONDON 1759

## SERMON

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Preached before the

Honourable Houfe of COMMONS,

At St. MARGARET'S, WESTMINSTER,

On Thursday, November 29, 1759.

Being the Day appointed for a

PUBLIC THANKSGIVING

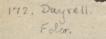
FOR THE

Signal Successes of his MAJESTY'S ARMS, &c.

By RICHARD DAYRELL, D. D.

LONDON: Printed for J. WALTER, at HOMER'S HEAD, CHARING-CROSS.

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At St. Marchie Houle of Contractic At St. Martin Strate, Wastminster, On Strate, Marth 99, 1759.

PUBLIC THANKSCIVING

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S RICHARD DAYRELL D.D.

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## SERMON

De D. A. al's Sermons

Preached before the

Honourable House of COMMONS,

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Thursday, November 29, 1759.

#### PSALM XCV. I, 2.

O come, let us fing unto the Lord, let us heartily rejoice in the Strength of our Salvation; Let us come before his Presence with Thanksgiving, let us shew ourselves glad in him with Pfalms.

**PRAISE** and Adoration are the moft pleafing Incenfe that *Man* can offer; or the *Deity* will vouchfafe to receive. This is the End of the Creation; — This the general Voice

Voice of Nature ;- This the Harmony and Connexion of both Worlds. For,-if to Thee, the Heavens and all the Powers therein continually do cry, all the Earth doth worship Thee, the Father Everlasting. All thy Works animate or inanimate blefs Thee, and praife Thee, and magnify Thee for ever. The Birds of the Air have no other Song, the Beafts of the Field no other Voice than to proclaim Tby Praife. The mute Inhabitants of the Waters filently breath forth Thy Praife, and even the dull Clod, and tender Herb feem to implore the Tongue of Man ----- of Man, -----to whom Language, that great, and dif-tinguishing Prerogative was given by his allwife Creator to glorify Him; and to tell of all his wondrous Works. But,-if those amazing Themes of Creation and continual Prefervation are inexhaustible-how shall He be able with all the Powers and Faculties of his Soul the End of the Creation ; -- I his the general

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## before the House of COMMONS.

in any Degree to acknowledge extraordinary undeferved Favours, and unexpected Deliverances l yet---fmall as the Tribute is, Gratitude will be an Oblation which God will not difdain to accept.

Grateful then---for ever grateful let us be for the crouded Succeffion of Victories which this Day's Solemnity calls upon us to commemorate; but in what Language can we with greater Propriety express ourfelves than in that of the infpired Writers. These were Victories, which none but the Lord of Hosts could give; for, "One chased a Thousand, and Two put Ten Thousand to flight."

" How beautiful have been the Feet of them " who have brought good Tidings !" And from what Quarter of the Globe have not good Tidings arrived ? Our Meffengers, like those of Job,

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Job, but far different their Tale, have clofely fucceeded each other; and while One was yet fpeaking, and relating the glorious Field of Minden;---another comes,---and the Capital and ftrong Holds of America are fallen into our Hands. This is the Lord's Doing, and it is marvellous in our Sight.

Never can Providence be feen more confpicuoufly; never can Man appear more weak than in Times of Dangers, Difficulties, and Diffreffes;---and---can there be Times more dangerous, more difficult, and diffrefsful, than when Nation rifeth up againft Nation---when Laws divine and human lofe their juft Authority---when Property has no Security,--when the facred Ties of Religion are violated, ---and when Life itfelf has no Protection.

To deprive Us of our most undoubted Right, to introduce a most arbitrary Government,

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ment, and to establish a most idolatrous Religion; and to give us Chains for the Liberty we now enjoy, has been the Plan of our Enemy, and if human Skill or Power could have effected it—*those who now contend with us had long fince been Lords over us.* For, People of different Laws, Religion, Customs, and even from the remotest Distance, have by them been brought and cemented together, with the fame Labour and Difficulty as Bodies are compounded of heterogeneous Particles, to cooperate and act with them. But,

How doth Difappointment fharpen—and Difgrace give Edge to Revenge and Refentment? What Preparations are they now making to fet the Battle again in Array in all its Horrors?

Secure of Conqueft, and relying on the B Arm

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Arm of Fleih, in Imagination they had long ago fwallowed us up. But it hath pleafed the Almighty to raife up a King over us to whom He hath given a wife and an underftanding Spirit—We are bleft in Counfellors in whom there is Safety, and in Commanders, to whom He hath imparted the Spirit of Courage and Conduct. Such happy Inftruments, under the benign Influence of Heaven, have already defeated, and will continue to defeat all their ambitious Views; and God will ftill be propitious to us, *if in all our Ways we acknowledge him.* And,

That we fhould acknowledge Him, He hath very deeply imprinted in the human Mind feveral of his Excellencies and Perfections, and hath beftowed on Man feveral Affections which answer to them; Thus,

Fear

Fear and Love naturally arife from a devout Contemplation of *that Power*, which alone is able to kill, or to fave alive;

Hope and Faith will look up to that Wifdom, which ordereth all Caufes and all Events;

Trust and Confidence cannot but rely on that Goodness, which is always displaying itfelf over the Works of the Creation.

What then but the moft careles's Inattention, the moft fupine Negligence, or an absolute Unbelief, can hinder us from the continual Exercife of fome or other of these Duties? If we reflect on our Existence, we shall find that we were made and endued with Intelligence by our All-beneficent Creator, that He might communicate his Goodness to us in proportion to what our Nature is capable of receiving. B 2 Nor

Nor is there a fingle Moment in our Lives which brings not Grace, or Favour, or Protection with it.

Hence Man becomes the particular Care of *Providence*, and on that Foundation rifes his Subjection to, and Dependence on his Maker.

Take away this Support—remove this Connexion, and what is Man? If he examines, he must foon know himfelf to be the most deplorable Being in the Creation; continually exposed to Wants, which he cannot relieve, and hourly liable to Miseries which he can neither foresee or prevent; ever most weak; when he presumes he is strong; ever farthest from the Execution of his proposed Design, when left to his own Guidance and Conduct. Can a Being of such a Nature that is not ables

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to add one Cubit to bis Stature; —furpaft by the Beafts in Strength and Activity---and in all his Pride and Glory excelled by the Lilly of the Field;

Can fuch a Being find out, or carry on thro? a various and intricate Series of Caufes, proper and fit Means for the Attainment of any one the leaft diftant End?

If fuch be his State—where must he find Resource? In all his Ways let him but acknowledge God, and he shall direct his Paths.

which our Homse and Adoration will be

Various are the Paths of Life, and the Intricacies and Labyrinths of them far too many and too perplexing for human Conduct or Wifdom. Not only therefore in the general Plan, not only in the great Outlines, but in every lefs and minuter Parts of Conduct, in our

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our private Intercourse with each other, in all our Pursuits and Engagements, in all our Defigns and Interests, God should never be forgotten. All our Thoughts, Words, and Actions, should constantly be directed to our Maker, Preferver and Benefactor; therefore ought all our Measures to be such as we are fure that God will approve, and then all our pious Endeavours will be crowned with Success; for which our Homage and Adoration will be constantly due.

And Societies as well as Individuals are equally Children of one great Family, and confequently claim one common Father. The Origin and Eftablifhment, the Continuation and Prefervation of States and Empires;--their Revolutions and Declenfions,---their Fall and Deftruction, are most flupendous Marks of the divine Power, Wifdom and Goodnefs. And that

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that we might not be ignorant of the Caufes which brought Prosperity or Misfortunes to paft Ages and Nations, Sacred History, that faithful Clue, will guide and conduct us to Examples of People who have long left the Theatre of this World, but whole Actions still live on Record for our Instruction. In the Conduct and Administration of those ancient Governments, the Hand of Providence, in various Periods of Time, has one while been darkly traced out --- at another more clearly difcern'd ;--- but in that of the Jews--- it continually fhone out in meridian Luftre. For this Oeconomy not only had its Being from the divine Lawgiver himfelf; but was promulgated to the Children of Israel with all the Awe and Splendour of heavenly Majefty; and God vouchfafed his Prefence in the Top of the Mount while his Servant Moles was delivering the Lawto his People at the Foot of it. What a diftin-

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diftinguishing Mark was this of the Favour and Goodness of God? How gracious the Terms which were offeerd, If ye will obey my Voice indeed, and keep my Covenant, then ye shall be a peculiar Treasure to Me above all People; for all the Earth is mine. And the more effectually to fecure them in their Allegiance and Duty; and to guard them from Idolatry, the fatal Source of all Wickedness; the Being of one true God was laid down as the first Object for their Faith-and the Foundation, and Cornerstone of their Religion, Laws, and Government. And that this governing Principle might be always kept alive in their Minds, God frequently revealed Himfelf to them in Oracles and Appearances, yet-no Means were fufficient to reftrain this rebellious People; and Laws, like the Cords on the Hands of Samson, had not Strength enough to bind them. For fuch was their Perverseness, that almoft

almost the first Crime they committed after receiving the Law, was that which was most particularly forbidden by it. Murmurings, Rebellions, and even Infidelity itfelf, were the Confequences of their idolatrous Worfhip of the Golden Calf. But to reclaim them, and (if poffible) to draw them back from their Errors and Vices, God was pleafed to raife up Prophets among them, who used the greatest Freedom in admonishing, in threatening, and upbraiding them for their Ingratitude; but when these Means had no Efficacy, when these Arts could not avail-Tyrants were stirred up, those Scourges of the Almighty, who brought War and Devastation into their Country, who treated them with the utmost Rigor and Barbarity, who loaded them with Chains and made a Mockery of their Miferies and Calamities. Even then, if in their Distress they cried unto the Lord, He was ever near, ever ready

ready to relieve and deliver them out of all their Troubles. But whenever they lived, and continued in the Ways of Virtue, Piety and Obedience, the certain Confequence was fome fignal Diffinction of the divine Favour and Protection. If at War, they were fuccefsful and triumphant; if in Peace, the Bleffings of Plenty, Union and Harmony attended them, and the choiceft Gifts of Heaven were poured down upon them. But too often when Jesburun waxed fat, then he for fook the God that made him, and lightly effeemed the Rock of his Salvation. At length the Repetitions of their Wickedneffes were fo frequent, their Provocations fo infulting, that God in his higheft Difpleafure caft them off; and as the worft of Punishments, and the heaviest of Judgments, He finally gave them up to follow their own Wills and Inclinations; inevitable Ruin was foon the Confequence : and their own unparalelled

ralelled Deftruction came from, and was brought about by themfelves.

How long did Mercy plead in behalf of this obstinate and finful People, how unwilling is God defcribed by the Prophets to give them up to Justice ! But had he not finally been avenged of fuch a Nation, had not their Punishments been as extraordinary as their Crimes, his Wifdom, or Power, would have been impeached, which do now, and for ever will ftand manifest, clear, and wonderful to all future Generations. The Hiftory of the Jews, is in Fact one continued Hiftory of the Mercy and Goodness, the Wildom and Power of God, and happy for them would it have been, had these divine Attributes brought forth in them the pleafing and grateful Fruits of Love and Fear, of Hope and Faith, of Obedience and Dependence; but alas! a C 2 Jewish

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Tewish Breast was far too rugged a Soil for the tender Plant of Gratitude to thrive in, and in whatever Breaft that Virtue does not thrive, every rank Vice will deeply firike its Root, and fpread its baneful Influence. How injurious the Effects of it to human Society ! how deeply do we poor Mortals feel when we have bestowed a Favour or a Kindness, and find it unreturned, unthanked for, or forgotten! how fevere the Stroke of Neglect and Contempt, where Thanks and Acknowledgments should be paid! If such be our Senfations in the little Intercourfes and Concerns which we have with each other; and where too we are all upon a Level, how must the Almighty feel (who can only be faid to feel on our Accounts) from the daily Provocations of Ingratitude, which he receives from his Creature Man. And fuch are the Returns for the conftant and highest Obligations which

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he is daily loading him with-Shall Favours be defpifed then, becaufe they are common ? why don't we refuse to breath the common Air, or take our daily Food, for they are the conftant Gifts of one great and all-gracious Benefactor. For want of due Reflection on God and himfelf, Man neglects his Duty and forgets his Dependence and Situation in the Scale of Beings. Were he but often accustomed to meditate (too often he cannot) on the immense Distance between himself and his Creator, he would learn to walk humbly with his God ; but though a Worm be his Sifter-yet would he find himfelf allied to Angels, and connected with the Deity-confcious then of the Dignity of his Nature, he would never hefitate to offer up his Homage and Worship to the Author of it. But fhould an unguarded Moment drive this Reflection from his Mind -as foon as he caft his Eyes on the Works of

of Nature, the pleafing Ideas of Gratitude would return .- And were he to contemplate th adorable Plan of Revelation, Hymns of Praife and Adoration would inceffantly, and almost involuntarily burft from him; and even in his most private Transactions, he could not be infenfible with the leaft Glance of Thought, that God prefides over human Affairs; whenever Difficulties arife in the Conduct and Management of any Bufinels, after various Efforts and repeated Trials, human Wit and Invention are overpowered, the Purfuit is dropt, and Defpair is coming on ; then a lucky Circumstance, (as 'tis called) arifes in the Mind, the Knot is untied, and Things go fmoothly on, and are conducted to their deftined End. But who gave this unexpected Turn of Thought, who fuggested this filent Hint? even that Being alone who framed, and knows every Spring, and Motion of the Heart. And not only the Vir-

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Virtues, but even the Vices of Men contribute to work his Pleafure. The Love of Conquest, and Thirst of Power, were Motives in the Breast of Cyrus for making War, and extending his Dominions, but thefe Paffions were calculated for the Accomplishment of a Plan he never thought of, and as defigned, became the Means, by which the enflaved People of God procured their Liberty, obtained Privileges, and re-eftablished their long neglected Government, and publick Worthip. Thus was it the Voice of God, as well as of Ambition, which drew Cyrus into the Field, and made him Conqueror of the World; and thus, a Man's Heart may devife his Way, but the Lord directeth his Steps. But,

Though God over-rules, yet he does not arbitrarily controul the Powers of Man; and human Conduct is fo far from being excluded from

from the Transaction of human Affairs, that he is endued with Abilities and Faculties on Purpose for the Government, and Management of them. And the right Application and Exertion, or the Neglect and Abuse of these Talents, will always decide the Fate of Nations; for by the Wills and Actions of the Inhabitants Kingdoms flourish, and are established; or decay, and are overthrown.

The fame Covenant therefore which God originally made with the Jews, has always been, and is now in full Force with every Kingdom under Heaven. By hearkening to, and obeying the Voice of God, a People may become a *Treafure* to Him; or by refufing to hear, or attend to the divine Commands, they will be liable to his heavieft Difpleafure.

An unreferved Obedience to the Laws of God is the fureft Means of procuring his Favour,

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vour, and, how amiable must a Society be, whofe fundamental Principle of Action is finless Obedience. A Situation more to be wished for, than expected in our State of Infirmity and Imperfection. Yet, we may be affured that all the divine Laws are defigned for, and conducive to our Happiness; and whenever we go aftray from the Observation of them, every devious Step we take carries us fo far into the gloomy Paths of Mifery and Wretchedness. Divine Mercy will overlook Sins of Frailty, but how can wilful Tranfgreffions be atoned for ? -Even against these the Gates of Heaven are not fo barred, but that Repentance and Reformation will gain Admittance. Amendment of Life and Manners is one conftant Sacrifice-one continual Thankfgiving ; and the Glory of a Nation is the Practice of Virtue; but the Continuance in Sin is a Difgrace and Reproach to any People. Though we cannot lite-D

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rally be guilty of the Idolatry practifed by the Fews, yet what do we less than facrifice to the Golden Calf, when we put our Truft and Confidence in any Thing but God himfelf? When we rely and depend upon our own Wit or Wifdom, when we think that we compass our Defigns by our own Refolution and Power, when we impute Success to our own Skill and Management, do we not sacrifice to our own Net? do we not vaunt with the Affyrian King, That we have done it by our Strength and Wisdom, for we are prudent? So far were the Heathens themfelves from leaning on the bruifed and weak Reeds of human Support, that we always find them at their Altars, imploring the divine Affiftance before any Enterprize, fupplicating Mercy and Forgiveness at the Miscarriage of it; or in Acts of Praise and Adoration, when fuccessful; always imputing to their own Sins and Wickedness the ill Events of Things; always attributing, 1212

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ting, with the humblest Acknowledgments, the prosperous Issue of them to their Gods.

And how ready was the Royal Pfalmift to return Thanks, for the daily Providence and Protection of his God; but when any peculiar Mercies were vouchfafed to him, what Raptures of Adoration, Praife, and Confidence do we hear? I will love Thee, O Lord, my Strength; the Lord is my Rock, my Fortrefs, and my Deliverer, my God, my Strength, in Him will I trust. He knew the Power and Efficacy of Praife; he found by Experience, that with fuch Sacrifices God was well pleafed. But not content to give Glory unto God in his more private Meditations and Devotions, his grateful Heart pants to fpread forth his Creator's Praife; and with the most pathetick and warm Exhortations, he invites all Mankind to join in this most amiable

D 2 Duty:

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Duty: Oh that Men would praife the Lord for his Goodnefs, and declare the Wonders which he doth for the Children of Men !

Shall not we now accept of this Invitation of *David*, fhall we not follow his Example in the Clofet, and in the Temple ? Every Perfon's particular Conduct must direct him in the former,—but let the latter be the Subject of this Day's Commemoration.

If it is at all Times, and in all Places, our most bounden Duty to return Thanks, can Time or Place be better adapted to this facred Purpose? When new, and remarkable Blessings have been granted to us, then the wonderful Operations of Providence are strongest on our Minds; then warmed with Gratitude, are we better disposed to all the Acts of Worship and Thanksgiving. But much should I take from that

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that pious Warmth were I to enter on the Hiftory of our late happy and rapid Succeffes; it is therefore more peculiarly my Duty to endeavour to avail myfelf of this prefent happy Difpofition.

Ob come then, let us this Day sing unto the Lord; let us heartily rejoice in the Strength of our Salvation; Let us come before His Presence with Thanksgiving; let us shew ourselves glad in Him with Psalms.

All Adoration is due to the Almighty for giving us the Subject of this Day's Solemnity. We may keep it with Joy—but let our Joy be decent; let it be a *Christian*, not a *Roman* Triumph. Infolence ill becomes us at any Time, and much lefs fo, when the Sword is not sheathed; nor the Fate of War decided. Too often the Remembrance of Mercies dies with

with the Day appointed for the Observation of them. But ours fure have been too fignal, and too great to deferve fo short-lived a Fate. Vanishing and unavailing -- contemptuous and affronting to the Deity must that Gratitude be which reaches not the Heart. With one Heart then, and one Mind (if we wish for the Continuance of divine Favours and Mercies) let us fly to, and take Security in Religion, which is of more Force than the closeft Phalanx, or the ftrongeft Bulwark. Religion is the Mother of true Courage, and the fureft Leader to all Succefs. Clad in her celeftial Armour, having on the Breast-plate of Righteousness; and the Helmet of Salvation ; taking the Shield of Faith, and the Sword of the Spirit; we shall be in all Parts invulnerable. And to the Religion of Christians, let us add the Resolution of Men; and while the Praises of God are in our Mouths, let a two-edged Sword be in our Hands.

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Hands. What Success may we not expect, what Invafions need we fear, if the fame Unanimity and Loyalty, which are paid to our King and Country, be joined alfo in the Exercife of Religion and Worship to our God. Praises and Thanksgivings will be the most powerful Intercefficing at the Throne of Grace for Bleffings on any People; thefe the only Refuge in Times of Danger ; these the only Means of Security in Times of Peace and Tranqui-And while we are returning Thanks for lity. paft Mercies, in humble Truft and Confidence, let us hope for more; among whichlet us principally implore God, that He would be pleafed to take our most gracious Sovereign and his faithful Ally into his Protection against all the Affaults of their Enemies, and that He would keep them fafe under the Shadow of his Wings, until this Tyranny be over-past. And among our many late Bleffings, let it never be forgot how

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how our Fields did stand fo thick with Corn, that they laughed and fung : But how would their Joy have been turned into mourninghow would the fruitful Fields have languished, had they been reaped by hoftile Hands ! But our Garners are now full, affording all Manner of Stores; how providential this extraordinary Abundance ! That God, who forefaw our future Necessities, gave, before we could ther afk or know what we fhould want, fuch Provisions as War required, but has not exhausted. And whenever it shall pleafe God to give us the Bleffings of Peace, may he grant us to enjoy that Plenty which his Bounty hath fo liberally beftowed upon us; and may he continue that Union and Harmony now flourishing among us, to his Honour and Glory, to his Adoration and Worship, now and for evermore.

FINIS.

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