OF THE TRINITY AND A CHRISTIAN,

AND

OF THE LAW AND A CHRISTIAN.

EDITOR'S ADVERTISEMENT.

These two short treatises were found among Mr. Bunyan's papers after his decease. They probably were intended for publication, like his 'Prison Meditations' and his 'Map of Salvation,' on a single page each, in the form of a broadside, or handbill. This was the popular mode in which tracts were distributed; and when posted against a wall, or framed and hung up in a room, they excited notice, and were extensively read. They might also have afforded some trifling profit to aid this poor but eminent servant of Christ in his very limited income. They form two pages in that exceedingly interest-

OF THE TRINITY AND A CHRISTIAN.

How a young, or shaken Christian should demean himself under the weighty thoughts of the doctrine of the Trinity, or plurality of persons in the eternal godhead.

The reason why I say a young, or shaken Christian; it is because some that are not young, but of an ancient standing, may not only be assaulted with violent temptations, concerning gospel principles, but a second time may become a child, a babe, a shallow man, in the things of God; especially, either when by backsliding he hath provoked God to leave him, or when some new, unexpected, and, as to present strength, over-weighty objection doth fall upon the spirit; by means of which, great shakings of mind do commonly attend such a soul, in the most weighty matters of the concerns of faith, which this is one that I have supposed in the above-named question. Wherefore passing other things, I will come directly to that, and briefly propose some helps to a soul in such a case.

THE FIRST PREPARATIVE.

First, then, be sure thou keep close to the word of God; for that is the revelation of the mind and will of God, both as to the truth of what is either in himself or ways; and also as to what be required and expecteth of thee, either concerning faith in, or obedience to, what he hath so

revealed. Now for thy better performing of this I shall give thee in brief these following directions.

1. Suffer thyself, by the authority of the word, to be persuaded that the scripture indeed is the word of God; the scriptures of truth, the words of the holy one; and that they therefore must be every one true, pure, and for ever settled in heaven.

2. Conclude therefore from the former doctrine, that that God whose words they are, is able to make a reconciliation and most sweet and harmonious agreement with all the sayings therein, how obscure, cross, dark, and contradictory soever they seem to thee. To understand all mysteries, to have all knowledge, to be able to comprehend with all saints, is a great work; enough to crush the spirit, and to stretch the strings of the most exasperious and widened soul that breatheth on this side glory, be they notwithstanding exceedingly enlarged by revelation. Paul, when he was caught up to heaven, saw that which was unlawful, because impossible for man to utter. And saith Christ to the reasoning Pharisee, 'If I have told you earthly things, and ye believe not, how shall ye believe, if I tell you of heavenly things?' 

It is great lowdness, and also insufferable arrogancy to come to the word of God, as conceiving already that whatever thou receavest, must either by thee be understood, or of itself fall to the ground as a senseless error. But God is wiser than man,
wherefore fear thou him, and tremble at his word, saying still, with godly suspicion of thine own
infinitude, what I see not, teach thou me, and thou
art God only wise; but as for me, I was as a
beast before thee. Ex. xxiii. 22.
3. Take heed of taking a part of the word only,
lest thou thereby go away with the truth as
mangled in pieces. For instance, where thou readest,
'The Lord our God is one Lord;' De. vi. 4. there
take heed that thou dost not thence conclude, Then
there are not three persons in the godhead: Or when
then readest of the Father, the Son, and the Holy
Spirit, then take heed of concluding, there must
therefore either be three Gods, or else that Jesus
Christ and the Holy Ghost are not true God, but
the Father only. Wherefore to help thee here,
observe,

THE SECOND PREPARATIVE.

1. That Christian religion requireth credit con-
cerning every doctrine contained in the word;
credit, I say, according to the true relation of
every sentence that the Holy Ghost hath revealed
for the asserting, maintaining, or vindicating that
same truth.
2. And therefore hence it is that a Christian is
not called a doer, a reasoner, an objector, and
pervasive disputat; but a BELIEVER. Be thou an
example to the believer. 'And believers were
the more added to the Lord,' &c. Ac. vii. 1. Ti. iv. 12.
3. Therefore know again that the word, if it
speak, and expresseth that this or that is so and so,
as to the matter in hand, then art bound and
obliged both by the name, profession, and the
truth, unto which thou hast joined thyself, to
assent to, confess and acknowledge the same, even
then when thy carnal reason will not stoop thereto.
'Righteous art thou, 0 Lord,' saith Jeremiah,

yet let me talk with thee: Wherefore doth the
way of the wicked prosper? Jer. iii. 1. Mark, first he
acknowledgeth that God's way with the wicked is
just and right, even then when yet he could not
see the reason of his actions and dispensations
towards them. The same reason is good as to
our present case. And hence it is that the apostle
teacheth, the spiritual armour of Christians should
be much exercised against those high-towering and
self-exalting imaginations, that within our own
bosoms do exalt themselves against the knowledge
of God. That every thought, or carnal reasoning,
may be not only taken, but brought as captive
into obedience to Christ; that is, be made to stoop
to the word of God, and to give way and place to
the doctrine therein contained, how cross soever
our thoughts and the word lieth to each other. And
it is observable that he here teacheth, They exalt
themselves against the knowledge of God, which
cannot be understood that our carnal or natural
reason doth exalt itself against an eternal deity,
simply considered; for that nature itself doth
gather from the very things that are made, even
his eternal power and godhead; it must be then
that they exalt themselves against that God as
thus and thus revealed in the word, to wit, against
the knowledge of one God consisting of three per-
sons, Father, Son, and Spirit; for this is the
document of the scriptures of truth; and therefore
it is observable these thoughts must be brought
captive, and be made subject in particular to the
Lord Jesus Christ, as to the second person in the
godhead; for the Father is ever acknowledged by
all that profess the least of religion; but the Son
is that stumbling-stone, and rock of offence against
which thousands dash themselves in pieces; though
in him are hid all the treasures of wisdom and
knowledge, and in him dwells the fulness of the
godhead bodily.

OF THE LAW AND A CHRISTIAN.

The law was given twice upon mount Sinai, but
the appearance of the Lord when he gave it the
second time, was wonderfully different from that
of his [appearance], when at the first he delivered
it to Israel. Ex. xix. and xxxiv.
1. When he gave it the first time, he caused
his terror and severity to appear before Moses,
to the shaking of his soul, and the dismay of
Israel: Ex. xix. 16. Heb. xi. 25—29. But when he
gave it the second time, he caused all his goodness to pass
before Moses, to the comfort of his conscience,
and the bowing of his heart. Ex. xxxiv. 8.
2. When he gave it the first time, it was with
thunderings and lightnings, with blackness and
darkness, with flame and smoke, and a tearing
sound of the trumpet. Ex. xix. 16—18. But when he
gave it the second time, it was with a proclama-
tion of his name to be merciful, gracious, long-
suffering, and abundant in goodness and truth,
keeping mercy for thousands, forgiving iniquity,
transgressions and sins. Ex. xxxiv. 6—7.
3. When he gave it the first time, Moses was
called to go up to receive it through the fire, which
made him exceedingly fear and quake: Ex. xix. 18.
Heb. xii. 21. But when he went to receive it the second
time, he was laid in a clift of the rock. Ex. xxxv. 22.
4. From all which I gather, that, though as to the matter of the law, both as to its being given the first time, and the second, it binds the unbeliever under the pains of eternal damnation, if he close not with Christ by faith; yet as to the manner of its giving at these two times, I think the first doth more principally intend its force as a covenant of works, not at all respecting the Lord Jesus; but this second time not, at least in the manner of its being given, respecting such a covenant, but rather as a rule, or directory, to those who already are found in the clift of the rock, Christ: for the saint himself, though he be without law to God, as it is considered the first or old covenant, yet even he is not without law to him as considered under grace, not without law to God, but under the law to Christ. 1 Co. xix. 21.

5. Though therefore it be said with the unbeliever, because he only and wholly standeth under the law, as it is given in fire, in smoke, in blackness, and darkness, and thunder; all which threaten him with eternal ruin if he fulfill not the utmost tittle thereof: yet the believer stands to the law under no such consideration, neither is he so at all to hear or regard it, for he is now removed from thence to the blessed mountain of Zion, to grace and forgiveness of sins; he is now, I say, by faith in the Lord Jesus shrouded under so perfect and blessed a righteousness, that this thundering law of mount Sinai cannot find the least fault or diminution therein; but rather approveth and alloweth thereof either when, or wherever it find it. He. xii. This is called the righteousness of God without the law, and is also said to be witnessed by both the law and the prophets: even the righteousness of God, which is by faith in Jesus Christ unto all and upon all them that believe, for there is no difference.' Ro. iii. 22.

6. Wherefore whenever thou who believest in Jesus, dost hear the law in its thundering and lightning fits, as if it would burn up heaven and earth; then say thou, I am freed from this law, these thunderings have nothing to do with my soul; may even this law, while it thus thunders and roar eth, it doth both allow and approve of my righteousness. I know that Hagar would sometimes be domineering and high, even in Sarah's house and against her; but this she is not to be suffered to do, nay though Sarah herself be barren; wherefore serve it also as Sarah served her, and expel her out from thy house. My meaning is, when this law with its thundering threatenings doth attempt to lay hold on thy conscience, shut it out with a promise of grace; cry, the inn is took up already, the Lord Jesus is here entertained, and here is no room for the law. Indeed if it will be content with being my informer, and so lovingly leave off to judge me; I will be content, it shall be in my sight, I will also delight therein; but otherwise, I being now made upright without it, and that too with that righteousness, which this law speaks well of and approveth; I may not, will not, cannot, dare not make it my saviour and judge, nor suffer it to set up its government in my conscience; for by so doing I fall from grace, and Christ Jesus doth profit me nothing. Ga. v. 1-3.

7. Thus therefore the soul that is married to him that is raised up from the dead, both may and ought to deal with this law of God; yea, it doth greatly dishonour its Lord and refuse its gospel privileges, if it at any time otherwise doth, whatever it seeth or feels. The law hath power over the wife so long as her husband liveth, but if her husband be dead she is freed from that law, so that she is no adulteress though she be married to another man. Ro. vii. 1-3. Indeed so long as thou art alive to sin, and to thy righteousness which is of the law, so long thou hast them for thy husband and they must reign over thee: But when once they are become dead unto thee, as they then most certainly will, when thou closest with the Lord Jesus Christ; then I say, thy former husbands have no more to meddle with thee, thou art freed from their law. Set a case, a woman be cast into prison for a debt of hundreds of pounds, if after this she marry; yea, though while she is in the gaoler's hand, in the same day that she is joined to her husband, her debt is all become his; yea, and the law also that arrested and imprisoned this woman, as freely tells her, go, she is freed, saith Paul, from that, and so saith the law of this land.

The sum then of what hath been said is this, the Christian hath now nothing to do with the law, as it thundereth and burneth on Sinai, or as it bindeth the conscience to wrath and the displeasure of God for sin; for from its thus appearing, it is freed by faith in Christ. Yet it is to have regard thereto, and is to count it holy, just and good; Ro. vii. 12, which that it may do, it is always whenever it seeth or regards it, to remember that he who giveth it to us is 'merciful, and gracious, long-suffering, and abundant in goodness and truth,' &c. Ex. xxxiii. 6.