

A Pastoral Letter &c.

Very Dear Brethren

The Synod of New York and Philadel-
-phia, being met at a time, when Public affairs wear so threat-
-ning an aspect, and when (unless God in his Sovereign Providence
speedily prevent it) all the horrors of a civil War throughout
this great Continent are to be apprehended, were of opinion,
that they could not discharge their duty to the numerous
Congregations under their care, without addressing them at
this important Crisis. — As the firm belief, and habitual
recollection of the Power and Presence of the living God, ought
at all times to possess the minds of real Christians, so in seasons
of Public Calamity, when the Lord is known by the Judgment
which he executeth, it would be an ignorance or indifference,
highly criminal not to look up to him with reverence,
to implore his mercy by humble and fervent prayer, and,
if possible, to prevent his Vengeance, by unfeigned repentance,

We do therefore, Brethren, beseech you in the most earnest
manner, to look beyond the immediate authors either of your
sufferings or fears, and to acknowledge the holiness and justice
of the Almighty in the present visitation. He is righteous
in all his ways, and holy in all his Works. — Affliction spring-
-eth not out of the dust. — He doth not afflict willingly, nor
grieve the children of men; and therefore it becomes every
person, family, City and Province, to humble himself before
his throne, to confess their Sins, by which they have provoked
his indignation, and intreat him to pour out upon all ranks,
a Spirit of Repentance and of Prayer. — Truly also for forgiveness
to the atoning blood of the great Redeemer — the blood of
sprinkling, which speaketh better things than that of Abel —

Remember

Remember and confess not only your Sin in General, but those prevalent national offences which may be justly considered as the procuring causes of Public Judgments; particularly profaneness and contempt of God, his Name, Sabbath and Sanctuary—Pride luxury ~~and~~ uncleanness, and neglect of family Religion and Government, with the deplorable ignorance and security which certainly ought to be imputed to these as their principal cause. All these are, among us, highly aggravated by the inestimable privileges, which we have hitherto enjoyed without interruption, since the first settlement of this Country.

If in the present day of distress we expect that God will hear our Supplications, and interpose for our protection or deliverance, let us remember, what he himself requires of us is, that our Prayers should be attended with a sincere purpose, and thorough endeavour after personal and family reformation; if thou prepare thine heart, and stretch out thine hand towards him — if iniquity be in thine hand, put it far away, and let not wickedness dwell in thy tabernacles, Job XI. 13, 14.

The Synod cannot help thinking ^{that} this is a proper time for pressing all of every rank, seriously to consider the things that belong to their eternal peace—Hostilities long feared, have now taken place—the sword has been drawn in one Province, and the whole Continent, with hardly any exception, seem determined to defend their rights by force of Arms—If at the same time, the British Ministry shall continue to enforce their claims by violence, a lasting and Bloody contest must be expected: Surely then it becomes those who have taken up Arms, and profess a willingness to hazard their lives in the cause of liberty, to be prepared for death, which to many must be certain, and to every one is a possible or probable event.

We have long seen with concern, the circumstances which occasioned, and the gradual increase of this unhappy Difference. As Ministers of the Gospel of Peace, we have ardently wished that it could, and often hoped that it would have been more early accommodated. It is well known to you (otherwise it would be imprudent indeed thus publicly to profess) that we have not been instrumental in inflaming the minds of the people, or urging them to acts of violence and disorder — Perhaps no instance can be given on so interesting a Subject, in which Political Sentiments have been so long and so fully kept from the Pulpit, and even Malice itself has not charged ^{us} with labouring from the press; but things are now come to such a State, that as we do not wish to conceal our opinions as men (and Citizens, so the relation we stand ⁱⁿ to you seemed to make the present improvement of it to your Spiritual benefit an indispensable duty.

Suffer us then to lay hold of your present temper of mind, and to exhort, especially the young *Vigorous*, by assuring them, that there is no Soldier so undaunted as the pious man, no Army so formidable as those who are superior to the fear of death. There is nothing more awful to think of, than that those whose Trade is War should be despisers of the name of the Lord of Hosts, and that they should expose themselves to the eminent danger, of being ^{immediately} sent from cursing and cruelty on the Earth, to the blaspheming rage and despairing horror of the infernal pit. Let therefore, everyone, who from generosity of Spirit, or benevolence of Heart, offers himself as a Champion in his Country's cause, be persuaded to reverence the name, and walk in the fear of the Prince of the Kings of the earth, and then he may, with the most unshaken firmness, expect the issue either in victory or death.

Let it not be forgotten, that though for the wise ends of

of his Providence, it may please God, for a Season, to suffer his people ^{to} lie under unmerited oppression, yet in general we may expect, that those who fear ^{and} serve him in Sincerity and ~~in~~ truth, will be favoured with his countenance and strength. It is both the Character and the privilege of the Children of God, that they call upon him in the day of trouble, and he, who keepeth covenant and truth for ever, has said, that his ears are always open to their cry.

We need not mention to you in how many instances the vent in Battles, and Success in War, have turned upon circumstances which were inconsiderable in themselves, as well as out of the Power of human prudence to foresee or direct, because we suppose you firmly believe, that after all the Councils of men, and the most ^{probable and} promising means, the Lord will do that which seemeth him good; nor hath his promise ever failed of its full accomplishment; the Lord is with you while ye be with him, and if ye seek him, he will be found of you; but if ye forsake him he will forsake you, 2 Chro. XV. 2.

After this exhortation, which we thought ourselves called upon to give you at this time, on your great interest, the one thing needful, we shall take the liberty to offer a few advices to the Societies under our charge, as to their public and general conduct; and

First, In carrying on this important struggle, let every opportunity be taken to express your attachment and respect to our Sovereign King George, and to the Revolution principles by which his August family was seated on the British Throne. We recommend, indeed, not only allegiance to him from duty and principle, as the first Magistrate of the empire, but esteem and reverence for the person of the Prince, who has merited well of his subjects on many accounts, and who

who has probably been misled into the late and present measures by those about him; neither have we any doubt, that they themselves have been in a great degree deceived by false information from interested Persons residing in America - It gives us the greatest pleasure to say, from our own certain knowledge of all belonging to our Communion, and, from the best means of information, of the far greatest part of all Denominations in this Country, that the present opposition to the measures of administration does not in the least arise from disaffection to the King, or a desire of separation from the parent State. We are happy in being able with truth to affirm, that no part of America would either have approved or permitted such insults as have been offered to the Sovereign in Great Britain - We exhort you, therefore, to continue in the same disposition and not to suffer oppression or injury itself easily to provoke you to any thing which may seem to betray contrary Sentiments. Let it ever appear, that you only desire the preservation and security of those rights which belong to you as Freemen and Britons, and that reconciliation upon these Terms is your most ardent desire -

Secondly, be careful to maintain the union which at present subsists through all the Colonies. Nothing can be more manifest than that the Success of every measure depends on its being inviolably preserved, and therefore, we hope, that you will leave nothing undone which can promote that end. In particular as the Continental Congress, now sitting at Philadelphia, consists of Delegates chosen in the most free and unbiased manner, by the body of the people, let them not only be treated with respect, and encouraged in their difficult service - not only let your prayers be offered up to God for his Direction in their proceedings - but adhere firmly to their Resolutions; and let it be seen that they are

are able to bring out the whole Strength of this vast country to carry them into execution. We would also advise for the same purpose that a Spirit of candour, charity and mutual esteem be preserved, and promoted towards those of different religious denominations — Persons of probity and Principle of every profession, should be united together as Servants of the same master, (and the experience of our happy concord hitherto in a State of liberty should engage all to unite in support of the Common interest; for there is no example in history, in which civil liberty was destroyed, and the rights of conscience preserved entire.)

Thirdly, we do earnestly exhort and beseech the Societies under our care to be strict and vigilant in their private Government, and to watch over the morals of their several Members. It is with the utmost pleasure we remind you, that the last Continental Congress determined to discourage luxury in living, public diversions, and gaming of all kinds, which have so fatal an influence on the morals of the people — If it is undeniable that universal profligacy makes a nation ripe for divine judgments, and is the natural mean of bringing them to ruin, reformation of manners is of the utmost necessity in our present distress. At the same time, as it has been observed by many eminent writers, that the censorial Power, which had for its object the manners of the Public in the ancient free States, was absolutely necessary to their continuance, we cannot help being of opinion, that the only thing which we have now to supply the place of this is the religious Discipline of the several sects with respect to their own Members; so that the Denomination or profession which shall take the most effectual care of the instruction of its members, and maintain its Discipline in the fullest vigor, will do the most essential service to the whole body —

Minutes of 1775

body. — For the very same reason the greatest service which Magistrates or persons in authority can do with respect to the Religion or morals of the people, is to defend and secure the rights of conscience in the most equal and impartial manner.

Fourthly, We cannot but recommend, and urge in the warmest manner, a regard to order and the Public peace; and as in many places, during the confusions that prevail, legal proceedings have become difficult, it is hoped, that all persons will conscientiously pay their just debts, and to the utmost of their power force one another, so that the evils inseparable from — a civil War may not be augmented by wantonness and irregularity.

Fifthly, We think it of importance, at this time, to recommend to all of every rank, but especially to those who may be called to action, a spirit of humanity and Mercy. Every Battle of the Warrior is with confused noise and garments rolled in blood. It is impossible to appeal to the Sword without being exposed to many scenes of cruelty and slaughter; but it is often observed, that civil wars are carried on with a rancour and spirit of revenge much greater than those between independent States. The injuries received or supposed in civil wars wound more deeply than those of foreign enemies: It is therefore the more necessary to guard against this abuse, and recommend that meekness and gentleness of spirit, which is the noblest attendant on true valour. That man will fight most bravely, who never fights till it is necessary, and who ceases to fight, as soon as the necessity is over.

Lastly, We would recommend to all the Societies under our care not to content themselves with attending devoutly on general ^{fasts}

fasts, but to continue habitually in the exercise of Prayer, and to have frequent occasional voluntary meetings for solemn intercession with God on the important trial. Those who are immediately exposed to danger need your Sympathy; and we learn from the Scriptures, that fervency and importunity are the very characters of that prayer of the righteous man which availeth much.

We conclude with our most earnest prayer, that the God of Heaven may bless you in your temporal and spiritual concerns, and that the present ^{unnatural} dispute may be speedily terminated by an equitable and lasting settlement on constitutional principles.

Signed in the name, presence, and by appointment of the Synod

Benjamin Hait
Moderator

New York May 22^o 1775.

N. B. The stated Clerk is to insert the Pastoral Letter from a printed Copy.

The Synod agree that 500 Copies of said Pastoral letter be printed - And order the Synodical Treasurer to pay the expences of printing - which is to be by the Synod refunded at their next meeting.

W. Halsey dissent from that paragraph of said letter, which contains the Declarations of Allegiance.

Adjourned to meet at 3 O'clock P. M. next Monday.

Concluded with Prayer.

Monday May 22^o 3 O'clock P. M.

The Synod met according to adjournment P. L. S. L. I

Ordered that the minutes of last Sederunt be read.
The Committee appointed to meet with the Corporation of the Widows fund read the report of their Conduct in that matter which is approved.