GOD'S Purpose of Grace

Horatius Bonar (1808-1889)

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GOD'S PURPOSE OF GRACE

"To make all men see what is the fellowship of the mystery which from the beginning of the world hath been hid in God, who created all things by Jesus Christ; to the intent that now unto the principalities and powers in heavenly places might be known by the Church the manifold wisdom of God; according to the eternal purpose which he purposed in Christ Jesus, our Lord." —Ephesians 3:9-11

> "According to his own purpose and grace, which was given us in Christ Jesus before the world began."—2 Timothy 1:9

1. Beginning of Doom

The *Fall* is a term with which we have become so familiar, that the event itself has lost its appalling magnitude of evil in our eyes. Yet, what an infinite calamity was it in reality! What a triumph of the evil one! What dishonor to Jehovah! What desolation to this earth! The floodgates of iniquity had been burst open, and who could close them again or stay¹ the overflowing waters? The torch that God had lit upon earth had been extinguished. Who could rekindle it or dissipate the gross darkness now brooding over the desolate region, which had so lately been pronounced "very good" (Gen 1:31)?

To the unfallen creation, how fearful the disaster must have seemed! God's purpose appeared frustrated, His power baffled, His wisdom defeated, His very throne assailed. Who could now deem himself secure? Who might not in like manner fall? The highest creature-throne in heaven was no longer safe; for who could assure himself that this flood of evil, now broken loose, might not swell up till it left nothing but the throne of God untouched? What region, what station could be reckoned safe when this new creation had given way? What angel could feel secure when man had fallen? Everything created seemed on the edge of ruin, and it was as if even the Creator's arm had lost its hold over the work of His hands, and was unable to arrest the universal collapse of creation into its former nonexistence—or, rather, into a state far worse and more terrible than that: SIN!

For scarce had God finished His six days' work, fashioning man in His own image and providing for his habitation a world of beauty, than man revolted, and this rejoicing earth began to sink back into its former chaos. Scarce had the morning stars con-

¹ stay – stop

cluded their glad song over the new-formed earth, than they were called to weep over its ruins. Scarce had the sons of God² done shouting for joy over their newborn fellow immortal, than they were called to mourn over his untimely and disastrous fall. The event seemed like a deathblow to the hopes of the universe. If some new-lighted star had suddenly gone out, it could not have left the circle that it enlightened in such hopeless gloom as did the apostasy³ of man.

The former rebellion (of the angels) had indeed broken in like a flood upon the region of blessedness above, and carried off with one sweep a whole host of God's happy creation. Fearfully strange seemed that dark event which thinned the ranks of heaven's rejoicing myriads,⁴ which first made a portion of God's universe acquainted with sin, and disturbed the unbroken harmony of heaven. But then, by the formation of man, that breach seemed to be repaired and harmony restored, never to jar again. A barrier seemed placed immovably against any future invasion of a like desolating flood. When, however, this was swept away—when the recovered harmony was marred again—the case might be deemed desperate. Each creative movement seemed only to end in more signal⁵ failure.

Especially when this strange reverse was not the operation of ages or years, but the work of a moment, the case seemed doubly hopeless. What God had occupied six whole days in building, was overthrown in the twinkling of an eye! It looked as if evil had the entire mastery over good, and the creature over the Creator. [It looked] as if all things must be left to fall inevitably to wreck, the universe to drift away from the control of the hand that formed it, and sin to prove omnipotent.

2. Beginning of Grace

But the Creator was still upon His throne, and His scepter unwrested from His hand. He was still the King eternal, immortal, and invisible, GOD ONLY WISE, of whom, and through whom, and to whom are all things (1Ti 1:17; Rom 16:27; Heb 2:10). The time had now come for the forth-putting of His power, and the exhibition of the riches of His unsearchable wisdom and knowledge (Rom 11:33).

That very event, so appalling in itself and apparently so unforeseen, soon began to assume a very different aspect. Light broke though, but in a faint streak at first, yet sufficient to proclaim a blessed dawn and a glorious day. The creature's ruin, instead of appearing the result of accident or irreparable disaster, began to develop itself as the first indication of a marvelous purpose of manifesting the character of the Creator—and laying (far deeper and broader than before) the foundations on which a holy creation might be immovably based. The darkness was permitted not only that it might

² sons of God – angels (Job 1:6), also created beings like man.

³ apostasy – abandoning the faith one had believed in, a reference here to the Fall (Gen 3:6).

⁴ myriads – countless numbers.

⁵ signal – striking in seriousness.

furnish a contrast to the light, but that it might afford an opportunity for bringing forth that light into sevenfold brightness and beauty! God's mighty, original, eternal design now began to unroll itself. It became evident that the Fall was no unforeseen occurrence, and its remedy no afterthought, no sudden expedient devised for the purpose of arresting an unexpected calamity. The permitted entrance of sin, through man's apostasy, was seen to be part of an everlasting design on the part of God for accomplishing ends that could not have been fulfilled had sin not been allowed to enter.

When the angels kept not their first estate, they were at once consigned⁶ over to the judgment of the Great Day.⁷ There was no deliverance for them. Chains and darkness were their portion and inheritance. Once fallen, they were fallen forever. Once condemned, they were forever doomed to lie under wrath. In their case, God showed Himself a consuming fire (Heb 12:29). Nothing of His character was displayed save His displeasure against sin, and His swiftness to avenge it on all the workers of iniquity.

Righteousness shone out in this prompt act of recompense,⁸ but no further light was cast upon His character, no further discovery made of His infinite mind. He had spoken out once and let the universe know how He hated iniquity. But that was all. There was manifested no mercy, no pity, no love, no grace. It had been seen how "glorious in holiness" He was in punishing (Exo 15:11); it had not yet been known whether He could be glorious in love by forgiving. The infinite dimensions of His heart had not yet been seen.

Neither had any security been given that sin should not infect the whole creation like a universal pestilence, seizing upon every creature that either had been or might be brought into being. Now, however, by the second grand revolt,⁹ a scheme was introduced that was to unfold the character of Jehovah in a way that could not have been done before. [Even more,] it was to afford security against all future inroads of the dreaded pestilence, and establish in holy peace forever that universe whose very foundations seemed to be giving way.

In the creation of man, no more of God's perfections were displayed than in the creation of angels. Mercy had not yet been shown forth, nor, indeed, could be to an unfallen creature—for mercy is love to the miserable and therefore could go forth to none but the fallen. Thus, the very goodliness of the newborn creation appeared as if it would impede the display of the Creator's glory. Man, therefore, was permitted to fall.

⁶ **consigned** – handed over or delivered formally.

⁷ Great Day – Day of Judgment at the end of time when Christ returns to give rewards to His saints and receive their resurrected bodies into heaven, and to cast all unbelievers into hell.

⁸ **recompense** – compensation made for an injury or wrong.

⁹ the second grand revolt – the Fall, when Adam disobeyed; the first being the fall of Satan and the rebellious angels.

3. Manifestation of Grace

Then began the full display of God's character by the manifestation¹⁰ of His infinite love. Then it was that sevenfold luster began to be shed upon every other perfection, by the manner in which this love secured the deliverance of the object loved. The power, wisdom, and goodness, the justice of Jehovah, rose up into new and awful¹¹ grandeur, borne up by mercy, and with mercy crowning all. It was not the magnifying of one attribute at the expense of another, [such as] love at the expense of holiness; it was glorifying all the perfections of the Godhead together. It was a stupendous display of God's character. It was a marvelous insight into the bosom of the Father.

God's *grace*—that is, the free love of God—was the center around which all this glory gathered. In redemption,¹² we have the unveiling of this free love to sinners. In creation, it was seen that God could love the holy; in redemption, it is declared that He can love the unholy, and yet be holy Himself. Yea, [He can] be glorified in holiness: in the very act of loving the unholy, He can manifest more holiness than in punishing them.

The infinite dimensions of His paternal¹³ heart now began to disclose themselves. Until now, His character had only been partially revealed. But now, in redeeming man, its hitherto undiscovered depths were displayed to view. Before the Fall, the question was: Can God love the sinner? At the Fall, this was answered by Himself, and it was declared that He could: there was love in Him even to those who had entirely forfeited it, and stripped themselves of everything that could have attracted love. This was the dawn of day for a dark world. In this there was hope for the guilty!

4. Love of God

But the next question was, What will this love do for these worthless objects? Will it content itself with mere compassion? God's first promise (Gen 3:15) proclaimed it to be a love that would rest satisfied with nothing but the salvation of its object. It was love that could not rest till it had replaced the fallen creature in its former condition of blessedness and favor. But is it a love that will encounter obstacles, that will incur sacrifices in order to accomplish its end? The answer to this was God's gift of His well-beloved Son. "God so loved the world" that He gave His Son (Joh 3:16). Thus it was proved that there was nothing too costly for this love to part with in order to get vent to itself in the salvation of the beloved object. This unspeakable gift is alike the pledge and measure of the love. What infinite depths of undiscovered love were thus laid bare!

¹⁰ **manifestation** – visible presence, making clear or evident that which was before or otherwise concealed.

¹¹ **awful** – inspiring awe.

¹² **redemption** – deliverance of God's children from sin through the ransom paid by Christ on their behalf.

¹³ **paternal** – fatherly.

But is it a love that can survive contempt and rejection? Is it a love that can love on, even when it meets with nothing but hatred in return for all this lavish kindness—malignant enmity in requital¹⁴ of friendship so glorious, so amazing? The history of this world's six thousand years attests this.¹⁵ It has been proved that it is patient, unwearied, long-suffering love—love that many waters cannot quench, neither can the floods drown.

It is thus through the fall of man that God's character has been opened up to us, and His name revealed in a way that otherwise could not have been accomplished. The exceeding riches of the grace of God have thus been displayed to us by means of the utter worthlessness of the object on which that grace was fixed. Grace can only show itself in connection with an object in which there is absolutely "no good thing" (Rom 7:18). Let there be one good thing about it—one part not utterly naught—and grace has no room to show itself. Grace steps in when every other attribute retires. Grace takes for granted not that we *have* anything, but that we are destitute of everything; that "the whole head is sick, and the whole heart faint" (Isa 1:5). With the self-righteous, grace has nothing to do. It hands them over to Righteousness to be dealt with according to its decree. With those who can produce even one lingering remnant of goodness, one trace or token of holiness, it can have nothing to do. It has to do with the lost, the guilty, the hopeless, the undone. These are its objects. The "whole need not a physician, but they that are sick" (Mat 9:12).

From the beginning, God's dealings with fallen man have been such as to bring out the riches of His grace. At man's first sin, grace came forth. It does not matter whether the scene recorded in Genesis, at the first giving of the promise, took place one hour or many hours after the sin had been committed. The moment the sin was committed, grace stepped in to suspend the stroke of vengeance from the transgressor's head. Nothing but grace could have kept Adam one moment out of hell, or obtained for him the respite of a single hour.

5. Flow of Grace

From that moment to this, grace has been flowing out to this fallen world; and in God's treatment of the sinner, its fullness has been displaying itself. One sin and one sinner were not enough for its development. It is "the manifold¹⁶ grace of God" (1Pe 4:10); and hence, there must be *sins* innumerous and of every various form and name, as well as *sinners* countless in number, in order to show forth its manifold nature as well as its infinite dimensions.

¹⁴ **requital** – return for a kindness; repayment.

¹⁵ six thousand years – The scholarship of James Ussher (1581-1656) estimated the age of the earth to be about 6,000 years (2,000 from Adam to Abraham, 2,000 from Abraham to Christ, and 2,000 years from Christ to the modern day). This has been since corroborated by many "young earth" scientists.

¹⁶ manifold – of many kinds, numerous and varied.

In every variety of situation [in which] man has been placed, sin of every shape was allowed to develop itself, in order that grace yet more abundant might be brought forth to meet it. Man has been permitted to wander to the utmost lengths to which it is possible for a creature to go, in order to show what resources of grace there are in God to meet the utmost extremity of sin. At each successive outburst of human wickedness, grace has come in and taken new occasion to display itself. The more that sin has abounded, the more has grace over abounded (Rom 5:20). The higher that the tide of iniquity has swelled, the higher has grace risen, far surmounting the utmost heights of sin. The wider that wickedness has spread its hideous circle, the wider has grace stretched her far ampler compass,¹⁷ proving that there is not one spot on this ruined world—even "the ends of the earth" (Act 13:47)—nor one being of the fallen race on this side of hell, to which in its boundless reach it cannot extend.

Nor is it enough to say that every sinner is a monument of grace, and every sin an occasion for the display of grace. This is true, but it is not all. Each sinner is so in a way *different from any other*, and hence there is a different development of grace in each. Each case is quite peculiar, and hence each case is a new, distinct, peculiar manifestation of grace. It is grace seen in a new aspect, and in a new light, such as it has in no other case ever been presented to us. It is not merely true that the history of the ransomed multitude is a history of the reign of grace (Rom 5:21), but the story of each individual of all that glorious company forms of itself a distinct and peculiar history of the same. It is not as if we were merely called to contemplate and admire one dazzling blaze from one great central planet; it is the form and luster of ten thousand resplendent orbs that we are summoned to gaze upon—learning from each a different story and gathering from each a peculiar display of the infinite power of God.

Thus, each saved sinner is a trophy of grace in a way such as no other sinner is or can be. Each has a wondrous story to tell of the grace that sought and found him; and each has a story of his own, such as no other has or can have. It is of grace that all have learned to sing; but one has one thing to say of it, and another has another—all marvelous, yet all different! And then, each single sin of each of these redeemed ones has been the occasion of a separate display of grace! What a history of manifold grace, then, does the life even of one ransomed sinner furnish! What, then, must be that manifestation of it brought out by the whole history of the great multitude that no man can number, "out of every kindred and tongue, and people, and nation" (Rev 5:9)!

6. Descriptions of Grace

But how *far* has this grace come? It has come the whole length of a sinner's distance from God. It did not wait till the sinner sought it ere it came forth; it came unbidden and undesired. Nor did it wait till some of the distance had been removed, or some of the hindrances surmounted by the sinner himself. It traversed the whole dis-

¹⁷ **ampler compass** – more extensive boundary; wider scope.

tance itself and over-leaped, or rather leveled, every barrier. It burst forth spontaneous from the bosom of Eternal Love; and rested not till it had removed every impediment and found its way up to the sinner's side, swelling round him in full flow. It does away the distance between the sinner and God that sin had created. It meets the sinner on the spot where he stands and approaches him just as he is. It does not wait till there is something to attract it, nor till there is some good reason in the sinner for its flowing to him. No; unattracted and without any reason in the sinner, it pours itself forth in all its fullness towards objects whose only title is their utter worthlessness and their possessing nothing for the holy eye of God to delight in.

But what does grace *expect* from the sinner? Simply that he be a recipient of its boundless fullness. It asks no recompense afterwards, just as it sought no recommendation before. It does not calculate upon receiving an adequate requital in order to compensate for its freeness before. No; it never supposes anything in man but unworthiness, nor could it do so without losing its character as grace. No doubt, when once it comes into contact with the sinner, it flings and fastens round him bonds of resistless love. It sets the whole soul in motion towards the God of grace—but this not as a matter of recompense, but simply a necessary and inevitable result. It is grace entirely from first to last. It was grace when it first thought of the sinner; it was grace when it found and laid hold of him; and it is grace still when it hands him up into glory.

But what is the *extent* of this grace? It is boundless. Like the heart of which it is the gracious outflowing, it is altogether infinite. No amount of sin can impede its course or arrest its resistless flow. Before it, in a moment, transgressions of scarlet and crimson dye disappear and become like snow or wool. Mountains of iniquity are leveled at its touch, as the small dust of the balance.¹⁸ An ocean of guilt evaporates as a drop before its glowing warmth and becomes as if it had never been. No number, no extent, no enormity of abominations can withstand grace so free, so abundant, so omnipotent. Where is the sinner on this side of hell that is beyond its reach? What mountains of sin can it not level, what valleys of iniquity can it not exalt—till the highway between the sinner and God is made straight and plain, so that none need mistake it or stumble up-on it, or imagine that it is not for him?

But how has the *distance* been removed? How have these mountains been swept away? How have mercy and truth met together; how have righteousness and peace kissed each other (Psa 85:10)? The apostle answers, "He hath made him to be sin for us, who knew no sin; that we might be made the righteousness of God in him" (2Co 5:21). And again he tells us, "Whom God hath set forth to be a propitiation¹⁹ through faith in his blood, to declare his righteousness for the remission of sins that are past" (Rom 3:25). It is by the blood of sacrifice that the channel has been opened up through which

¹⁸ dust of the balance – referring to balance scales, where a pile of small particles on one side is easily swept away (Isa 40:15).

¹⁹ **propitiation** – sin offering that turns away wrath; an appeasement.

grace might find its way to us. Nothing but propitiating blood could effect this. Grace was from eternity in the Father's bosom; but it was, if we may so speak, pent up, and could find no vent to itself till the death of God's own Son opened up a righteous way.

It is, then, through blood that grace reaches us, the blood of a Sin-bearer, a Substitute; blood that proclaimed God's infinite love of holiness and infinite abhorrence of sin; blood whose shedding proclaimed to the universe that not one jot or tittle²⁰ of God's inexorable²¹ law had fallen to the ground. It is by this accepted sacrifice that grace now flows freely down to the chief of sinners. It is thus that the distance between the soul and God is done away with. It is thus that God can speak peace to the unrighteous and be righteous still—yea, be more righteous than before: be glorified in every holy perfection. The law has been magnified, and its uttermost penalty exhausted by Another as our Substitute. Thus, the lawful captive is permitted to go free, and in his freedom God is glorified.

7. Connection of Grace

But how does this grace become connected with individuals so as to save them? It is free in itself, but may not its coming to the soul be a matter of merit or purchase? No! The link that binds it to the soul is as free as itself. "By grace are ye saved through faith; and that not of yourselves: it is the gift of God" (Eph 2:8-9). It is by believing God's declaration concerning grace that a way is opened for its entrance. And this believing is the result of the Holy Spirit's teaching, the effect of His almighty power. In believing it we become recipients of it, just as by our unbelief we were rejecters of it.

And this change, this reversal of our attitude in reference to grace, is through the mighty power of God. There is nothing that the natural man is so unwilling to admit or so unable to comprehend as grace. In our dealings with each other, equity, law, and justice are supposed to mingle—but grace is not admitted. Hence we are far more ready to introduce the former than the latter into our dealings with God. We more easily understand principles of legal right and claim, than principles of simple grace. The natural mind is as much a stranger to the very idea of grace as the natural heart is opposed to it. Hence, unbelief of this grace is our besetting \sin^{22} (Heb 12:1). It is the rock upon which sinners stumble and are lost. They will submit to anything for salvation but grace. They would *do* anything to be saved; but to take it freely, they will not. They prefer to perish. Hence the necessity of the Spirit's taking of the things of Christ and showing them to the soul.

²⁰ jot and tittle – "jot," the smallest letter in the Hebrew alphabet; "tittle," the smallest stroke used to make Hebrew letters (Mat 5:18); therefore, minute detail.

²¹ inexorable – unyielding; incapable of being persuaded to mercy.

²² **besetting sin** – sin that is constantly attacking, to which we are most easily tempted, in which we are most entangled.

8. Effect of Grace

And what, then, is the effect of grace when believed by the sinner? [It is] peace with God and a holy walk with Him through this wilderness. "Being justified by faith, we have peace with God" (Rom 5:1). The perception of God's gracious character, the belief of His forgiving love, removes the gloomy dread of Him that the awakened conscience entertains, and we see in Him a Being such as we can rejoice in, such as we can hold fellowship with, even in the full consciousness that we are the chief of sinners. Acquaintance with God produces peace as its immediate²³ and sure result, and the soul being at peace with Him delights to walk with Him in holy fellowship and filial²⁴ trust—seeking to be entirely like Him Whom he loves, and to spend and be spent for Him Who has removed his sins from him "as far as the east is from the west" (Psa 103:12).

But there are "riches of grace" in God, that "eye hath not seen nor ear heard"; riches of grace that, for their full development, are reserved for the ages yet to come (Eph 2:7; 1Co 2:9). We are told of the "grace that is to be brought unto [us] at the revelation of Jesus Christ" (1Pe 1:13). Eternity alone will unfold these unsearchable riches and disclose all their unfathomable²⁵ depths. What openings up are yet to be made of God's marvelous grace! What a reserve of rich discovery is in store for the ransomed multitude, when out of the bosom of eternity new treasures of grace shall unroll themselves, as if all that is past had been as nothing when compared with what is still to come!

If such be the "exceeding riches of [the] grace" of God (Eph 2:7)—past, present, and to come—what ample encouragement is held out to sinners! There is grace enough in the bosom of the Father for the chief of sinners. His love flows freely out like a full river, and all may come. "Whosoever will, let him take of the water of life freely" (Rev 22:17). This love is *free*, and no amount of sin in us can straiten²⁶ it, or make it insufficient to meet our case. It takes us just as we are and brings to us its message of peace.

True, many refuse, but this does not alter the invitation or diminish the grace. Nay, all would refuse—not one would listen, or believe, or turn were it not for the forthputting of that mighty power of the Father by which He wrought in Christ Jesus when He raised Him from the dead (Eph 1:19). It is the resurrection-power of God alone that can raise the dead in sin. And it is this that brings out the hidden depths of the love of God. It is this that shows us yet deeper riches of grace than could have been conceived. For it brings to light that deep purpose of eternal love which resolved to bear with all rejection and refusal; which resolved to put forth an overcoming power and take possession of the very hearts that had resisted and scorned His love. The riches of grace

²³ immediate – direct.

²⁴ **filial** – having the relationship of a child to a parent.

²⁵ unfathomable – incomprehensible; impossible to understand.

²⁶ **straiten** – restrict; confine.

seen in the glad tidings of great joy are unutterable; but the riches of grace brought out in subduing the very souls that had for years rejected these, are deeper, vaster still.

And every soul that has been drawn by the Father owns and feels the amazing grace that, sent from above, took him and drew him out of many waters. He owns the deep love that at first sent the message of peace; but he also owns the deeper love that made that message effectual, that won his heart, that subdued his whole man, that wrought love in him in whom there had been nothing but enmity²⁷ before.

Take, for instance, a people to whom some faithful messenger of God has for many a Sabbath preached the glad tidings of the kingdom. Each message that he brought proclaimed the free love of God. Long it was rejected, but at length the Spirit was poured out and the Father drew many sinners to Himself. Was not this a new store of love that had hitherto remained unopened? Was not this a fuller gushing forth of the fountain of love? There was love manifested before in the message, even when not a soul was converted; but the conversion of so many souls was an additional manifestation of love. This was bringing into view an inner circle of love—the love that led not merely to the opening of a way of salvation, but of actually saving: the love of the Father in "drawing" (Joh 6:44, 65); the love of the Son in "quickening" (Joh 5:21), and the love of the Spirit in "renewing" (Ti 3:5).

9. Invitation of Grace

Oh, surely the God in Whom there are such "riches of grace" is just the very God for a sinner to go to. The grace thus manifested is just the very thing that he needs, and knowing this grace must be enough to dispel his fears. To know this free love, to go with assured confidence to that God in Whom it is as soon as we have heard that it is there, and to sit down among His children simply as those who have believed His love—this is blessedness, this is the foretaste of being forever with the Lord.

To this we are invited. To this the gospel calls each weary child of Adam. It is into our Father's house, and into the fellowship of our Father's love, that the Spirit fain²⁸ would lead us, knowing that there is enough and to spare. And, oh, who would not enter in and rejoice forever? "Whosoever will" is the word that salutes the ear of the far-off wanderer and beckons him home. "Whosoever will" is the inscription above the gate. "Whosoever will" is the word of welcome that greets him as he enters the long-forsaken dwelling.

²⁷ enmity – hatred; hostility; animosity; antagonism.

²⁸ fain – gladly; willingly.

"Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who hath blessed us with all spiritual blessings in heavenly places in Christ: According as he hath chosen us in him before the foundation of the world, that we should be holy and without blame before him in love: Having predestinated us unto the adoption of children by Jesus Christ to himself, according to the good pleasure of his will, To the praise of the glory of his grace, wherein he hath made us accepted in the beloved."

—Ephesians 1:3-6

