

Law implies that of a Law-giver; and in this case, there can be no other than God himself the Author of Nature, from whom this Law derives its Authority. The Sting of a disquieted Conscience, or the Torment and Uneasiness arising from any gross Breach of the Law of Nature, sufficiently declare that it is not left without a Sanction.

[2]. A divine positive Law, is the revealed Will of God. Which is of three kinds into Ritual and Ceremonial, 2<sup>o</sup> Civil & Judicial, 3<sup>o</sup> Moral.

The ceremonial Law was wholly taken up in injoining those observances of sacrifices and offerings, and various methods of purifications, and cleansings, which were typical of Christ; and of those sacrifices of his which alone was able to take away Sin.

The Judicial Law consisted of those constitutions which God prescribed the Jews whose State was a Theocracy: For whereas in other commonwealths the chief Magistrates make Laws unto the people, in this the Laws for their Religion and for their civil Government, were both immediately from God. So that their Judicial Law was given them to be the standing Law of their nation; conform to which all actions and suits between party and party were to be tried and determined; as in all other Nations there are particular Laws and Statutes for the Decision of controversies that may arise among them.

The Moral Law is a system or Body of those precepts which carry an universal and natural Equity in them, being so conformable to the light and Reason, and the dictates of every man's conscience, that as soon as ever they are declared and understood, we must needs subscribe to the Justice and Righteousness of them.

These are the three sorts of Laws, which commonly go under the name of the Law of Moses, all of which had respect either to those things which profited the discipline of the Nation from others; or to those which concerned their political and civil Government as a distinct and Righteousness towards man as more common to them with all the Rest of Mankind. The Ceremonial and Judicial Laws contained in the five books of Moses, called the Pentateuch are reckon'd by the Jewish doctors to be six hundred and thirteen according to the number of the Letters in the Decalogue or Ten Commandments which are a Summary of the moral Law.

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2<sup>o</sup> Do Humane Law is that which derives Force from the Authority of man, introduced as occasion required about things, either consequent to, or left indifferent by the Laws of God. This Law which is also called a voluntary or arbitrary Law, proceeds from natural Reason, not so simply and immediately as the Law of Nature, but deriv'd by long Experience and Practice, from a Consideration of the Nature of Society, and from an Enquiry into the Dispositions of Mankind, Necessity, or Conveniency. The Authority of which Law consists purely in the Force it derives from the Power of the Law-giver. Such positive Laws being Facts which men may be ignorant of, do not begin to have their Effect till after they are promulg'd; and may be changed or abrogated, as occasion requires, without shaking the Order of Society, tho' some not so easily as others: because they don't command natural Duties, or forbid what is naturally unlawful; but make things lawful, or unlawful, by the mere Sanction.

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