

**CHRISTIAN CONSOLATIONS;  
TAUGHT FROM FIVE HEADS IN  
RELIGION: FAITH, HOPE, THE  
HOLY SPIRIT, PRAYER, THE  
SACRAMENTS**

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Christian Consolations; Taught from Five Heads in Religion: Faith, Hope, the Holy Spirit,  
Prayer, the Sacraments by John Hackett

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**JOHN HACKET**

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# CHRISTIAN CONSOLATIONS;

TAKEN FROM

FIVE HEADS IN RELIGION:

FAITH, HOPE, THE HOLY SPIRIT, PRAYER, THE  
SACRAMENTS.

BY

JOHN HACKET, D. D.

BISHOP OF LICHFIELD AND COVENTRY.

A NEW EDITION,

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

A Short Account of the Author.

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"SERVE GOD AND BE OBEYANT,"

*Ep. Hacket's Motto.*  
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[Lichfield Cathedral.]

JOHN HACKET, sometime Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, whose name is prefixed to this treatise, was born in the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, in the Strand, near the place where Exeter House formerly stood, on the first day of September, A. D. 1592. His father, Andrew Hacket, a native of Scotland, was a senior burghess of the borough of Westminster, and afterwards keeper of the robes to Prince Henry, son of James the First. Being, as Wood reports of him, a zealous Protestant, he took great care of the education of this his only son, and sent him at a very early age to the College School, Westminster; where his promising talents and love for learning gained him the kind regard of his master, Mr. Richard Ireland. At this time the Dean of Westminster was that exemplary man, and ornament of the church

of England in life and doctrine, Dr. Lancelot Andrews, afterwards successively Bishop of Chichester, Ely, and Winchester. It was the custom of this good divine, when any necessary occasion required the absence of Mr. Ireland from the school, to take his place and examine the scholars; and at such times he was not slow to discover the early promise of young Hacket, whom he took into his particular favour, and continued to shew him kindness from that period till the time of his own death.

In the year 1608, Hacket was elected, with Mr. George Herbert, afterwards so well known as a pattern for christian pastors and as a sacred poet, to Trinity College, Cambridge: and Dr. Thomas Neville, the master of the college, who gave him the appointment, is said to have been so impressed with a sense of his merit, that he declared to his father, "he would rather carry him on his back to Cambridge, than lose him from his college." He was there so much noted for his painful studies, sober life, and great proficiency in learning, that he was shortly elected Fellow on that foundation; and continuing there for a few years in the charge of pupils, was in high reputation as a tutor. In 1618, he was

ordained by Dr. John King, bishop of London, a skilful divine and promoter of missions to the new English settlements in America, who seems to have intended his preferment; but in 1621 he was induced to accept an offer of a chaplaincy to Dr. John Williams, bishop of Lincoln, afterwards archbishop of York, keeper of the Great Seal. By this prelate he was recommended to be chaplain to King James, who in 1624 preferred him to the rectory of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and afterwards added to it the parsonage of Cheam, in Surrey. These two livings he held, till the Rebellion broke out in 1642, being constantly resident at one of them; and at his church of Holborn he was distinguished as well for his excellent preaching as for his good order in his parochial charge. As a proof of his activity and zeal, it is related that, finding the church in much decay, he eagerly solicited his great friends to contribute to the rebuilding, and had obtained some thousands of pounds for that purpose: but the members of the Long Parliament, chiefly consisting of Presbyterians, most iniquitously seized upon that fund, as they did also on a large sum of money collected for the repair of St. Paul's cathedral, to carry on their rebellious war against King Charles.