

# Pleading For Prayer

by C.H. Spurgeon

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*C.H. Spurgeon exhorts believers to unite in fervent, agonizing prayer for ministers and workers, emphasizing the vital power of intercession in sustaining and advancing God's work.*

**Scripture:** Romans 15:30-33, Luke 22:44, Matthew 18:19, Exodus 17:12, Genesis 32:26, Acts 6:4

**Topics:** "Prayer", "Ministry Support", "Christian Brotherhood"

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## Description

In this devotional sermon, C.H. Spurgeon reflects on the Apostle Paul's heartfelt plea for prayer support from the believers in Rome. Spurgeon emphasizes the power and necessity of fervent, united intercession for ministers and workers in the gospel. Drawing from Scripture and the example of Christ's agony in Gethsemane, he calls the church to a deeper commitment to prayer as a vital means of sustaining and advancing God's work. This sermon encourages believers to see themselves as spiritual brethren responsible for supporting one another through earnest prayer.

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## Transcript

BY C. H. SPURGEON,

"Now I beseech you, Brethren, for the Lord Jesus Christ's sake, and for the love of the Spirit, that you strive together with me in your prayers to God for me; that I may be delivered from those in Judea who do not believe, and that my service which I have for Jerusalem may be accepted of the saints; that I may come unto you with joy by the will of God, and may, with you, be refreshed. Now the God of Peace be with you all. Amen." Romans 15:30-33.

THE Apostle of the Gentiles held a very useful and glorious office, but he had by no means a smooth path in life. When we read the account of his sufferings, persecutions and labors, we wonder how a single individual could have gone through them all. He was a true hero. Though a Hebrew of the Hebrews, he stands in the very front of the whole Gentile Church as its founder and teacher under God. And we owe to him what we can never fully estimate. When we consider the struggles of his life, we do not wonder that the Apostle was, sometimes, in great sorrow of heart and heavily burdened in spirit. He was so at the time when he wrote this Epistle to the Christian friends at Rome. It was a great delight to him to have to go to Jerusalem—it was a place which was much revered and loved by him. It was a greater privilege for him to go and exchange salutations with his brother Apostles and it was the most joyous privilege of all to be the bearer of a contribution from the Gentiles to relieve the necessities of the saints at Jerusalem. He rejoiced much more in that gift to Jewish Believers than if it had been anything for himself.

But he was well aware that there were those in Judea who hated him with deadly hatred and would seek his life. He had been the rising hope of the Jewish party and he had become a Christian—therefore the bigoted Jews regarded him as an apostate from the faith of their fathers. They had, moreover, a special venom against him, since he was more bold than any other Christian teacher in going among the Gentiles and shaking off, altogether, the bonds of the Ceremonial Law. He also came out more clearly than any other man upon the Doctrines of Grace and salvation by the Cross of Christ— and this provoked the fiercest hostility. Paul had also the apprehension that he would not be well received even by the Brethren at Jerusalem. He knew what a strong conservative feeling there was among the circumcision for the maintenance of the old Jewish Law and how he was a marked man because he had shaken off entirely that yolk of bondage. Thus he had fears as to foes and doubts about friends. His case was peculiarly difficult.

What did Paul do when his spirit was greatly oppressed? He wrote to his Brothers and Sisters to pray for him! He asked the good friends at Rome that they would lift up their hearts earnestly and unitedly to God, that he might be preserved from the double evil which threatened him. In the last chapter of this Epistle we have the names of a great many of those private individuals at Rome to whom the Apostle appealed. We do not know any of them, except it is the Priscilla and Aquila, of whom we have heard elsewhere. But this great man, this Inspired Apostle of God who was not a whit behind the very chief of Christ's servants, makes his appeal to these unknown and humble individuals, that they would strive together with him in their prayers. I delight in this! It shows the lowly spirit of the Apostle Paul and it reveals to us his high value for the prayers of obscure men and women. He feels that he needs what the prayers of these people can bring to him—he is sure that without those prayers, he will be in danger of failure, but that with them he will be strong for his great enterprise. He sees what prayer can do and he would awaken it into powerful action.

Does it astonish you that a man so rich in Grace as Paul should be asking prayers of these unknown saints? It need not astonish you, for it is the rule with the truly great to think most highly of others. In proportion as a man grows in

Grace, he feels his dependence upon God and, in a certain sense, his dependence upon God's people. He decreases in his own esteem and his Brothers and Sisters increase! A flourishing tradesman, a man who has a large business is the man who needs others—he prospers by setting others to labor on his behalf. The larger his trade, the more he is dependent upon those around him. The Apostle was, so to speak, a great master trader for the Lord Jesus. He did a great business for his Lord and he felt that he could not carry it on unless he had the co-operation of many helpers. He did not so much need what employers harshly call, "hands," to work for him, but he did need hearts to plead for him and he, therefore, sent all the way to Rome to seek such assistance!

He wrote to those whom he had never seen and begged their prayers, as if he pleaded for his life. The great Apostle entreats Tryphena and Tryphosa, and Mary and Julia to pray for him. His great enterprise needs their supplications! In a great battle the general's name is mentioned, but what could he have done without the common soldiers? Wellington will always be associated with Waterloo, but, after all, it was a soldiers' battle! What could the commander have done if those in the ranks had failed him? The commander-in-chief might very well have touched his hat to the least subaltern or to the humblest private and have said, "I thank you, Comrade. Without you, we could not have conquered." The chief troubles of the great day of Waterloo arose from certain very doubtful allies who wavered in the hour of battle—those were the general's weakness—but his hope and strength lay in those regiments which were as an iron

wall against the enemy. Even thus, the faithful are our joy and crown, but the unstable are our sorrow and weakness.

Every ministering servant of the Lord Jesus Christ is in much the same condition as Paul. True, we are of a lower grade and our work is on a smaller scale, but our needs are just as great. We have not all the Grace which Paul possessed and, for that very reason, we make the more pathetic an appeal to you, our friends and fellow helpers, while we use the Apostle's language, and cry, "We beseech you, Brethren, for the Lord Jesus Christ's sake, and for the love of the Spirit, that you strive together with us in your prayers to God for us."

I shall call your attention to this text with the longing in my own heart that I, myself, may more abundantly live in your prayers. I have to rejoice in the prayers of thousands of holy men and women who love me in the Lord. I am deeply grateful for the affectionate supplications of multitudes whom I have not seen in the flesh, to whom the printed sermons go week by week. I am a debtor, not only to the beloved people around me, but to a larger company all over the world. These are my comfort, my riches, my strength. To such I speak at this time. Beloved, I need your prayers more than ever! I am more and more conscious of their value—do not restrain them! Just now there is, to me, a special need of Grace on many accounts, and I hope that some of those who have long borne me up will give me a special portion of aid at this hour. I am not worthy to use the same language as the Apostle Paul, but I know no better, and my necessity is even greater than his—therefore I borrow his words, and say, "Brethren, for the Lord Jesus Christ's sake, and for the love of the Spirit, strive together with me in your prayers to God for me."

In our text there are two things—prayer asked and a blessing given—"Now the God of Peace be with you all. Amen."

I. First, here is PRAYER ASKED FOR.

We will look at the Apostle's request for prayer in general and then, afterwards, we will look to the details which are mentioned in the 31st verse.

First, here is a request to the people of God for prayer in general. He asks it for himself—"That you strive together with me in your prayers to God for me." He knew his own weakness. He knew the difficulty of the work to which he had been called. He knew that if he failed in his enterprise, it would be a sad failure, injurious through coming ages to the entire Church. He cried, "Agonize for me," because he felt that much depended upon him. It is like a man who is willing to lead the forlorn hope, but he says to his comrades, "You will support me." It is like one who is willing to go into a far country, bearing his life in his hands, but he plaintively exclaims, "You won't forget me, will you? Though you stay at home, will you think of me?" It reminds us of Carey, who says, when he goes to India, "I will go down into the pit, but Brother Fuller and the rest of you must hold the rope." Can we refuse the request? Would it not be treachery?

It is not according to the heart of true yoke-fellows. It is not according to the instincts of our common humanity that we should desert any man whom we set in the front of the battle! If we choose a man to be our representative in the service of our God, we must not desert him! A man cannot be charged with egotism if he begs for personal support when he is engaged in labors for others and is not seeking success for himself but the success of the great cause! Under heavy respon-

sibilities he does well to enlist the sympathies and prayers of those whom he is serving—and he has a right to have them! Beloved friends, if you are with me in the great battle for God and His Truth—and if you

count me worthy to bear the brunt of this war, I beseech you, for Christ's sake, support me by your importunate wrestling at the Throne of Grace. Pray for all ministers and workers, but pray, also, for me! I am, of all men, the most miserable if you deny me this!

Observe in what relationship he regards them when he puts the request. "Now," he says, "I beseech you, Brethren." "I beseech you." It is the strongest word of entreaty he can find. It is as if he said, "I go down on my knees to you and implore you. I ask it of you as the greatest favor you can do me. I ask it of you as the dearest token of your love, that you strive together with me in your prayers to God for me." He does not call them companions, or fellow workers, or friends. He addresses them as Brothers and Sisters. "You are my Brethren," he says, "I feel a love to you, you Romans, converted to God. I have a longing in my heart to see you and though I have not so much as spoken with you, face to face, yet we are Brethren. The life that is in you beats also in my heart. We are born again of the same Father, we are quickened by the same Spirit, we are redeemed by the same Savior—therefore, spiritually—we are Brethren. Shall not Brethren pray for one another?"

He seems to say, "If you are Brethren, show this token of your brotherhood. You cannot go up with me to Jerusalem and share my danger, but you can be with me in spirit—and, by your prayers, surround me with Divine protection. I do not ask you to come, you Romans, with your swords and shields, and make a bodyguard about me, but I do beg of you, my true Brothers and Sisters, if you are, indeed so, to agonize together with me in your prayers to God for me." If there remains in the Christian Church any brotherhood whatever, every leader of the host, every preacher of the Gospel, every pastor of a Church should receive the proof of that brotherhood in the shape of daily intercession! Every sent servant of God beseeches his Brethren that they strive together with him in prayer to God for him—and I am not a whit behind any of them in the urgency of my request to the many who have, until now, proved themselves my Brethren! I know your love has not grown cold to me. I have abundant evidence of that. O my Brothers and Sisters, act as Brothers and Sisters to me, now, and beseech the Lord to bless me!

But observe what kind of prayer he asks for—"That you strive together"—that you "agonize"—that is the word. You have before you, in this expression, a reminder of that great agony in Gethsemane, and I should think the Apostle had that picture before his eyes. In the Garden, our Lord not only prayed as was His habit, but with strong crying and tears He made His appeal to God. "Being in an agony He prayed more earnestly." He wrestled till He "sweat, as it were, great drops of blood falling down to the ground," but none agonized together with Him! That was one of the deepest shades of the picture, that He must tread the winepress alone and, of the people there, must none be with Him. Yet did our Lord seem to ask for sympathy and help—

"Backward and forward thrice He ran, As if He sought some help from man," but He found none even to watch with Him one hour, much less to agonize with Him! The Apostle felt that an agony alone, was too bitter for him and he, therefore, piteously cries, "I beseech you, Brethren, that you agonize with me in prayer to God for me."

Now, as the disciples ought to have sympathized with the Savior and entered into His direful grief, but did not, even so it may happen to us. But, Brothers and Sisters, I trust that the unfaithfulness to the Master will not be repeated upon His servants. It remains to all that are true Brethren in Christ, that when they see a man in agony of heart for Christ's sake and for souls' sake, they should bow the knee side by side with him and be true Brethren to him. When his labors become intense; when his difficulties are multiplied; when his heart begins to sink and his strength is failing him—then the man must wrestle with his God—and then

his Brethren must wrestle at his side! When the uplifted hands of Moses are known to bring a blessing, Aaron and Hur must hold them up when they are seen to grow weary! When Jacob is struggling at Jabbok and we see him there, we must turn in and help him to detain the Angel of the Covenant. If one man can hold Him fast by saying, "I will not let You go unless You bless me," surely a score of you can make a cordon round about Him and speedily win the blessing!

What may not a hundred do? Let us try the power of agonizing prayer! Do we know, as yet, what it means? Let us rise as one man and cry, "O Angel, whose hands are full of benedictions, we will not let You go, except You give us Your own blessing—the blessing of Your Covenant!" If two of you are agreed as touching anything concerning the Kingdom,

you shall be heard. But what if hundreds and thousands of the faithful are of one mind and one mouth in this matter? Will you not at once cry unto God, "Bless Your servants! Establish the work of our hands upon us! Yes, the work of our hands, establish it!"? You see, it is earnest prayer which Paul asks for, not the prayer which foams itself away in words, but prayer with force, with energy, with humble boldness, with intensity of desire, with awful earnestness—prayer which, like a deep, hidden torrent, cuts a channel even through a rock! His request was, "that you wrestle with me in your prayers to God for me." And this is our request this day.

He does not, however, wish for a single moment to exclude himself from the prayer, for he says, "that you agonize with me." He is to be the first to agonize. This should be the position of every minister. We ought to be examples of wrestling prayer. How I wish that you could realize more fully the work allotted to the Apostles when they said that it was not reasonable that they should leave the Word of God to serve tables! There was a difference about the distribution of the alms among the widows and the 12 declared that they could not attend to such a matter, for, they said, "We will give ourselves continually to prayer and to the ministry of the Word." This would be Heaven to me! But notice that at least half, and the first half of their work lay in prayer! Oh, if that could be our portion! If we could but have full space for prayer and meditation and were set free from the petty secularities and differences incident to Church life! Oh that we could have more to do with Him from whose right hand the supreme blessing comes—that were a joy indeed! But even if the Apostle could thus, himself, agonize, he did not feel satisfied, for he beseeches others to wrestle with him in prayer to God. He sought communion in supplication! Even thus would I beseech you, Brothers and Sisters, to come with me into the inner chamber! Come with me into the Holy of Holies! Let us, together, approach the Mercy Seat! Lend me the help of all the spiritual force you have, that we may, together, agonize in prayer to God so that the blessing may descend upon the enterprises now in my hands! You see the sort of prayer which is needed, even the effectual fervent prayer of righteous men—and may the Holy Spirit brace up our spirits that we may be able to join in such agonizing in this time of need.

This verse is one of the most intense I ever remember to have read, even in so intense a book as this Holy Scripture. Observe the fervency of the pleading—"Now I beseech you, Brethren, for the Lord Jesus Christ's sake." What an argument! That name is full of power with true hearts. You owe Him everything—you owe Him your souls! You owe Him every hope for the future, every comfort in the present and every happy memory of the past! Your life would have been worse than death apart from Him. His love to you constrains you because you thus judge that when one died for all, all died, and that you so died that from now on you should not live unto yourselves but unto Him. Now, he says, as you cannot repay the Lord Jesus Christ personally, repay it to His servant by your prayers! Join him in his agony in remembrance of that greater agony in which none could join, by which you were redeemed from death

and Hell! If there is any love to Christ in a Christian's heart, he must pray that the Holy Spirit would bless the ministry of the Word! Surely your hearts must be turned to stone if you do not plead for a blessing upon that ministry by which you, yourselves, have been brought to Christ! If I have been a spiritual father to any of you, you will not fail to pray for me, will you? As you love that Savior whom I preach, I beseech you, for the sake of Jesus Christ, that you strive together with me in your prayers to God for me!

But he adds to that, another argument—"for the love of the Spirit." If the Spirit of God has, indeed, loved you and proved it by quickening and sanctifying you, then pray for His ministers! If the Spirit of God has created a love in you which is stronger than mere natural affection—a love which does not arise out of any fleshly relationship, or any mere association, or any casual partiality, but a love which the Holy Spirit, Himself, creates and fosters in your heart—then pray for me! If there is such love in you, not natural and temporary, but spiritual and, therefore, everlasting, then pray for the Lord's servant! If there is in you a love which may exist, no, will exist in Heaven, itself—if there is such a love in you, then, says the Apostle, I beseech you, pray for me!

Brothers and Sisters, I say the same. Unless our profession is a lie, we love each other and we must, therefore, show that love by our prayers for one another. Especially if any of you have been brought to the Lord Jesus Christ by the ministry of any man whom God favors with His help—then that man must live forever in your hearts and be remembered in your prayers! You cannot escape from the obligation of intercession for the man who brought you to Jesus! As long as you live and as long as he remains faithful, you must bear him on your heart in supplication. It must be so—the love of the Spirit has knit us to one another and none can put us asunder! Ours is no feigned unity, but deep, true and real! In Christ Jesus, my Brothers and Sisters, there has been begotten in our hearts an affection for one another which death,

itself, shall not destroy! We will not be separated! Then, by the love of the Spirit, I beseech you that you agonize together with me in your prayers to God for me! Every word pleads with tears—there is not a wasted letter in the whole verse!

Why do you think the Apostle, at that special time, asked these Brethren to pray for him so? Was it not because he believed in the Providence of God? He was going up to Jerusalem and the Jews would seek to slay him. They hunted him in every place and now he was going into the lion's den—but he believed that God, in Providence, could overrule all things, so that he should not suffer injury at the hands of blood-thirsty zealots, but should be delivered out of their malicious power. We, also, believe in God that works all things! Therefore, let us pray that all opposition to His Gospel may be overcome.

He believed, also, in the influence that God can have upon men's hearts, especially upon the hearts of His own people. He was afraid that the Jewish Believers would be very cold to him and, therefore, he prays God that His Holy Spirit may warm their hearts and make them full of love, so that the offerings he took to them from the Grecian Churches might be accepted and might foster a sense of hearty fellowship in the hearts of the Hebrew saints towards their Gentile Brethren. Do you not, also, believe that the hearts of all men are in the hands of the Lord? Do you not believe in the supremacy of the will of God over the free will of man? Do you not rejoice that there is not only a Providence that shapes our ends, but a secret influence which molds men's hearts? Therefore it is that we urge you to plead with God that we, also, may have acceptance with His people. We desire to render them much service and to enjoy their loving regard. It is painful to us to differ with any—but joyous to be in communion with all parts of the Church of our Lord Jesus Christ.

What is more than this, the Apostle believed in the power of the prayers of simple people so to move the mind of God that He would exert His hand in Providence and His influence over the hearts of men. Never let us imagine that the doctrine of the fixity of events, or the supremacy of law, as the philosophers call it, is at all contrary to the Truth of God that prayer is effectual for its own ends and purposes. In olden times a warrior was going forth to battle for his country and a certain preacher of the Word said to him, "My prayer is made continually for you that you may be victorious." The warrior, in his philosophic doubt, replied that he saw no use in the promised prayers, for if God had determined to give him victory, he would have it without prayer—and if fate had decreed that he should be defeated, prayers could not prevent it. To which the godly man very properly replied, "Then take off your helmet and your coat of mail and hang up your sword and buckler. Go not forth to battle at all with your men-at-arms, for, indeed, if the Lord is to conquer your enemies, He can do it without your weapons! And if He will not prosper you, it is in vain for you to mount your war horse."

The argument, when carried out, answers itself—there is, in truth, no force in it! The net result of such reasoning would be absolute inaction! Common sense shows us how absurd it is! All means are to be used, notwithstanding the eternal purpose of God, for that purpose includes means and their uses. We declare that among the most potent means in all the world is prayer—and this must not be neglected! There are certain ascertained forces and among those forces, always to be reckoned with and relied upon, is the force of the cry of God's dear children to their great Father in Heaven! In other words, the power of prayer! In prayer we present the Sacrifice of God's own Son to God's own Self and prevail by its means. O Brothers and Sisters, we ask your prayers without doubt or question! We know and are persuaded that they will avail much! By your power in prayer, God's power will be set in motion and by that force all will be accomplished which shall be for His Glory and for our good!

I hope you have been interested so far. May God grant you may have been influenced by these remarks and excited to incessant intercession!

Our Apostle gives his friends three things to pray for. First, he would have them ask that he might be delivered from them that did not believe in Judea. He was delivered, not perhaps in the precise manner which he hoped for, but he was,

to the letter, delivered from the unbelieving Jews. Certain zealots bound themselves with an oath that they would not eat till they had slain him, but they went a long while hungry, for the arm of the Roman Empire was stretched forth to protect Paul against his infuriated countrymen! Strange, it was, that Caesar's power must be as a shield around the feeble servant of the mighty God! From raging mobs and secret confederacies, Paul was saved, apparently, by Roman soldiers, but secretly by Roman saints! Against all oppositions from without let us pray.

They were also to ask of the Lord that his service which he had for Jerusalem might be accepted of the saints. This also was granted—the Brethren did accept Paul's embassy. He met with little difficulty. The contribution was accepted with much gratitude and we do not hear, afterwards, of bickering between the Jewish and the Gentile Believers. Such was done in the Apostolic college at Jerusalem to create a heartier feeling towards the Gentile Brethren and the Kingdom of Christ was, from that day on, acknowledged to be over all races and kindreds of men! Paul accomplished very much and had comfort in his mission to the mother Church. Oh that we, also, could be of service to that community of Christians to which we belong! Brethren, pray that our word may be accepted by our own Brothers and Sisters, for some of these are wandering from the way of the Truth of God.

They were to pray, next, that he might come unto them with joy by the will of God and might, with them, be refreshed. That was to be the third prayer. It is to be observed that this petition was also heard, but it was not answered as Paul might have expected or desired. He did come to them according to the will of God rather than by his own will. He may or may not have been on his way to Spain, as he purposed—he certainly was on his way to prison—as he had not purposed. His first prayer, that he might be delivered from them that believe not in Judea, was not answered in the way of his never being in danger from them, or coming into difficulties through them—but he was delivered out of their hands by becoming a prisoner to the Roman governor and being sent, under his guardianship, to Caesar, to whom he had appealed. By that means he traveled to Rome at the expense of the Imperial Government and, on landing at Puteoli, close to Naples, he found friends waiting for him! And, as soon as the Roman Brethren heard of his landing, they dispatched a company to meet him at Appii-Forum, a place on the road to Rome where they stopped to change horses and to take refreshments.

There he saw his prayer beginning to be answered. Further on, at a place called the Three Taverns, more dear friends from Rome met him, "whom, when Paul saw, he thanked God and took courage." The Roman saints had long looked for the Apostle and at last he came—an ambassador in bonds, a prisoner who must go to the Praetorian guardroom and there await the emperor's will and pleasure! They had not expected to see him in such a case, but they were not ashamed of his chains. They made a considerable journey to meet him and he was filled with their company and refreshed by their fellowship as he had desired. Even his imprisonment may have been a rest for him—it could not have involved such wear and tear as his former labors and persecutions!

We read the other day that Holloway Jail is a choice place for rest and enjoyment to a man with a clear conscience and, I dare say that Paul found his confinement at Rome to be rather a refreshment than otherwise after his years of weariness and buffetings! There he was shut away from his furious persecutors. Certainly no Jew could take his life there! He was not afraid of being stoned while in imperial custody and probably he was the most at ease because he had not to preach to such as the Corinthians and the Galatians, from whom he had asked no prayers but had received much grief. He asked the Ephesians and Philippians, the Colossians and the Romans to pray for him—but from the others he would have received little benefit, for they were very weak in the faith and troubled with sad disorders. He was, in his imprisonment, clear of those fickle and quarrelsome folk who had often pained him. His confinement under guard would not permit his preaching himself to death, or wearing himself out with watching—the soldier who kept him would make him reasonable and so, I have no doubt, by the will of God he received precisely what he had asked his friends to pray for— "that I may come unto you with joy by the will of God, and may with you be refreshed."

It would not have been Paul's will to have come to Rome with chains on his wrists, binding him to a soldier, but he did so come, for this was the will of God and was the most sure way to his being refreshed. Paul refreshed the Romans and they refreshed him—and thus he had a happy sojourn in Rome. God was with him and he had the privilege of testifying of Christ before the Roman emperor and making Jesus to be known even in Caesar's household! Thus, Brothers and Sisters, the Lord heard the prayer of His servants. He will also hear our prayers—not in my way, not in your way—but in the way which Paul has indicated, namely, "by the will of God." Therefore pray for a blessing and leave the way of its

coming to the good Lord who knows all things! Rest sure that it will come by the will of God and then it will be according to our will if we are in full accord with the Lord, as we ought to be.

See the efficacy of prayer, then, in Paul's case. Though the desire did not seem to be accomplished, yet it was so. When the Lord does not appear to hear His people's prayers, He is hearing them none the less! Yes, rather He is answering them all the more fully and graciously! When the Lord replies by terrible things in righteousness rather than by sweet, smooth deeds of kindness, He is doubly blessing us. Do not vessels often sail more swiftly with a side wind than they would do with a directly fair wind? The sails are more under the action of a side wind than if it blew directly behind them. The Lord often gives His people side gales and these turn out to be the best they can have. Let us trust the Divine Wisdom and rest assured that the Lord will do better things for us than we can ask or even think!

II. I have but little time left to notice THE BLESSING GIVEN, indeed, it occupies but one verse in the text, and that verse is the shortest of the four and, therefore, I may give it due consideration in a brief space. See how Paul, with all his anxiety to gain the prayers of his friends, cannot finish the chapter without uttering a benediction upon them. "Now the God of Peace." What a blessed name! In the Old Testament Scriptures He is the "Lord of Hosts." But that is never the style in the New Testament. The "Lord of Hosts" is God as He was revealed under the old dispensation in the majesty of His power, "the Lord is a man of war, the Lord is His name." But now that our Lord Jesus Christ has further unveiled the Father, we see Him as "the God of Peace." Is not this a greater, sweeter, and more cheering title? O God of Peace, we long for Your Presence with us all!

What does Paul wish for them? "The God of Peace be with you." Not only "peace be with you," but, better far— "The God of Peace"—and so the Source and Fountain of Peace! He wishes them not the drops, but the Fountain itself! Not the light, only, but the sun! He would have God Himself to be with us as "the God of Peace." He would have the Lord to fill us with an inward peace, so that we may never be disturbed in our minds. He would have the Lord shed abroad His own peace in our hearts, so that we may always feel at peace with God—no cloud coming between our souls and our heavenly Father—no ground of quarrel arising between us and the great King.

When "the God of Peace" makes peace with us and so keeps our minds at peace within, He also creates peace with one another, so that we bear one another's burdens and those who are strong are willing to bear the infirmities of the weak. "The God of Peace be with you."

Our Apostle says, "the God of Peace be with you all"—not with some of you, with Priscilla and Aquila, but with Mary, Amplias, Apelles, Tryphena, Tryphosa and with "the beloved Persis which labored much in the Lord." And with "Rufus, chosen in the Lord, and his mother." And "Philologus, and Julia, Nereus and his sister, and Olympas and all the saints which are with them." The benediction is, "The God of Peace be with you all." Unless all are at peace, none can be perfectly quiet. One Brother who is quarrelsome can keep a whole Church in turmoil! One fellow knocking about the boat may stop the oarsmen, rend the sails and run the boat on a rock! I should not like one stray shot from a rifle to be traveling near my windows, for even if all the other shots which are in the armory should lie quiet, that one flying danger might be the end of me! Oh that the peace of God may be with all the saints in all the Churches! It is a blessed benediction. Such a benediction we pronounce with all our heart this morning—"Now the God of Peace be with you all. Amen."

Do you not think that Paul implies that this will be the result of their prayer? If you will but strive together with me in your prayers, then the God of Peace will be with you. May we not view it as the reward of such prayer? You have prayed for the Lord's servant and now God will bless you with an abundance of peace. Or did he hint that this is a necessary condition and cause of true prayer? When they were all at peace

among themselves, happy in their own minds and full of communion with God, then they would begin to pray for God's servants. Put it first or last, may this peace come to you and may there be hearty pleading prayer to God that His blessing may rest upon the Church and upon the testimony of His servants.

Now we draw to a close, Brethren. Prayer is sought most earnestly by me at this moment. I speak, I think, in the name of all those who have to stand prominent as preachers of the Gospel of Christ. We beseech you, our beloved Friends and fellow laborers, that you wrestle together with us with God on our behalf that our testimony may be with power and with success, for the times are very difficult. The very air is full of unbelief! The solid earth seems well near to tremble with unrest—social and political—a deep and terrible unrest that fills us with dark forebodings of the future. The hope

of the world lies, under God, in the Church of Jesus Christ. Therefore we beseech you, Brothers and Sisters, if in other days and softer times you did, in a measure, hold back prayer, do so no longer, but wrestle for us with God! What is coming no man knows. We wish not to play the Cassandra, prophesying evil things continually, but who is there, though he is a Prophet bright-eyed as Isaiah, who can give you a good forecast? Are not all the signs of the times big with terror? Therefore to your tents, O Israel, and in your tents cry to God that a blessing may come upon this nation and the world!

Men are perishing all around us! Whatever may have been the state of the world in Paul's day—and it was, no doubt, horrible to the last degree—it is not much better now! The population of the world has so largely increased since those days that all her problems have become more difficult. We are much more aware of the miseries of vast populations than people could have been in Apostolic times. Paul knew but little of the world except that portion of it which bordered on the Mediterranean Sea—the whole world, then, seemed to lie in a nutshell—but now our discoverers and geographers, our steamboats and telegraphs have brought a greater world close to our doors. We share with the sorrows of India! We groan in the darkness of Africa! The cries of China are at our doors and Egypt's griefs are our own! If a population anywhere is starving or suffering oppression, our newspapers declare the evil to all readers and general feeling is awakened! Our sympathies for humanity are called forth much more than in former times and, so far, this is good, but then it heaps heavier burdens upon the thoughtful and increases the terrible responsibility of those who are able to lend a helping hand! Increase of knowledge demands increase of prayer! "The world for Jesus" is our motto, but how can the world be for Jesus if the Church of Jesus does not wrestle in her prayers?

Dear Brothers and Sisters, remember that the Truth of God, alone, if not enforced by the Spirit of God, will not sink into the hearts of men. They say, "Truth is mighty and will prevail." But this is only half the case. If you put the Truth of God upon a shelf and let the dust lie on her record, of what use will it be to men? Truth unknown—how can it enlighten? Truth not felt—how can it renew? There must, therefore, be the preacher to call attention to the Truth—but how shall they preach except they are sent? And how shall they be sent aright except in the power of the Holy Spirit? And how can we expect the Holy Spirit if we do not ask for His working? Therefore, we pray you, wrestle together with us in your prayers, that the Holy Spirit may go forth with the Truth of God and by the Truth of God!

This will be to your profit. No man hears his pastor preach without deriving some benefit from him, if he has earnestly prayed for him. The best hearers who get the most out of a man are those who love him best and pray most for him. God can make us dry wells to you if you offer no prayers for us! He can make us clouds that are full of rain if you have pleaded with God on our behalf!

But the master argument with which we close is that which Paul mentions—"For Christ's sake." Oh, for God's sake, for His name and Glory's sake, if you would honor the Father, if you would let Jesus see of the travail of His soul, wrestle together with us in your prayers for the Divine working! It is so, Brothers and Sisters, you know it is so that we are wholly dependent upon the Spirit of God! If it is so, that without God's blessing we can do nothing, and that God's blessing is given if we inquire of God for it, then I need not press you further—you will pray for me and for other preachers of the Word of God! If your hearts are right, you will, each one, resolve to offer special, continuous and fervent prayer in private and in your families and in our holy convocations—and these shall deepen into an agony before God— and then a blessing shall be given us which we shall scarcely have room enough to receive! Lord, teach us to pray!

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