

Uniformity With God's Will

St. Alphonsus de Liguori

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A golden little treatise, which may be said to be inspired rather than meditated. The Blessed Liguori frequently said, "The saints became saints, by keeping themselves always in 'union with the will of God.'"

He practiced this maxim daily and inculcated to others; and when he was blind he had this little treatise read to him at his own request.

Contents

ONE		
	<i>Excellence of This Virtue</i>	9
TWO		
	<i>Uniformity in All Things</i>	17
THREE		
	<i>Happiness Deriving from Perfect Uniformity</i>	25
FOUR		
	<i>God Wills Our Good</i>	35
FIVE		
	<i>Special Practices of Uniformity</i>	43
SIX		
	<i>Spiritual Desolation</i>	55
SEVEN		
	<i>Conclusion</i>	73

ONE

Excellence of This Virtue

Perfection is founded entirely on the love of God: “Charity is the bond of perfection;” and perfect love of God means the complete union of our will with God’s: “The principal effect of love is so to unite the wills of those who love each other as to make them will the same things.”¹

It follows then, that the more one unites his will with the divine will, the greater will be his love of God. Mortification, meditation, receiving Holy Communion, and acts of fraternal charity are all

¹ St. Denis Areop. De Div. Nom. c. 4.

certainly pleasing to God—but only when they are in accordance with his will. When they do not accord with God's will, he not only finds no pleasure in them, but he even rejects them utterly and punishes them.

Let me illustrate. A man has two servants. One works tirelessly all day long—but according to his own devices; the other, conceivably, works less, but he does do what he is told. This latter of course is going to find favor in the eyes of his master; the other will not. Now, in applying this example, we may ask: Why should we perform actions for God's glory if they are not going to be acceptable to him? God does not want sacrifices, the prophet Samuel told King Saul, but he does want obedience to his will:

“Has the LORD as great delight in burnt offerings and sacrifices, as in obedience to the voice of the LORD? Surely, to obey is better than sacrifice, and to heed than the fat of rams. ²³ For rebellion

is no less a sin than divination, and stubbornness is like iniquity and idolatry. Because you have rejected the word of the LORD, he has also rejected you from being king” (1 Sam. 15:22–23).

The man who follows his own will independently of God’s, is guilty of a kind of idolatry. Instead of adoring God’s will, he, in a certain sense, adores his own.

The greatest glory we can give to God is to do his will in *everything*. Our Redeemer came on earth to glorify his heavenly Father and to teach us by his example how to do the same. St. Paul represents him saying to his eternal Father:

“Sacrifices and offerings you have not desired, but a body you have prepared for me . . . ⁷Then I said, ‘See, God, I have come to do your will, O God’” (Heb. 10:5–7).

You have refused the victims offered to you by mankind; it is your will that I sacrifice my body to you. Behold, I am ready to do your will.

Our Lord frequently declared that he had come on earth not to do his own will, but solely that of his Father: "I have come down from heaven, not to do my own will, but the will of him who sent me" (John 6:38). He spoke in the same strain in the garden when he went forth to meet his enemies who had come to seize him and to lead him to death: "I do as the Father has commanded me, so that the world may know that I love the Father. Rise, let us be on our way" (John 14:31). Furthermore, he said he would recognize as his brother, him who would do his will: "For whoever does the will of my Father in heaven is my brother and sister and mother" (Matt. 12:50).

To do God's will. This was the goal upon which the saints constantly fixed their gaze. They were fully persuaded that in this consists the

entire perfection of the soul. Blessed Henry Suso used to say: “It is not God’s will that we should abound in spiritual delights, but that in all things we should submit to his holy will.”² St. Teresa says,

“Those who give themselves to prayer should concentrate solely on this: the conformity of their wills with the divine will. They should be convinced that this constitutes their highest perfection. The more fully they practice this, the greater the gifts they will receive from God, and the greater the progress they will make in the interior life.”³

A certain Dominican nun was given a vision of heaven one day. She recognized there some people she had known during their mortal life on earth. It was told her these souls were raised to the

² Bl. H. Suso L 2. c. 4.

³ St. Teresa, Obras 4: 27, 28.

sublime heights of the seraphs on account of the uniformity of their wills with that of God's during their lifetime here on earth. Blessed Henry Suso, mentioned above, said of himself: "I would rather be the vilest worm on earth by God's will, than be a seraph by my own."⁴

During our sojourn in this world, we should learn from the saints now in heaven, how to love God. The pure and perfect love of God they enjoy there, consists in uniting themselves perfectly to his will. It would be the greatest delight of the seraphs to pile up sand on the seashore or to pull weeds in a garden for all eternity, if they found out such was God's will. Our Lord himself teaches us to ask to do the will of God on earth as the saints do it in heaven: "Your kingdom come. Your will be done, on earth as it is in heaven" (Matt. 6:10).

⁴ Suso. Serm. 2 (Opera Colon Agrip).

Because David fulfilled all his wishes, God called him a man after his own heart: “I have found David . . . to be a man after my heart, who will carry out all my wishes” (Act 13:22). David was always ready to embrace the divine will, as he frequently protested: “My heart is ready, O God, my heart is ready” (Psa. 107:2 DRA). He asked God for one thing alone—to teach him to do his will: “Teach me to do your will” (Psa. 143:10).

A single act of uniformity with the divine will suffices to make a saint. Consider, while Saul was persecuting the Church, God enlightened him and converted him.

What does Saul do? What does he say? Nothing else but to offer himself to do God’s will: “Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?” (Acts 9:6 DRA). In return the Lord calls him a vessel of election and an apostle of the Gentiles: “for he is an instrument whom I have chosen to bring my name before Gentiles and kings and before the

people of Israel” (Acts 9:15). Absolutely true—because he who gives his will to God, gives him everything. He who gives his goods in alms, his blood in scourgings, his food in fasting, gives God what he has. But he who gives God his will, gives himself, gives everything he is. Such a one can say: “Though I am poor, Lord, I give you all I possess; but when I say I give you my will, I have nothing left to give.” This is just what God does require of us: “My child, give me your heart” (Prov. 23:26). St. Augustine’s comment is: “There is nothing more pleasing we can offer God than to say to him: ‘Possess thyself of us.’”⁵ We cannot offer God anything more pleasing than to say: Take us, Lord, we give you our entire will. Only let us know your will and we will carry it out.

If we would completely rejoice the heart of God, let us strive in all things to conform

⁵ St. August. in Psa. 131:3.

ourselves to his divine will. Let us not only strive to conform ourselves, but also to unite ourselves to whatever dispositions God makes of us. *Conformity* signifies that we join our wills to the will of God. *Uniformity* means more. It means that we make one will of God's will and ours, so that we will only what God wills; that God's will alone, is our will. This is the summit of perfection and to it we should always aspire; this should be the goal of all our works, desires, meditations and prayers. To this end we should always invoke the aid of our holy patrons, our guardian angels, and above all, of our mother Mary, the most perfect of all the saints, because she most perfectly embraced the divine will.

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