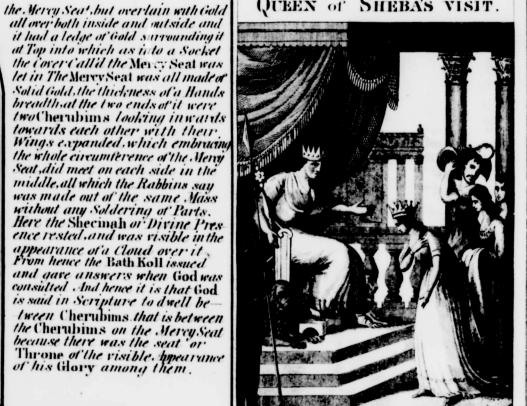


SOLOMON'S wise JUDGMENT.

QUEEN of SHEBAS VISIT. the Mercy Seat, but overlain with Gold



And She said to the Kingit was a true report that I heard in my own Land of thy Acts and of thy Wis-1K.10 Chap.

with most precious lewels of many Colours, disposed in a running order, the Vails which firstned these Plates were of Gold with heads of Curious workmanship The Root was of Olive wood covered with plates of Gold, which made a glorious sight and when the Sun Shone thereon, it reflected such a brightness as dazzled the Eyes of all who beheld it. The Court in which the Temple stood and those without it were

therein were very Beautiful and Sumptuous. The Vessels consecrated to the perpetual use of the Temple were not less noble than the Pile itself Josephus counts one Hundred & 39 Millions 3 Hundred & 48 Shillings Sterling, and the Silver came to Hundred & 48 Millions 3 Hundred & 48 Shillings Sterling, and the Silver came to Hundred & 48 Shillings Sterling on this work is sufficiently and the Silver came to Hundred & 48 Shillings Sterling on this work is sufficiently and the Silver came to Hundred & 48 Shillings Sterling on this work is sufficiently and the Silver came to Hundred & 48 Shillings Sterling on this work is sufficiently and the Silver came to Hun Solomon's Annual Revenue, his trading to Ophir for Gold & the Presents made Hundred and forty Thousand of Silversten Thousand Vestments of sells with Partle Some of the Talents Stones, and 3 Thousand 3 Hundred Overseers who were all employed for Trears to whom him by all the Earth, as mentioned in 1.K. 10.24.25. we are not to wonder at his being the selection of the Talents. Girdles for the Priest's, and two Millions of Purple Vest ment's for Singers. There were likewise two Hundred Thousand Trumpets, and forty Thousand other Musical Instruments amounts too Hundred & 45 Millions 'Hundred & 45 Million

> 1 Kings 6.19. 23.

ith Gold, the Walls Wainscouted

termix'd The overlaying this small place amounting to Six Hundred

made on purpose to be a Tabernacle

for the Ark which was placed in

the middle of it between two Che

aving their Wings expanded

Atouched each other exactly over the

middle of 1 Ark their faces being

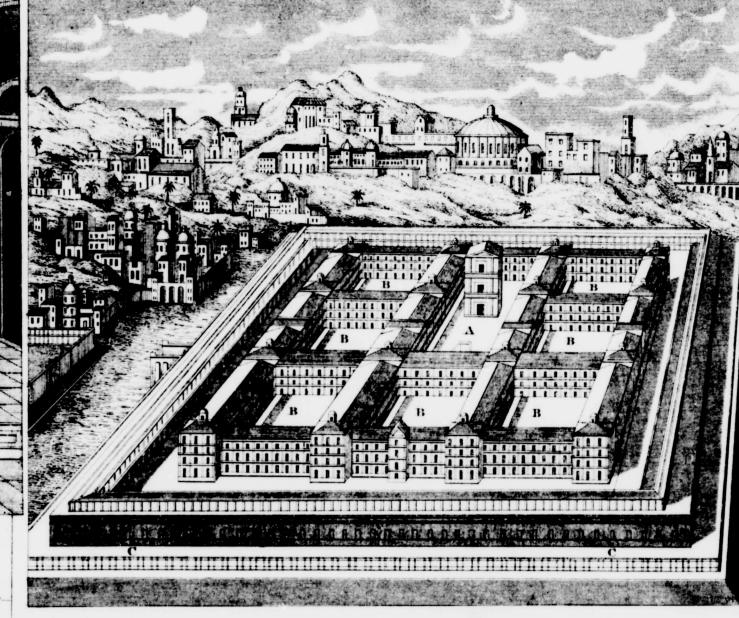
Arkealled the Glory of Israel was

a small Chest or Coffer 3 Feet Inches long, ? Feet 3 Inches wide,

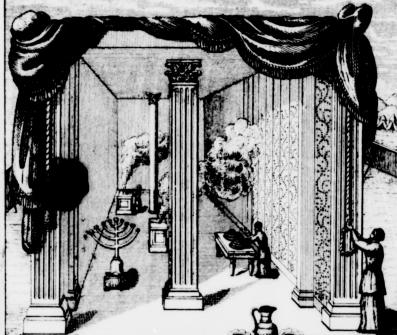
and was 3 Feet 3 Inches high was nade of Wood excepting only

each Stubits long with ? they touched

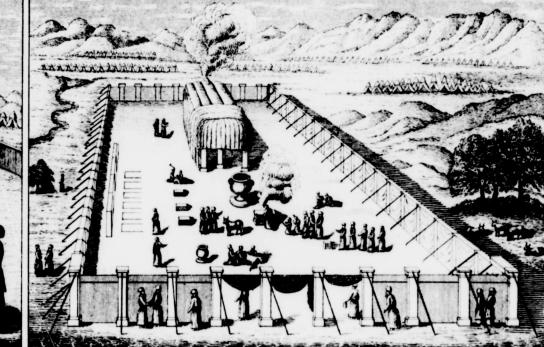
eir Council Chamber called GEZITH. you have two Clerks of the Council, one on the right setting uitting Votes, and the other on the left the Casting, in the the Court stands two contending Parties with their witnesses over against the other Their proper time of sitting was from the orning Service to the begining of the Evening Service, but though neceess by night so that by Judging our Savious by night they never entered ir power of Judging extended to all Persons and causes to a whole thet an high Priest and even to the King himself. Paul's Master was President of the Council for a long time s who came to Jesus by night was one of the Judges as was



A view of the Temple of Solomon with the several Courts, &c. A. The Court of Priests B. The Courts of Israel. C. The Court of Gentiles.



The Inside of the Tabernacle with its Holy Vessels. Viz. The Golden Altar of Incense. The Golden Condlestick, and



The TABERNACLE with the COURT. biguess of the Court round about the Tabernache is described in Exod from the golo the 20 verse In the Court where the Brewn Alter of Burnt Offering the Laver & all that was necessary for Killing Skinning Cowing & Washing Cattle for Offering



The GOLDEN ALTAR of INCENSE. Described by Moses, Embus wash in the same the santiers as 30, verse the 12 & tollowing. Wash in the same the santiers as



THE BRAZEN SEA. IN deserghed Finisher Marin 12.

1 Chap ? Book Chron.

The DEDICATION of the TEMPLE KING SOLOMON 1st Kings &" Chap.



The WISDOM and RICHES SOLOMON 1st Kings 3rd Chap.

he Holy of Holies was a room 30 feet Square and 30 feet High the Beauty & all over both inside and outside and iches of which was very great the our was planked with Fire Gilt and decked with Cherubins and Palm Trees with precious stones in Four Million Three Hundred and Twenty Thousand Pounds Sterling the Vails were likewise Gold, this most Holy place was ordained and he Walls and with the other 2 they met inwards in a Worshiping posture The

The House of the Forrest of LEBANON built by SOLOMON and described in the 1. Book of Kings.

According to Josephus it contained everything that could strike the mind or astonish the sight, for it was covered on every side with plates of gold, so that when the sun shone upon it it reflected so dazzling on effulgence that the eye of the spectator was obliged to turn away, being no more able to sustain its radiance than the splendor of the sun. To strangers approaching it appeared at a distance like a mountain covered with snow, for where it was not decorated with plates of gold it was extremely white and glistening. On the the top it had sharp pointed splikes of gold to prevent any bird from resting upon it and polluting it. There were, continues the Jewish historian, in that building several stones which were forty-five cubic long, five in height, and six in breadth. When all these things are considered, says "Harwood," how natural is the exclamation of the disciples when viewing this immense building at a distance: "Master is see what manner of stones and what buildings are here," (Mark 13-1.) And how moderful is the declaration of our Lord upon this, how unlikely to be accomplished, before the race of men then living should cease to exist. Seest thou these great buildings? there shall not be one stone left upon another that shall not be thorwed down. insprobable as this prediction must have appeared to the blisciples at that there shall not be one stone left upon another that shall not be thorwed on the sum of God upon that wicked and abandoned hation, utterly destroyed by the Romans A.D. 70 or 73 of the vulgar era, in the same month at one same day of the month that Solomon's temple had been razed to the ground by the Babylonians. Both the first and second Temples were ontemplated by the Jews with the most profound reverence. Jerusalem, the celebrate explain of Palestine, originally the royal residence of Melchisedec, then in possession of the Jebusites, and ultimately the sacred metropolis of the Hebrews, is situated on the boundary line of the tribes of Judah and Benjamin. Jerusalem was situated on the latter were allowed to enter it, but were not permitted to advance further. It was surrounded by a cre galleries or apartments supported by pillars of white marble, each consisting of a single piece twenty-five fount of Olives on the East was called Solomon's Porch or Piazza, because it stood on a vast terrace which he the height of four hundred cubits, in order to enlarge the area on the top of the mountain, and make it id as this terrace was the only work of Solomon that remained in the Second Temple the plazza which stood is superb portico is termed the Royal Portico, by Josephus, who represents the stone being seized with dizziness, The outer court was assigned to the Gentile Proschytes, the Jews who did not worship in it themselves, confane uses, and here we find that the buyers and sellers of animals for sacrifice, and also the money changers wing them into submission, expelled them, telling them that it was the house of prayer for all nations, and urk 11, 15 to 17). Within the court of the Gentiles stood the court of the Israelites, divided into two parts women, and the inner one to the men. These courts were separated by a low stone wall or partition of the qual distances, with inscriptions of Greek and Latin, importing that no alien should enter into the holy in (Eph. 2, 13 & 14.) In this court was the Treasury over against which Christ sat, and observed how the for furnishing the victims and other things necessary for the sacrifices, (Mark 12, 41 John 8, 20.) From to, collectively called the courts of Israelites, were the people praying each apart by himself for the pardon is within the sanctuary, (Luke 1, 10). From this court twelve ascending steps led to the Temple, strictly he portico, the outer sanctuary, and the most holy place. In the portico were suspended the splendid Amongst other treasures, there was an ascent of fifteen steps through the gate called Nicanor into of the form the Barbarians and Arabians. These votive offerings were it would seem visible at a exterior of the sacred edifice

tribes revolted from his successor Rehoboam, and under Jeroboam the son of Nebat established a separate kingdom, so that Jerusalem, no longer the capital of the whole empire, and its Temple frequented only by the tribes of Judah and Benjamin must have experienced a mournful declension. Four years after this, the city and temple were taken and plundered by Shishak King of Egypt (1 Kings 14: 28. 77; 2 Chron. 12, 2, 9). One hundred and forty years after this, the city was again taken by Esarhalden, King of Asyria, and Mannash the King of Israel (2 Kings 14; 2 Chron. 25.) One hundred and sixty years more it was taken by Pharoah Necho, King of Egypt, whom Josiah, King of Judah, had opposed in his expedition to Carchemish, and who in consequence was killed at the battle of Megiddo, and his sone Ellakim placed on the throne in his stead by Necho, who changed his capture to Egypt where he died (2 Kings 23; 2 Chron. 35.) Jerusalem was three times besieged and taken by Nobuchadnezars, King of Babylon, whithin a very few years; the first in the reign of the last mentioned King Jeholkim, who was sent a prisoner to Egypt where he died (2 Kings 23; 2 Chron. 35.) Jerusalem was three times besieged and taken by Nobuchadnezars, King of Babylon, whithin a very few years; the first in the reign of the last mentioned King Jeholkim, who was sent a prisoner to Babylon, and the vessels of the Temple were transported to the same city (2 Chron. 35.) The second in that of his son Jeholchim; year of whoch the place and Temple, and the remainder of the vessels of the latter which had been hidden or spared in the first capture were carried away or destroyed; and the last of the inhabitants with the King led into captivity (2 Kings 24; 2 Chron. 36.) and the third in the reign of Jedekha the successor of Jeholchim, in the nihrly year of whose reign the most formidable seige which this ill-fated city ever sustained, except that under Titus, was commenced. It continued two years, during a great part of the visit of the place and the place and

a representation hostile to the Jews was made by their inveterate enemies the Samaritans, but this noble Prince refused to listen to it, and having searched the Rolls of the Kingdom, and found in the palace of Acmetha the decree of Cyrus, issued a similar one which reached Jerusalem in the following year, oriering those very Samaritans to assist the Jews in this work, so that the Temple was completed in the sixth year of the same reign, (Egra 4, 24; 5-6, 1-16.) But the city and walls remained in a ruinous condition until the twentieth year of the reign of Astacerxes, the Astacerxes Lingunanus of profane history, by whom Nehemiah was sent to Jerusalem with power granted him to rebuild them. Accordingly under the direction of this sealous servant of God, the walls were speedily raised, but not without the accustomed opposition on the part of the Samaritans, who despairing of a successful application to the court of Persia, openly attacked the Jews with an implement of work in one hand and a weapon of war in the other, and the wall, which in the city the samaritans who despairing of a successful application of the High Priests until the subversion of that Empire by Alexander fourteen years after, (Alexander was the son and successor of Philip, Ring of Macedom). At the death of Alexander and the partition of the Empire by Mecander fourteen years after, (Alexander was the son and successor of Philip, Ring of Macedom). At the death of Alexander and the partition of the Empire by Mecander fourteen years after, (Alexander was the son and successor of Philip, Ring of Macedom). At the death of Alexander and the partition of the Empire by Mecander fourteen years after, (Alexander was the son and successor of Philip, Ring of Macedom). At the death of Alexander and the partition of the Empire by Alexander fourteen years after, (Alexander was the son and successor of Philip, Ring of Macedom). At the death of Alexander and the partition of the Empire by Alexander was the son and successor of Philip, Ring of Macedom). At the d

The Callph, Omar, the third from Mahommed, invested the city, which, after once more suffering the horrors of a protracted siege, surrendered on terms of capitulation in the year 637, and has ever since with the exception of a short period when it was occupied by the Crumders, been trodden under foot by the followers of the false Prophet. Jerusalem when seen from the Mount of Olives on the other side of the valley of Jehosaphat, presents an inclined plane descending from East to West. An embattled wall fortified with towers and a gothic castle encompasses the city, excluding, however, for the Temple, and the nearly descreted spot where once stood the castle encompasses the city, excluding, however, the eastern part along the Brook Kedron you perceive vacant spaces, and also is that part which surrounds the mosque erected on the rains of the Temple, and the nearly descreted spot where once stood the castle of Antonia and the second palace of Herod. The houses of Jerusalem are heavy square masses, very low, without chimneys or windows, they have flat domes or terraces on the top, and look like prisons or spulchres. The whole would appear to the eye one uninterrupted level, did not the steeples of the churches, the summits of a few cypresses and the clumps of nopae break the uniformity of the plain, on beholding the stone buildings encompassed by a stony country, you are ready to enquire if they are not the confused monuments of a cemetery in the midst of a desert. Enter the city but you will find nothing there to make amends for the dullness of the exterior. Canvas stretched from house to house increases the gloom of this laby? \*\*b\*. Basaars roofed over and fraught with infection completely exclude the light from this desolate oity. Amid this extraordinary desolatic you must pause a moment to contemplate two circumstances still more extraordinary. Among the ruins of Jerusalem two classes of independent people find in their resigion sufficient fortitude to enable them to surmount suot complicated city. Amid this e

2 Chron: 3.8.14.

was made out of the same Mass

appearance of a Cloud over it. From hence the Bath Koll issued

because there was the seat or