ely poion and than in nce, by nparing reign to any refa refemen them f their nder the al capacduct, in improveof holy estriction at instant (i. e. conpull down, ronounced, ught to do g a nation, o evil in my good that I ration has **Nations** d with the afterwards nes finally Man is to vidual placfor an imas a conto a particects man as irst point of orld is but state of exent feat of

e body. So

extensive, strict, and accurate, will be this scrutiny, that every work must be brought into judgment, and every secret thing that men do, whether it be good or evil; and every man will be rewarded according to his works. God is also to be confidered as the judge of kingdoms and nations, as well as of individuals, only with this difference, that the period of retribution for the latter, will be after the close of the present scene, and the full measure of rewards and punishments will be dispensed in a future world, whereas, on the other hand, nations as fuch, or in their national capacity, are judged and their rewards and punishments dispensed in the present state. This world is the only theatre on which nations exist. Here they are either built up or pulled down, exalted to a state of national prosperity, or corrected and punished by severe chastisements. These national clamities are fometimes inflicted for their good, but at others for their extinction from the list of nations. Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin (particularly national fin) is the reproach to any people. The prophet Jeremiah, as well in this chapter as in many other parts of his prophecy, gives an affecting and melancholy picture of the corruption and degeneracy of the Jews. degeneracy confifted of two branches; which have not only a natural but a necessary connection together; viz. In an apostacy from the principles and practice of the true religion, by adopting the idolatrous customs of the furrounding nations, and in the awful prevalence of almost every species of immorality. This the prophet paints in glowing colours, chap. 2, xiii. For my people have committed two evils ; they have forsaken Me, the found in of living waters, and bewed them out cisterns, broken cisterns, that can hold no water. For these things God threatens them with his displeasure, the fruits of which they foon after fo feverely experienced. The words of the text are twice repeated in this chapter, viz. ver. ix & xxix, to fhow that this visitation and vengeance were both certain and necessary in the nature of things. Shall not my soul be avenged on such a nation as this? The vifitation here threatened was a national visitation, and the fins for which they were to be vifited were national fins. For the farther illustration of the subject, I shall