Heb. x. 37, 38—

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come nigh thy dwelling;" or, "Fear not, for I have redeemed thee, I hav called thee by thy name, thou art mine: when thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee;" or, once more, "We know that all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called according to his purpose."

From this point the remainder of the chapter is occupied with a representation of the wickedness and destined punishment of the Chaldeans.

Ver. 5.—"Yea also, because he transgresseth by wine, He is a proud man, neither keepeth at home."

Ancient profane authors testify that the Chaldeans were greatly addicted to the excessive use of wine, and to dissoluteness of every species; and their habits in this respect are here mentioned as a chief cause that contributed to the formation of their proud and violent characters. We can easily picture to our imaginations the Babylonian king and his nobles intoxicating themselves at their banquets, and when heated by intemperate indulgence, forming and entering upon new schemes of aggression.

"Who enlargeth his desire as hell" (properly, "the grave.")
"There are three things that are never satisfied; yea, four things say not, It is enough; the grave," &c.

"And is as death, and cannot be satisfied, But gathereth unto him all nations, And heapeth unto him all people."

Such being the dissolute, proud, rapacious character of the Chaldeans, judgment, it is intimated, should certainly overtake them. The time was coming when the inhabitants of the various lands which had been wasted by the Chaldean armies, would sing songs of triumph over the extinction of the name of their oppressors.

VER. 6.—"Shall not all these take up a parable" (or song) "against him,
And a taunting proverb against him, and say,
Woe to him that increaseth that which is not his! how long?"