

leges, the Apostle entreats them not to receive in vain the grace of God, because he has said,

"At an acceptable time I hearkened unto thee,
And in a day of salvation did I succour thee."

This quotation accords exactly with the Greek, and affords another interesting example of accommodated application. Here, as before, a passage referring to the nation, which was then viewed as a promise made to the Messiah, is applied to Jesus in accordance with that view. The prophet was assuring the exiles that God had hearkened to their prayer for emancipation and had already helped or saved them in purpose, so that the time of favour and the day of salvation refer to their literal deliverance from captivity; but the Apostle quotes the words as if they were an assurance given to the Messiah of an accepted day for a work of spiritual deliverance and of God's acceptance of his work, and he urges his hearers not to receive the gracious offer of reconciliation to God fruitlessly, or without corresponding moral results. Jesus may here be viewed as realizing in a special way the principle of divine favour contained in the passage.

The fifth quotation that is applied to Jesus is taken from chapter LIII. 4, and is found in Matthew VIII. 17. Mentioning an evening when many infirm persons had been brought to Jesus for relief, the Evangelist represents him as healing all that were sick, that it