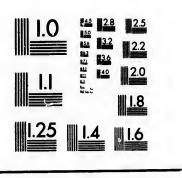


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



STATE OF THE STATE

Photographic Sciences Corporation

23 WEST MAIN STREET WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580 (716) 87 & 4503

STATE OF THE STATE

128 123 # 122 # 120

CIHM/ICMH Microfiche Series. CIHM/ICMH Collection de microfiches.



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques



(C) 1984

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

TI to

Ti pi of fil

O be the si of si of

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.			qu'il de d poin une mod	L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.					
	Coloured covers/ Couverture de coule	our			Coloured Pages de				
	Covers damaged/ Couverture endomn	nagée			Pages da Pages er	maged/ idommag	ées		
	Covers restored and Couverture restauré						d/or lami et/ou pell		
	Cover title missing/ Le titre de couvertu			abla			l, stained tachetée		
	Coloured maps/ Cartes géographique	es en couleu	r		Pages de Pages de				
	Coloured ink (i.e. ot Encre de couleur (i.e.				Showthr Transpar	-			
	Coloured plates and Planches et/ou illus			abla		of print va négale de	ries/ l'impress	ion	
	Bound with other m Relié avec d'autres d						entary ma tériel supp		re
	Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/ Lare liure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distortion le long de la marge intérieure Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/ Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,				Only edition available/ Seule édition disponible Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to ensure the best possible image/ Les pages totalement ou partiellement obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure, etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à obtenir la meilleure image possible.				
	mais, lorsque cela é pas été filmées. Additional comment	tait possible			ODIGIII I	i memeur	a image p	ocsalbie.	
This	Commentaires supp	lémentaires:		w/					
Ce d	ocument est filmé au 14X	ı taux de réd	uction indiqué ci	dessous. 22X		26X		30X	
			1						
	12X	16X	20X		24X		28X		32X

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

Library of the Public Archives of Canada

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

fier

e

ge

ita

lure,

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending cathe last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol → (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ▼ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:

L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

La bibliothèque des Archives publiques du Canada

Les images suiventes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une tella empreinte.

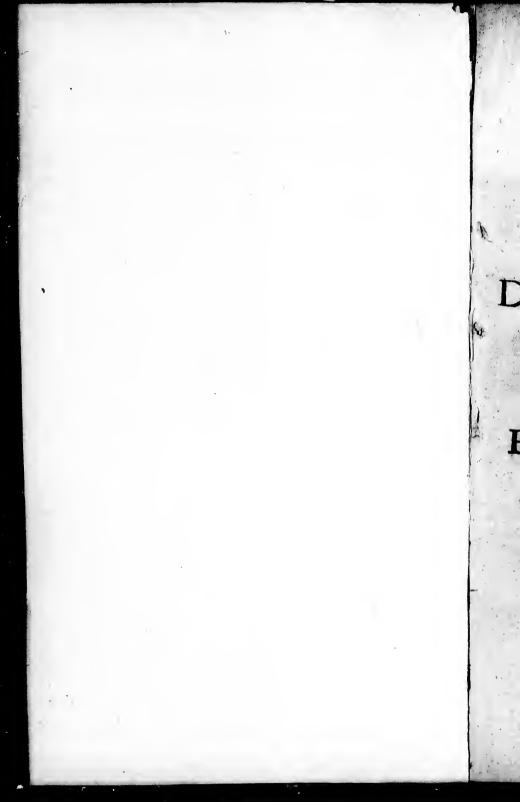
Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole → signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ▼ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

1	2	3

1	
2	
3	

1	2	3
4	5	6



THE

DESTRUCTION

OFTHE

FRENCH foretold, &c.

w t mint

Hic

Int

Prin

DESTRUCTION

OFTHE

FRENCH

FORETOLD BY

EZEKIEL;

OR, A

COMMENTARY

ON THE

Thirty-fifth Chapter of that Prophet;

Intended as a Specimen of Mr. ROMAINE's Manner of interpreting Scripture; with a Word or two in Vindication of that Gentleman and his Imitators, from the Censure of a late Apologist for the Clergy.

Thou halt be desolate, D Mountseir!

Ezek. 35, 15.

Hic niger est, bunc tu, ROMANE, caveto. HOR.

Printed for M. COOPER in Pater-Noster-Row.

[Price One Shilling.]

ស៊ីមីលើស្រាស់ ស្រី ស៊ីមីមីលិខ (T. ស្រា មេខាំ ។ ទៅក្រាស់ មិន

w Tandaer ingroop halbeij

tei est ha O

be Ju

nef gain of Lib fon have

and

DESTRUCTION

OFTHE

FRENCH foretold, &c.

I T is the distinguishing Character of the Age in which we live, but, more particularly, of the Country where we dwell, to treat with Contempt every Thing that venerable Authority hath established as Right, or that respectable Tradition hath conveyed to us as Ancient; and to honour no Opinions with our Regard, but such as appear to be reasonable, when tried at the Bar of private Judgment.

WE boast, indeed, of this, as one of the Benefits of the Reformation. But what have we gained by throwing off the Infallibility of the Pope of Rome, if every Individual thinketh himself at Liberty to set up the Infallibility of his own Reason? For from this fatal Source a thousand Errors have sprung. The Reason of Man, left to itself, and unsupported by the solid Props of Authority

and Tradition, loseth itself instantly, in a Labyrinth of Absurdities. When once it is submitted to as a Judge in Religion, we need not wonder if it's Decisions are as erroneous as it's Vanity is presumptuous: And Experience alas! presenteth us, with melancholy Instances of this Truth, in the many pernicious Doctrines, not only privately entertained, but publicly taught, and in the many abominable Books which come forth, every Day, from the Press, to spread their pestilential Instuence over the Land.

I HAVE been led into this Train of Reflection by perusing a late Production, called an Apology for the Clergy. The Author of that unchristian Performance seemeth to be one of the many Teachers of the Church of England who have abandoned the Doctrines of the Reformation, and whom the very eminent Commentator on the 107th Pialm had but too just Foundation for reproaching as Apostates. For furely, those Persons must be pronounced Apostates from sound Theology, who seem to make it their principal Study to shew, that Reason and Faith are not inconfistent, that the Revelation of Christ is not subversive of the Religion of Nature, and that the Scriptures, though dictated by the third 1 Jehovah, are to be interpreted in the same Manner as we interpret the Writings of the Sons They who fet out with Principles fo glaringly false, cannot fail to import into that Religion which they do not understand, the most damnable Doctrines, and to make every knowing and regenerate Christian tremble at the Thoughts

of

witio

th

coi fel

ext the

pol

nan Tha

this

not

vatio

[†] That I here speak with great Propriety, every one may satisfy himfelf, who will peruse Mr. Romaine's plain and easy Exposition of the Mystery of the Trinity, in his late Sermon on the Self-existence of Jesus Christ.

nth

1S 2

De-

np-

vith

any

ied,

able the

n by

for

Per-

chers

very

l but

tates.

inced

make

and

on of

ature,

v the

fame Sons

es so

t Re-

most

owing

ughts

ne Mys-

Christ.

of feeing the Gospel of Jesus stripped of those useful Additions with which it hath been adorned by pious Fathers of the Church, and learned Doctors of the Schools, and held out to our View in such a Garb as may give an Opportunity to the proud Deists, and the scornful Insidels, of sheltering themselves amongst it's Admirers.

THE Apology for the Clergy being indifputably calculated to promote Purposes so pernicious, I could not read it without Indignation; an Indignation, which hath engaged me in the prefent Attempt; to expose to public Scorn this anonymous Tool of the ministerial Divines, by vindicating those sublime Doctrines which he hath ridiculed, and by rescuing, from his Abuse, the Characters of Men, famous in their Generation, Patterns of Christian Humility, and of Christian Charity; and whose only Crime, is, indeed, a real Commendation, viz. that they preach a Gospel different from that of the Court Clergy, in their unedifying Difcourses; a Gospel, however, which, I flatter myself, every judicious Christian will er ertain a very extraordinary Opinion of, after he hath been at the Pains to peruse the short Sketch which I propose to give of it, in the following Pages.

Well did our illustrious Commentator, the Ornament of a Church not worthy of him, affirm, * That he writes not for the great and learned Men of this Age. For, alas! the Learning of this Age, is not the Learning that can make us wise unto Salvation. The learned Divines of this degenerate B 2

^{*} Preface to Mr. Romaine's Commentary.

Age, if we except only that small Remnant of worthy and conscientious Preachers of the Gospel, who bave not bowed the Knee to Baal, and whose Merit occasioneth their being insulted and ridiculed, are lamentably ignorant of the Pillars and Grounds of their Faith. They are unacquainted with Scripture. They know nothing of the Treasures of divine Wisdom which are there bid from every carnal Eye. Can any one expect to enrich himself with a valuable Gem, if he contenteth himself with looking for it upon the Surface? Can we taste the delicious Sweetness of the Pine-Apple, unless we strip it of it's outward, unprofitable Coat? How, therefore, can it be expected that those Persons should ever discover the Riches of the Scriptures, who never dig for them? Or that any should ever make themselves acquainted with divine Truths, if they will not draw aside the Curtain that is thrown over them? With far greater Success, because with far greater Judgment, do the Gentlemen, whose Cause I now plead, interpret the facred Books, of whose Sense their Adversaries are so shamefully ignorant. For, fetting out with this Principle, that the literal and obvious Meaning of the Text must be set aside, before we can come at the mystical, spiritual, divine Doctrine, which lyeth there in Embryo, their indefatigable Labour, and extensive Genius, bring wonderful Secrets into the Light. The holy Scriptures thus skilfully interpreted, commence, as it were, a Fairy-Land. Where, feemingly, there was nothing but Barrenness, in that very Spot, by the magic Art of a lagacious Commentator, the most fruitful Scene will start up, and the Reader be surprized with an elegant Entertainment, even when he

66

"

66

66

us.

and

up

we

ritu

leg

mo

1

he would have thought it impossible to furnish out the most frugal Meal.

AND yet, such is the Perverseness of Men, it is upon this very Account that my learned Friends. whose Defence I have undertaken, have been treated with a Ridicule which could not have been sharper, had it been exercised on a Set of crack-brained Enthusiasts. The Author of the Apology, maketh this his principal Topic of Accusation against them. " It is obvious, faith he, that when once Imagi-" nation is suffered to divert itself, without the " Restraint of sober Reason, in such Researches " as these, there can be no fixed, no rational Rule " of judging; Likenesses will be made out between "Things in the World the most unlike; and the " Doctrines of the Gospel, clearly and unexcep-" tionably revealed in the literal Meaning of a " thousand Passages in the New Testament, will " lose all their Certainty and Evidence, when rested " only on the ridiculous Whims of fanciful schem-" ers, on forced Etymologies of Words, and upon " wild, uncertain Allegories."+

This Quotation may suffice, to give the Reader a clear View of the Charge that is brought against us. And when we strip it of the awkward Sneer, and the sounding Words with which it is dressed up, it will be reduced to this one Point: That we pretend to discover in the sacred Volumes, spiritual Truths, Mysteries, Types, Prophecies, Allegories, &cc. &cc. conceal d from the Eyes of common, unenlightened Commentators, who look no farther

Wor-

, *who* Merit

1. are

eds of

Scrip-

of di-

v car-

imfelf

imfelf

re taste

unless

How,

Persons

es, who

r make

hey will

r them? greater

Inow

e Sense

ral and de, be-

, divine

heir in-

, bring

y Scrip-

e, as it

nere was

, by the

he most

r be fur-

he

For,

farther than the obvious, literal and grammatical Construction of the Text.

Is this then the Reason why the great and learned Men of this Age censure our Preachers? If it be, we bonour their reproach; we are in the best Company by leaving of theirs. For though it hath been a malicious Art of the Court Clergy to brand us as the Disciples of one Hutchinson, lately a Horse-doctor in the Mews, yet they who know any Thing of us, know, that we lay Claim to a higher and more illustrious Original; and that, though we respect Mr. Hutchinson as the Reviver, we never honoured him as the Founder of our wonderful Theology.

A

nd

th

bu

W

VO

Fa

Pe Ti

fop

 \mathbf{T} h

ver

the

Sen

Scr

to

tire

Wil

skill

and

refir

gani

ians

pily

ture,

tion,

THE Papists have frequently insulted Protestants with this Question, where was your Religion before Luther? To this we think it a sufficient Anfwer, to tell them, that our Religion was, from the Beginning, where their Corruptions of it never were, in the New Testament. In like Manner, therefore, when our Friends are insulted with the fame Question, where were your Opinions before Hutchinson? We are not at a Loss for an Answer, but can urge, that our Method of interpreting the Scriptures, is a Production of a most venerable Antiquity, and of the most eminent and most illustrious Champions of the Church. If to despise the Letter and to adhere to the spiritual Sense of the Text; if to explain a fimple Narration of Fact into an Allegory, and to discover Mysteries in the Places of Scripture seemingly least mysterious; if this be what is objected to the Persons called Hutchinsonians, how ought the Objectors to blush when they

§ Mr. Romaine's Words in Preface to the Commentary.

matical

be, we bany by a maas the e-doctor g of us, a respect property.

otestants
gion bent Ans, from
it never
Maned with

pinions
for an
intera most
ent and

If to al Sense tion of eries in erious; d Hut-

d *Hut*n when they they are told, that what they blame, with such Acrimony, is, indeed, the Manner in which the sacred Books are explained, in the Writings of the most respected Fathers in the purest and earliest Ages of the Church?

Some of the first Writers after the Times of the Apostles, in the Christian Church, were Persons not more remarkable for their Integrity and Piety, than they were for their Ignorance of every Thing but the simple, unpolished Gospel of Christ. Writings, therefore, we cannot appeal to, as favouring our Interpretations. Who then, are the Fathers under whose Banner we enlist ourselves? Persons who were skilled in all the Learning of their Times, trained up in the Schools of Pagan Philofophy, and versed in all the Depths of the mystical Theology of Plato. Such Persons, upon their Conversion to Christianity, were better qualified by their Education and Studies, to pry into the hidden Sense, and to discover the allegorical Meaning of the Scriptures, than we can suppose was the Case, of the plain, illiterate Believers in Jesus, who professed to know nothing but him crucified, and were entirely unacquainted with the enticing Words of Men's The Platonic Converts to the Gospel, skilled in all the curious Researches of Mythology, and whose favourite Employment it had been, to refine the Groffness of the popular Theology of Paganism, by cloathing it with Allegory, taught Christians an Art, which hitherto they had been unbappily unacquainted with, the Art of allegorizing Scripture, and of deducing all the Mysteries of Redemption, all the Secrets of the divine Councils, from fuch

fuch Texts, as to Men of a carnal Understanding, feemed pregnant with nothing of Importance.

'LET but the Apologist for the Clergy, who could blame the learned Labours of our Preachers and Writers, * cast his Eye upon the Dialogue of Justin Martyr with Trypho the Jew, and he will instantly observe that this Father, who was a Philosopher before he commenced Christian, reasoneth with his Adversary, in the very Manner that is so much blamed in us; by shewing that Christ is typified in thousand Passages of Scripture, the literal Meaning of which is quite foreign to the Purpose. Need I mention that we can boast of Origen as carrying on the same wonderful Plan? Every one, who ever heard of that great Man, knoweth, that, if we except some Parts of his Defence of the Christian Religion against Celsus, where he reasoneth logically, and according to the Rules of human Criticism, his voluminous Works are made up of a continued Series of allegorical Interpretations of Scripture, and are an inexhaustible Magazine, out of which, from Time to Time, the World hath been entertained, by succeeding Admirers and Imitators. To the illustrious Names of Justin Martyr and Origen if we add that of the learned Clemens of Alexandria, who is behind none in Fertility of Genius, and whose Writings abound every where with masterly Discoveries of Scripture Allegories, there cannot furely

S

th

no

of

tiv

of

The Sermons of Mr. Romaine on the 107th Psalm, those of Mr. Meyrick on the Vines and Vineyards of Scripture, and that of Mr. Watson on the 10th Psalm, contain masterly Discoveries of Types and Allegories, and I recommend them as proper Models of Gospel Preaching. The Works of the profound Mr. Julius Bates, and of the penetrating Mr. Holloway are also Curiosities of their Kind; and there is not wanting good Matter in the Writings of the too moderate Dr. Hodges.

nding,

could

rs and Yustin stantly osopher ith his much ified in Mean-Need carrying ho ever f we exian Reogically, ism, his ued Seire, and h, from ertained.

furely
ofe of Mr.
hat of Mr.
Types and
fpel Preachf the penethere is not
Dr. Hadges.

To the

Origen

candria,

us, and

masterly

furely be any Occasion to appeal to other Writers of those Times, as favouring our Opinions; and every one knoweth that my omitting to do this, cannot be construed into Want of Materials.

SHALL it then be a Crime in us, to imitate those great Lights of the Christian Church? Shall it be objected to us, that we interpret Scripture, as it was interpreted so early as the second and third Centuries? Our Adversaries, by urging such a Charge against us, prove only their own Ignorance, and do Honour to a Cause which they mean to censure.

BUT not only can our Preachers vindicate the Antiquity of their Opinions, by tracing them up to the golden Days of the Platonic Converts to Christianity; they have it equally in their Power to extract, from the Writings of venerable Prelates, and fainted Fathers, through every succeeding Age, till Ignorance and Superstition overwhelmed the Earth, innumerable Testimonies to prove, that the Cyrils, the Chrysostomes, the Austins, the Jeroms, the Theophylacts, &c. &c. were fully acquainted with the Art of allegorizing the Bible, and frequently practifed it with the utmost Success, And though the ingenious, but profane, Woolston, went beyond the Truth when he affirmed that these Fathers, denied the Reality of the Facts related in Scripture, yet hath he faid much to prove, that they looked upon the Facts to have been related for no other Purposes, but to furnish Materials to Men of a lively Fancy, to draw out from them instructive Lessons, and to be so many Types and Pictures of spiritual Truths.

C

WERE it not that, in this Age refined in Learning, as well as in Luxury, it might be looked upon as unfashionable, to quote the Authority of the Schoolmen, we could shew that during the Reign of Monkish Ignorance and Papal Superstition, there were not wanting some exalted Geniuses, worthy of better Times, with whom our Manner of interpreting the facred Writers, handed down from high Antiquity, continued still to prevail. And it were no difficult Matter to convince the World, that the Disciples of the Angelic Thomas Aquinas, and those of the subtle Duns Scotus, jarring in every other Point of artificial Theology, always agreed in this; and made it their great Aim in studying and explaining the Scriptures, to amaze their Readers with Discoveries of hidden Treasure, and with Interpretations of Texts so curious, that the Gentlemen, whose Advocate I now am, have no Reason to refuse them admittance, into the immortal List of Allegorical Doctors.

But we pass over, without descending to particulars, this vast Body of Auxiliaries, that we may hasten to a later and more conspicuous Æra; to the Age when Freedom of thinking introduced, at first, by the Reformation, was carried, fully into all the Freedom of Action by a glorious, and unparalleled Set of Divines, the Ornaments of our Country under the Reign of Charles the first. Branded though they usually be, by the malignant Writers of that Time, as Enthusiasts and Firebrands, can any sensible, impartial Man look back with Attention, on the Occurrences of that Period, and not meet with the most satisfying Proofs of their superior Abilities? To say with the Apologist, ‡ that they did more to-

ing,

un-

bool-

e not

etter the

uity,

ficult

les of

ubtle

ificial

ures,

idden

ts fo

tance,

parti-

may

to the

t first.

all the

alleled

y un-

ough that

r fen-

n, on

with

ities?

avards

wards bringing CHARLES the first to the Scaffold than all the Valour of a numerous Army, with a CROM-WELL at their Head; is to pay them, though he feemeth to be ignorant of it, the highest Compliment that he possibly could. For how could he bear Witness to their Abilities, more fignificantly, than by taking Notice of the wonderful Effects of their Preaching on the Minds of this fenfible and phlegmatic Nation; Effects that discovered themselves, first, in the Workings of the Factions in Parliament, were continued during the Course of the civil War, and gave Birth to every uncommon Event, during that most interesting Period of English History; the Motions of gifted Brethren directing every Council of Government, and the Pulpit giving Law to the State.

THAT Men of such Abilities, therefore, can be cited as concurring with us, in explaining the sacred Volumes, cannot but give us abundant Reason to boast; and must display, still more clearly than any Thing I have already offered, the Injustice and Calumny of our Antagonists, who have the Impudence to represent those Opinions as upstart, that have been embraced by the Marshalls, the Calamys, the Owens, the Hugh Peterses who did Honour to an Age of Christian Preaching, the most enlightened since that of the Apostles.

THAT I have not pressed into our Service great Names, without sufficient Authority, every One may satisfy himself, who will be at the Pains to look into their Works; works which, though worthy of a Place in the Libraries of the Learned, lie, now a Days! neglected, on the Wall in Parliament-Street,

bedeck the Rails of Moor-fields, or are weighed out, as so much useless Lumber, by that declared Foe to Books of Value, the Philobiblian, for the Accommodation of the Grocer, or the Pastry-Cook. Lovers of the Learning now in Vogue, may not know it, it is probable, but we know, that in these Books is contained an amazing Fund of Scripture Knowledge. There the inquisitive Christian may discover most satisfactory Proofs that the inspired Writers, when skilfully interpreted, abound with Matter that lieth hid from superficial Readers; that every Passage of Scripture is written in a Cypher, which none but the Wife and Learned can unravel; and that its Narrations of Transactions that happened three or four thousand Years ago, are so wonderfully contrived, as to be Types and Reprefentations of the Transactions that happen in our The great Men of the last Age, could own Times. demonstrate to their Hearers, that every Event, that made a Noise in England, during the Civil War, had been foretold, or typifyed in their Bibles. there any daring Scheme to be put in Execution? It was not Pym who counselled, it was not Cromwell who directed it; but the Word of God, as interpreted by holy and wonderful Preachers, that advifed, that encouraged, that commanded it. To defcend to particular Instances of this, would oblige me to write a large Book, whereas I mean only to present my Reader with a few pages. But as Examples always strike more than Assertions, one Instance of the Truth of this, will greatly illustrate the Matter, and be a most satisfactory Specimen of the Ingenuity of a Method of interpreting Scripture, which our Friends are now endeavouring to restore

to

ío

an

th

bl

of

We

wi

alv

er

bee

Arı

illu

latin

con

ftru

that

Hea

How

after

blan

Occa

was .

Moul

applie

rious

that I

‡ Ch

 I_F

to it's former Vogue; and which, I flatter myself, will triumph over all Opposition.

out,

oe to com-

The

y not

thefe

pture

may

pired

with that;

pher,

ravel:

: hap-

are so

Repre-

in our

could t, that

War,

Was

ution?

mwell

inter-

advifo de-

oblige nly to s Ex-

ne In-

istrate

en of

oture, estore

to

THAT the Army raised by the English Parliament, to fight their Battles, against the King, should so far forget it's Duty as to rebel against it's Masters, and to turn them with unheard of Insolence out of their House, laying violent Hands on their venerable Speaker Lenthall, ridiculing the golden Enfign of his awful Dignity as a foolish Bauble, nay even, as we learn from History, smiting him on the Head with a Stone; this important Scene, which will always afford Matter of Astonishment to the Reader of the Annals of that Period, could never have been acted, had not the inspired Preachers of the Army wrought upon them by pointing out an illustrious Passage of Holy Scripture, plainly relating to this Event, advising it to be done, and consequently, vindicating and applauding the Instruments of it. Smite the Lintel of the Door, that the Posts may shake and cut them in the Head, all of them, saith the Prophet Amos. ‡ How could the House of Commons and Lenthall, after reading this most fignal Passage of Holy Writ, blame their Soldiers for what they did upon this Occasion, when it is so evident that what they did, was in Obedience to a Divine Direction?

IF I may be allowed to speak my Mind plainly, I hould be prouder of having been the Person who applied and interpreted this Text of Amos, in so curious a Manner, than if I had been the Author of that large Volume of Dissertations on the Scripture Prophecies

Prophecies lately published. The Author of that Book seemeth to be as ignorant as the Rest of the Court Divines, of the true Art of interpreting the Sacred Writers. Upon a Perusal of his Work, I own I was greatly disappointed, when I observed that he had called in the Niceties of human Learning, to interpret the Word of God, and attempted to chain down, by the artificial Rules of Criticism. the unconfined Sense of be bleffed Spirit. I found that this Author contented himself with being able to prove, that the obvious and literal Meaning of several Texts, was predictive of suture Events; but that he was intirely filent as to the great Variety of Senses which an ingenious Interpreter will discover in the Scriptures, by departing from the obvious Sense, and by giving full Scope to the Workings of a capacious Imagination. It was by fuch Means, and by attending to a Manner of explaining the Scriptures that needeth not the Helps of Learning, that the great Divines, of the last Century, could trace out the History of their own Times, and of their own Country, from the History of the People of Ifrael, and discover that the Violence committed by the Soldiers on the Person of Lenthall the Speaker, was commanded by the Lord, in the Prophecy of Amos.

I know but one Objection that can be made to this Interpretation; that the two Words, Lenthall and Lintel, though they resemble each other when spoken, are very unlike when written. But we despise the Minuteness of such a Remark: Some Men being resolved against Conviction, care not how ill-founded the Pretences are, upon which they build their Incredulity. For had the Objector attended

hav led land her Sou fuc wri

this the English it contact the contact th

" e
" w
" w
" ai

" as
" ec
" V

" w
" va
" H
" re
it be

being are v

§ P

lest of preting Work, bserved Learnempted iticilin. found ng able ning of ts; but riety of liscover bvious igs of a ns, and Scriphat the ce out ir own Ifrael, by the er, was ccy of

of that

when ut we Some re not h they tended

tended to the Circumstances of the Case, he would have known, that in that Age of Christian Knowledge, and during the Reign of the Saints in England, there was no other Rule necessary to be adhered to in interpreting Scripture, but to observe the Sound of Words, as the Perions in general, to whom fuch Interpretations were proposed, could neither write nor read.—But the frivolous Nature of this Objection will still be made plainer, by quoting the Authority of the fashionable Writer of a late English Dictionary. " As Language, saith he, at " it's beginning was merely oral, all Words of ne-" ceffary or common Use, were spoken before "they were written; and while they were unfix-" ed by any visible Signs, must have been spoken " with great Diversity, as we now observe those " who cannot read, to catch Sounds imperfectly, " and utter them negligently. When this wild " and barbarous Jargon was first reduced to an Al-" phabet, every Penman endeavoured to express, " as he could, the Sounds, which he was accustom-" ed to pronounce or to receive, and vitiated, in "Writing, fuch Words as were already vitiated in " Speech. The Powers of the Letters when they " were applied to a new Language, must have been " vague and unsettled, and therefore different " Hands would exhibit the same Sound by diffe-" rent Combinations." § This then being the Cafe, it being impossible to prevent the same Word's being pronounced differently, and confequently it's being written differently, by different Persons, we are warranted to conclude that Lenthall and Lintel is one and the same Word, exhibited by different Combinations

[§] Preface to Johnson's Dictionary, Page 1.

Combinations of Letters. So that upon the whole, there cannot be the least Doubt that the Prophet Amos excited the Soldiers of Cromwell's Army to smite Lenthall.

But though what I have already offered may, in the Judgment of the impartial Reader, have established the Antiquity of our Sect, and the Authenticity of our Interpretations of Scripture, in Oppofition to the pointless Ridicule of the Author of the Apology, I think it may be necessary to offer something New, left it should be faid that Instances of Skill, in the Divines of the last Century, cannot prove the Skill of those who live at present. In Order, therefore, to open the Eyes of the Public, and to give them a proper View of the State of the Question between the Persons called Hutchinsonians, and their Antagonists the Apostate ministerial Clergy, I have prepared, and do propose to offer, a Specimen of the Truth of our Interpretations of Scripture, by explaining, agreeably to Rules adopted amongst us, the thirty-fifth Chapter of the Prophecy of Ezekiel.

But by Way of a necessary Introduction to this Task, I must premise, that as I write for the Instruction of the Christian who is unacquainted with Hebrew, I do not intend to disfigure my Page with any Quotations from the Original, but shall found the whole of my Interpretation upon the Translation of the Bible into our own Language. In doing this I shall be warranted by the Example of that great, that inimitable Person who lately published his extraordinary Discourse on the Self-Existence of Jesus Christ.

may, e eftathenOppoof the fomeaces of cannot in Orc, and of the onians,

Clergy,

Speci-Scrip-

dopted e Pro-

vhole,

to this ne Ind with e with foundflation ng this great,

ng this great, his exfefus Christ.

Christ. This Sermon, worthy, no doubt, of the § Perusal of that adorable Person of whom it treats and to whom it is dedicated, being intended by Mr. Romaine, for the Instruction of a popular Audience, the Humility of the Preacher is fuch, that, making no Shew of his profound Acquaintance with the Original, he confineth himself to demonstrate from an English Translation, that favourite Point, which, hidden from every exalted Genius, in every preceeding Age of the Church, be hath, with the greatest Glory to himself, and Good to the Gospel, brought to Light. How then doth he prove that Jesus Christ is Self-Existent? Thus, in a most summary and yet in a most satisfactory Manner, Jehovah is Self-Existent, Jesus Christ is Jehovah, therefore Jesus Christ is Self-Existent. The only Proposition that standeth in Need of Proof, is that, where Jesus Christ is afferted to be Jehovah; and this the wonderful Theologist bringeth ample Proof of, from the Prophets Isaiah and Jeremy. "Our Saviour, saith " he, is frequently called Jehovah in the Old Tes-" tament. Thus the Prophet Isaiab 43. 11. I, " even I, am Jehovah, and besides me there is no

" Saviour. There was no Jesus, no Saviour, but Jehovah; therefore Jehovah and Jesus are one. "And again we read Chan An 26 All Flats and

" And again we read Chap. 49. 26. All Flesh shall whow that I Jehovah am thy Redeemer and Saviour,

" the mighty One of Jacob. And the Prophet Jere-" my 50. 34. says, Their Redeemer is strong, Jebo-

" vah of Hosts is his Name. The Name Jehovah
D belongs

[§] This truly christian Preacher, differs greatly from the court Clergy, who submit their Works to the Inspection of earthly Readers; and dedicate them to mortal Patrons. For it appears from his Presace, that he elevates his Views much higher, and is consident that the advable Person, of whom his Sermon treats, will overlook it's Impersections. Wonderful Modesty!

belongs to the Redeemer." The Words now quoted contain the whole of this surprizing Demonstration. Every Christian knoweth that the Characters of Saviour and Redeemer belong peculiary to Jesus Christ, who died in order to save Sinners, and to redeem them from the Guilt and Punishment of Sin. How providential was it, therefore, that Jebovab, in the above quoted Texts, should be said to be a S viour and Redeemer? For had our Translators called him a Preserver and Deliverer, which would equally have conveyed the Sense of the Original, perhaps the Connection of these Texts, with Jesus Christ, would have been entirely overlooked, and a Caviller might have had Room for objecting that the Prophets spoke only of Jebovah, the true God worshipped by the Jews, preserving and delivering, or saving and redeeming them out of the Hands of their temporal Enemies the Ægyptians, the Philistines, the Syrians, the Babylonians. But now by the fortunate Use of the Words Redeemer and Saviour applied to Jehovah, the English Hearer, naturally hath the Idea of Jesus Christ suggested to him, and our great Champion was enabled to compleat his unparallelled Proof of the Self-Existence of the second Person of the Trinity, who is the first-born of every Creature, and begotten by his Father, before all Worlds.

ANOTHER Instance of Mr. Romaine's building Doctrines upon Translations, is to be met with in the same Sermon p. 13. where he citeth the famous Passage There are three that bear Record in Heaven, the Father, the Word, and the Holy-Ghost, and these three are one 1 John v. 7. Now every Body knows, who knows any Thing of the

W

e-

he

u-

ve

hd

it,

s,

or

d

 ed

on

n

d

ly

15,

g

es

le

le

6,

of

1-

of

le

e,

n

l-

·d

X

e

New Testament, that this Text never existed in any Greek Manuscript that hath ever been discovered, in any Part of the World. But because this Text hath now, for some hundreds of Years, had a Place in the Latin Vulgate Translation, and hath been, since that, printed by R. Srephans in the Greek Original; and because, from this learned Printer's Copy, our Translators made out the New Testament which is now read in our Churches, as the Word of God; for such substantial Reasons, our great Champion was sufficiently warranted, no Doubt, to cite this possessment series as real Scripture.

BEFORE I leave this Head, it may be right, just to observe, as a proper Model for succeeding Writers in Defence of the Trinity, that Mr. Romaine, citeth no one Text in support of that Doctrine, from the New Testament, except this of St. Johns Epistle, which in the Opinion of Doctor Waterland himself, is not to be looked upon as a Text in the New Testament; that eminent Writer having never appealed to it, in his Controversy with Doctor Clarke. Our learned Friends have, by Study and Application, discovered so many wonderful Proofs of the Christian Trinity, in the Hebrew Bible, that they think it unnecessary to spend much Time in examining the New Testament. Being able to discover that Doctrine in the Cherubim, in the Etymology of the Word Elebim, and being able to prove that Jesus Christ is the Self-Existent Jebovah from Isaiab and Jeremy, as quoted above; there cannot furely be any Occasion to examine what the Evangelists, or Epistle Writers of the New Testament have delivered concerning this fundamental Article of the Faith, revealed by Fesus Christ; and hidden from former Ages.

 D_2

Bur

Bur though Mr. Romaine and our other great Divines, make Use of the Translation of the Bible. when the Words to be met with there, are more expressive of our Doctrines than the Original is, I am not ignorant that this very Translation is Faulty in many Respects, that it deserveth all the Contempt with which our Preachers fometimes treat it in the Pulpit, and, therefore, I think them greatly in the Right for altering it, upon some Occasions, and for leaving out or inserting any particular Word, in Order to give a favourite Doctrine fair Play. A remarkable Instance of this prudent Conduct, we have in the Alteration made by Mr. Romaine, in the Text of his Sermon on the Self-Existence of Jesus Christ, already mentioned with so much Ho-For he hath by a fmall, but important Alteration, accommodated his Text to his Sycem, and instead of reading as it is in the Translation, If ye believe not that I am he, ye shall perish in your Sins, he readeth, If ye believe not that I am; to demonstrate that Jesus had affirmed himself to be the Jehovah, the Self-Existent I am of the Old Testament. And in this he certainly is warranted oy the original Greek, the literal Translation of whose Words is not I am be, but I am. Our Tranflators, and indeed all other Translators and Commentators, ignorantly connecting this 24th Verse with the 23d in which Jesus saith I am from above, have supposed, when he addeth, immediately after, If ye believe not that I am, ye shall die in your Sins, that the Sense and Context pointed out the Necessity, of supplying the Ellipsis that is in the Original, by faying, If ye believe not that I am He i. e. that I am from above, or that I am the Messiah. But as fuch an Interpretation would have robbed our inimitable

ini
ftr
fin
th
Ca
to
he

on Je ph

gree De fo Ze uf T fir til va to D be

po b th

L

at

le, rė

is,

ty

nit

ly

s,

y.

 \mathbf{f}

)-

ıt

1,

e

d

d

f

inimitable Preacher of a Text, so clearly demonstrating the Self-existence of Jesus Christ, with singular Sagacity, he hath in this Place given up the English Translation as Foulty. Yet such is the Candour of the worthy Gentleman, so ready is he to pay proper Attention to the same Translation when it conveys right Ideas of the Doctrines which he would establish from Scripture, that he hath rested upon it's single Authority, in it's Translations of the Texts already quoted from Isaiah and Jeremy, the Proofs that the Jehovah of the Prophets, is the christian Saviour and Redeemer.

OBSERVE, from all this, how indefatigable this great, this good Man is, in his Endeavours to revive and propagate the Knowledge of the true Doctrines of Christianity, of which Christians are fo shamefully ignorant. Warm with a holy Zeal, he advanceth the glorious Work, by every useful Help; the Hebrew Original concealeth no Treasures from his piercing Sight; and he can find great Affistances from the Translation. Fertile, as he is indefatigable, in his Schemes to advance true Religion, he even hath condescended to add to his Labours as a Preacher, the flavish Drudgery of publishing, with his well-meant and bonest Improvements and Interpolations, the Hebrew Lexicon of Calafio, and could submit to expose himself to the Scorn of the Philosophers of our Age, falfely so called, by his Attempts to build the Principia of Moses, on the Ruins of the Principia of Sir Isaac Newton, in a Set of Lectures at Gresham College, of which his Hearers were not worthy.

fro

Αđ

Na

ea

ex

be

In

O

bin

br

en

(fo

ne

to

an

in of

th

P

fo

a

ft

tŀ

is

b

Bur, not only can I appeal to the Example of the great Mr. Romaine, by Way of Apology for founding my Interpretation on the Translation; for I have very fufficient Reasons, of another Kind, for doing fo. To confess the Truth, I am not so great an Adept in the Hutchinsonian Arcana on the Hebrew Bible, as to be able to discover the wonderous Mysteries which some of our great and renowned Teachers can drag out of their lurking Holes, by learned Etymologies of Words, in that ideal Language. I, an humble Disciple, and who imitate these Luminaries of our Sect, sed non passibus æquis, must content myself with Researches of a less difficult Nature, and be contented with Water drawn out of the Ciftern, as I cannot have Access to the fountain Head. And yet, I am clearly of Opinion, that the Bible, even as it standeth in the English Translation, is as applicable to the Events of the present, as the remarkable Anecdote about Lenthall the Speaker, shewed that it was applicable to the Events of the last Age. For is it not the Translation that is quoted in Controversies? Is it not the Translation that every one readeth at Home, and that every one heareth read in the Church? Is not therefore, the Translation of the Bible, in Fact the Bible itself? And may we not found the Certainty of our Interpretations upon it, as well as upon the Hebrew Original? The Reasonableness of this seemeth to be deducible from the first Principles of Hutchinsonianism, and from the fundamental Rules observed by our Gentlemen in their learned Disquisitions on the Language in which the Holy Spirit wrote. For if such wonderful Care was taken in the Formation of that Language, that every radical Word in it is taken from

mple of ogy for

on; for Kind.

not fo

on the

ie won-

nd re-

urking

in that

d who

a passi-

arches

d with

cannot

d yet,

even as ap-

markhewed

Age.

Con-

y one

1 read

flation

d may

ations

ginal?

ucible, and

Gen-

Lan-

fuch

fthat

taken

from

from some sensible Object, or is expressive of some Action, that giveth us a Notion of the Qualities or Nature of what is represented by it, it is highly easonable to conclude that some such Care was also extended to every Language which should ever be enriched with a Translation of the Bible. Instance will sufficiently illustrate my Meaning. Our friends have demonstrated, that the Word Elohim was pitched upon to fignify God, in the Hebrew; that, as Elohim is expressive of the Covenant entered into by the three self-existent Jehovahs, (for fo I chose to express myself, according to our new discovered Doctrine) to redeem Mankind, Christians in future Ages, might be able to appeal to the Writings of Moses, in Support of the Doctrine of the Trinity, first revealed to the World by Fesus Christ. May we not then infer, by Way of Analogy, that the Word Lintel was pitched upon, and ordained from the Beginning, to be a Word in the English Language; and that our Translators of the Bible were, without being fensible of it themselves, constrained to make Use of it, in the Passage of the Prophet Amos already quoted, that fo it might, in a future Time, be in the Power of a skilful Interpreter, to extract from this Text, a striking Prediction relating to an Event recorded in the English History?

HAVING thus shewn that the Principles of what is called *Hutchinsonianism*, naturally incline us to believe that there may be remarkable Prophecies, in our *English* Bibles, which perhaps never existed in the Original; and having, by these Observations, obviated the Exceptions which some Persons might possibly make to my Plan, I now proceed to prefent

fent to the curious Reader, a most wonderful Prediction of the Prophet Ezekiel, relating to the War now impending with France; a Prediction which, I flatter myself, will be thought so Satisfactory, as to be at once a Proof, that our Manner of interpreting Scripture is the true One, and that our Patriotism is not inferior to our Ingenuity.

Moreover the Word of the Lord came unto me, faying, Son of Man, set thy Face against Mountseir, and prophecy against it.

Thus beginneth Ezekiel at his 35th Chapter, and the Judgments denounced by the Prophet against Mountseir, are continued in it as followeth.

VERSE III. O MOUNTSEIR, I am against thee, and I will stretch out my Hand against thee.

IV. I will lay thy Cities waste.

V. Because thou hast had a perpetual Hatred, and hast shed the Blood of the Children of Israel.

VI. I will prepare thee unto Blood, and Blood shall pursue thee.

VII. Thus will I make MOUNTSEIR most Desolate, and cut off from it, him that passeth out, and him that returneth.

X. Because thou hast said these two Nations and these two Countries shall be mine, and we will possess it.

XII. I have beard all the Blasphemies that thou hast spoken against the Mountains of Israel, saying they are given us to consume, but the Lord was there.

XIII. Thus with your Mouth you have boasted against me, and have multiplied your Words against me.

XIV, When the whole Earth rejoiceth, I will make thee defolate.

XV. As thou didst rejoice at the Inheritance of the House of Israel, because it was desolate, so will I do unto thee; thou shalt be desolate O Mountseir.

It hath frequently been objected by Cavillers, that some Interpretations of scripture Prophecies do not give sull Satisfaction; and that so many critical Enquiries are necessary, in Order to make them tally with the Events supposed to be foretold, that they are more calculated for the Amusement of the Learned, than for the Edification of the Simple. But if this hath been objected in other Cases, it cannot in the present; for I am consident that I need only read the Words of the Prophet Ezekiel, without making the least Comment upon them, to convince the most ignorant, the most simple, and most illiterate of our Countrymen, that the above-quoted Chapter foretelleth the Destruction of our natural and hereditary Enemy the Frenchman.

By way of Experiment, stop the first Liveryfervant, of English Extraction, whom you may happen to meet with in the Street; and upon his being asked who this Mountseir is, he will instantly

KII.

il Pre-

e War

which, ory, as

inter-

ur Pa-

to me,

SEIR,

apter,

ophet weth.

thee,

tred,

Shall

late,

bim

and

offess

reply,

reply, that London swarms with Mountseirs, and that the poor Englishman's Bread is taken out of his Mouth, by beggarly Frenchmen. Address yourself to any private Gentleman of his Majesty's Foot-guards; and he will fwear Vengeance on Mountseir for his masqued Batteries at Fontenoy, and express his Desire to meet him in an open Field. Do you meet with a Crew of honest Tars, making the Rounds of the Streets as a Press-gang? Upon repeating your Question to them, they will immediately, and with a Volley of Oaths, inform you, that Mountseir is a cowardly Rogue; that Hawke hath given him one good Drubbing and longeth to give him another, and that Boscawen will foon let Mountseir feel the Weight of English Or, do you see a ragged Recruit, for the amphibious Marines? Proud of a bit of Ribbon stuck upon his Remnant of Hat, you may hear him boafting of his new Employment, and threatening Destruction to Mountseir, before he hath learnt to fire his Musquet. In a Word, there is not a Shoe-boy at Spring-Garden, or a Link-boy at either Playbouse, a Porter at the Custom bouse, or a Chairman at White's, who hath not learnt fooner than he learneth the Lord's Prayer, or his Catechism, that one Englishman is a Match for at least ten Mountseirs.

But why do I talk of trying an Experiment, in Order to discover the Sense of our common People, about the Meaning of the Word Mountseir? I myself was Witness, some Days ago, to a Scene decisive of the Matter; when the French Sharper, famous for his defrauding so many Jewellers, appeared in the Pillory at the Royal Exchange. Ne-

and

out

ress

ty's

noy,

pen

ars,

ıg?

vill

rm

hat

and

ven

lifb

the

on

ear

eat-

ath

poy

use,

rnt

his

at

nt,

20-

ene

er,

p-

e-

ver

ver was there, perhaps, a greater Croud affembled upon a fimilar Occasion; so that the united Voice of so large an Assembly, may well pass for the Voice of the whole People. Chance had hurried me into the very Field of Battle, where I was an unwilling Spectator of a most lamentable Combat, and beheld thousands of exasperated Heroes darting their dirty Weapons at an unarmed Head, and prolonging, by an unprecedented Cruelty, the Sufferings of the Prisoner beyond the Time directed by the Law, and in Defiance of the Officers of Justice. I had begun to wonder whence such a Wantonness of Cruelty in the Breasts of so many humane Englishmen, but was soon freed from Suspence. The Word Mountseir! echoing in the Air, and accompanying each missive Weapon, soon revealed the Secret, and fatisfied me that it was not the Man or the Criminal, but the detested Frenchman who had raifed fuch Indignation in the Bofoms of my Countrymen.

It being then, made so clear, not from any intricate and critical Research, but by an Appeal to the natural Sentiments of the Illiterate, that Mountseir and the Frenchman are one and the same Thing; while every Friend to his Country must feel a real Satisfaction to find so remarkable a Prediction pronounced against Mountseir, who beareth a perpetual Hatred, and bath so often shed the Blood of Englishmen; the Hutchinsonian Doctrines, cannot but appear, at the same Time in a more favourable Light, than they have been placed of late by the court Clergy, since it hath been owing to these Doctrines, that a Prediction of such Consequence to the national Welfare, hath been disco-

E 2

vered

vered to be in our Bibles. For, I think, that hitherto, it hath escaped every Divine who ever comrented upon the Place. Nay, one of the most eminent of the court Divines, whose express End in writing his late Book, was to give a complete. View of the Prophecies already fulfilled, or now fulfilling in the World, was fo blind as to overlook a Prediction so worthy of a Place, and a distinguished Place too, in his Collection. A Prediction, befides, which at this critical Juncture, when Mountfeir multiplyeth his Words against us, and threateneth to shed our Blood, should be made as public as posfible, that our Sailors and Soldiers, taught by fuch infallible Authority, that they are to be victorious, may chearfully enroll their Names, and offer themfelves as Volunteers to affift in laying MOUNTSEIR'S Cities desolate. With a View to this, I could wish. that, upon a proper Representation to the Lords of the Regency, they would order this most remarkable Chapter to be read, in every parish Church throughout the Kingdom, for three Months to come; and this being done, I am confident that their Lordships would find no Occasion for continuing any longer in Force, the Proclamation that offereth those ample Premiums, which, the lurking Sailor, at present, doth not think it prudent to accept.

But though this Prophecy be so plain in itself, that it needeth only to be read, to convince every old Woman, that it relateth to Mountseir the Frenchman; yet, it being a Matter of the highest national Concernment, suffer me to add farther Strength to the Interpretation which I have already given, by inserting

info of wh sta po En

Vuner Bu for W we urg as Th Sen atc fta he

ha

Ifr

cei of

by

ſ'n

pro

li-

er

he

eís

ete.

ıl- .

ed e_

21 -

th

of-

ch

18,

n-

R'S

h,

of.

k-

cb

to

at

ti- ..

at

k-

to

lf, ry

b-

al to

ÞУ

g

inserting here some Notes of various learned Men of our Persuasion, on the same Chapter; from whence it will appear, how exactly every Circumstance ascribed to the Mountseir of Ezekiel, correspondeth with Mountseir the persidious Enemy of England.

VERSE II. Set thy Face against Mountseir.

IT is well worth remarking, that the Latin Vulgate readeth Mons-seir, which approacheth; nearer to our modern Way of Writing, to Monsieur. But after what hath been well observed in a former Page of this Work, about the Sound of Words, and the arbitrary Manner of writing them, we conclude it to be an impertinent Objection, to urge the Difference between Mountseir and Monfieur, as both are commonly pronounced the same Way. That the Prophet doth not prophecy against Mount Seir, or the Mountain of Seir, as some Commentators dream, is obvious, from this one Circumstance, that it would be absurd in him to talk as he doth, of a Mountain's having Cities, of it's having a perpetual Hatred against the Children of Israel, and of it's shedding their Blood. So that, certainly, the Mountseir of Exekiel, is the Name of a great Nation. And what Nation ever went by that Name but the French?

W.R.

V. Because thou hast a perpetual Hatred and hast shed the Blood of the Children of Israel.

This is a most remarkable Circumstance, to prove that the Mounseir of this Chapter is the French

French Nation. For that the French have a perpetual Hatred against our Countrymen, is a Fact of which History is fruitful in affigning Testimonies; France and Englan. being, as it were, hereditary Enemies to each other, from Generation to Generation. As Mountseir is demonstrated to be the French, this of Course leadeth us to conclude. that the Children of Ifrael in this Place, are the English; because we know that Mountseir Frenchman, never had a perpetual Hatred against the old Israelites. And Israel is peculiarly proper to be made a Type of England. For what Land is there in our Days, so favoured by Heaven as that of England, in all the agreeable Accommodations of Life, in civil Liberty, and in found Religion? A Land thus bleffed, and peculiarly distinguished, by giving Birth to the great Restorers of Hebrew Learning, the Disciples of the almost-inspired Hutchinson, who have recovered the lost Sense of the Word of God, by their amazing Labours; Such a Land may well be supposed to be typisied under the Name of God's favoured People in old Nor is this any meer Conjecture of my own, for I have read with Pleasure, in the precious Remains of our Predecessors in the last Century, how these great Men could trace out the History of England, from that of Israel, in the Books of Samuel and Kings, and could excite their Countrymen to make War against Monarchy by founding in their Ears, To your Tents, O Israel! A plain Proof that, even in those Days, Ifrael was looked upon to be a Type of England.

W.

ger

I t

tho

Ifr

one

La

Ać

hav

tha

und

lan

ture

it's

men

to d

be

Pre

ma

to

Shi

lish

rea

vat

wil

bin

bo

I DIFFER much from my very learned and ingenious Friend, the Author of the last Note. For I think that a much better Reason, than any of those mentioned by him, may be assigned, why Israel is the Type of England; and if he had been one of my Hearers, during my long and successful Labours in the Pulpit, to defeat a most unchristian Act of Parliament, I am satisfied that I should have convinced him, as I did all my Followers, that England, modern England, is well typified under the Name of Ifrael; because modern England impiously and in Opposition to all the scripture Prophecies, took the Israelites or Jews into it's Bosom, naturalizing and making then Englishmen, by a Law which the boly Spirit enabled me to oppose with a Success which I shall always be prouder of, than other Divines are of their Prebends, Deaneries and Bishopricks.

W.R.

V. VII. I will cut off him that passeth out, and him that returneth.

This certainly relateth to Mountseirs naval Armaments, sent out by him either to America or to the East Indies, including also his Merchant Ships, upon their Voyages of Trade. The English, from this very expressive Circumstance, may reasonably infer, that their Men of War and Privateers will destroy, or, as it is in the Text, will cut off all the French outward-bound Ships, him that passet out; and also their homeward-bound Ships, him that returneth.

M.

per-

Fact

timo-

here-

n to

o be

lude,

the

rainst

roper

nd is

that

tions

ion?

hed,

brew

pired

e of urs;

ified

old my

ious

ıry,

ory

ry-

ing

aın

ked

of

the

V. X. Because thou hast said these two Nations, und these two Countries shall be mine, and we will possess it.

Wonderfully applicable to the present Times! For doth not the Kingdom of Great Britain fince the Union, confift of two Nations and two Countries, England and Scotland? And do not the French threaten Great Britain from Time to Time with Invasions? Did they not boast of possessing these two Nations, when Count Saxe embarked at Dunkirk in 1743-4? Did they not make Preparations during the Rebellion in 1745 to come over, under the Command of the Duke de Richelieu, to possess our two Countries? And were not the good People of England again, very lately, under a Pannic, about the Destination of the Brest Squadron? He who can deny, after this, that the Chapter now under Consideration, doth not relate to the present State of Affairs between France and England, must labour under a most deplorable Blindness of Understanding.

G.

I CANNOT subscribe to the Interpretation of my Friend in the above Note. For from a diligent Attention to the Context, it seemeth to me, to be more probable, that the two Countries in the 10th Verse, which Mountseir boasteth he will possess, are his two great Colonies of Louisiana and Canada, which, as appeareth from Danville's Map of North America, the French make to extend, through an immense Tract of Country, all along the Back of the English Colonies; and which they cannot possess, according to the Boundaries they lay Claim to, without

lations, ve will

present

Great Vations ? And from y not Count d they ion in of the tries ? again, nation , after ration, rs beder a

of my iligent to be roth posses, anada, North gh an of the offers, in to, ithout

without interfering with our two Nations the Cherakees and the Iroquois; whose Territories reach, to the South-west, as far as the River Missisppi, and to the North, beyond the River St. Lawrence, as we learn from Doctor Mitchell's new Map, which must be right, because published with the Approbation of the Lords of Trade. Or, perhaps, by the two Nations and two Countries, may be meant in general, the French Settlements in the East and in the West Indies; in both which Parts of the Globe, they are now endeavouring to possess themselves of Countries, at the Expence of the English.

V. XII. I have heard all the Blasphemies that thou hast spoken against the Mountains of Israel, saying they are given us to consume; but the Lord was there.

No Doubt, the long Ridge of Apalachian or Alliganian Mountains, which run through our Colonies in North America from South to North, are here to be understood as hinted at by the Prophet. For it may be faid, with the greatest Propriety, that Mountseir now speaketh against these Mountains, and threateneth to confume them, having erected Forts in their Neighbourhood, upon the Obio, and at Crown Point, and having extended his Settlements so nigh to them, that the Apalachian Mountains cannot fail being the Seat of War. But we need not be afraid, or uneasy about the Situation of General Braddock and his Army fighting our Battles upon the Mountains of Israel; for though Mountseir boasteth that they are given him to consume, he will find that the Lord is there.

I. B.

V. XIII. With your Mouth have you boasted against me, and have multiplyed your Words.

CAN there be drawn a more lively and natural Picture than this is, of the French, the Nation of Mountfeirs? For the French are noted above all Nations, for their hoasting. Un Dieu, une Paris, is a Proverb always in a Frenchman's Mouth, and a Proverb which seemeth to border nearly upon the Blasphemy charged upon them by the Prophet. And that they are, above all Men, samous for multiplying their Words; that they are eternal Talkers, full of Noite, but void of Sense; this is a complete Character of the whole Nation, in the Judgment of that laudable Society of true Friends to their Country, the Antigallicans, to whom I have the Honour to bear some Relation.

W. I. Chaplain to L. P. and to the Antigallicans.

XV. Thou shalt be desolate, O Mountseir.

Nation of Mountseirs, hath in the foregoing Notes been most satisfactorily deduced from, and discovered to be fore old in this Chapter, it may be necessary to add something more, in Order to six the Time when this happy Event is to come to pass. And, I flatter myself that I am able to point out the very Year when this is to happen, and to shew that the Time is much nearer, than the most sanguine Lover of old England could well have supposed. But as this cannot be done without having Recourse to the Original, I must beg of my Friend, who defired my Assistance towards the present Commentary, that he will not

be offended with me, if I disfigure his Page, as he is pleased to express himself, with a Quotation or two upon this Occasion: For, by so doing, I shall add wonderful Authenticity to his Interpretation, and demonstrate the Certainty of it from the Hebrew Verity, which I never will abandon, whatever Mr. Kennicot and Father Houbigant, may pretend to have discovered against it.

THE second Verse in the Translation, is as followeth, Son of Man, set thy Face against Mountseir and prophicy against it. Now, as learned Men have frequently made wonderful Discoveries from Scripture, by converting the Letters of the original Words, relating any particular Event, into Numerals (for it is well known that the Numerals of the Hebrews, as well as of the Greeks, were the Letters of their Alphabet) I resolved to try an Experiment on this second Verse, which as it containeth a fummary of the whole Prediction, I thought to be the most likely Place of meeting with some chronological Reference to the Event foretold. And accordingly, by confidering every Letter of this Verse as a Numeral, I was enabled to trace out, a very speedy Completion of this Prophecy, which I shall now submit to the Inspection of the Public. The unlearned Reader will, I hope, trust to my known Fidelity in Matters of this Kind, a Character which my Labours on the Lexicon hath justly intitled me to; and the Reader skilled in the Hebrew, may at any Time, fatisfy himself that I have literally adhered to the original Text, in the following Representation of it; only, instead of writing the Hebrew in a Line cross the Page, I have set it down from Top to Bottom,

gied

ural of all aris, and pon het. for

dgto ave

ılk-

m-

the otes conethe us.

he ell hist

o-

be

Bottom, in a Column, that the Figures which each Letter hath the Power of representing as a Numeral, might be placed directly opposite.

٦	stands	for	2
2			5 0
*			J
7		,	4
			40
			300
,			10
			40
Ð			80
٠ د د			50
			IQ
7			20
ラック			70
7			30
עשר			5
· ·			200
		1 3	900
,			70
7			10
		2	00
ה ה			6
a Be	ing dagesch a double V	ed is _	5
of of	a double V	alue. I	00
2 %			2
32			I
ソ			70
,			30
7	•		6

an I d'I F ti Atl I 9th P o ti d EA W

w

F fo

ach ral,

Now if the Reader will be at the Pains to add all these Figures together, he will find that they make up 1722. But in Order to compleat my Discovery of the Year, when the French are to be destroyed, something more remaineth to be taken Notice of. St. Ferom somewhere observeth, with Regard to the old Italic Version of the Bible, that there was a Mystery in the Order of it's Words. Agreeably to this, I cannot but be of Opinion that there is something mysterious in Cardinal Hugo's Division of the Bible into Chapters: So that frequently, by adding the Number of the Chapter to the Amount of the Numerals of any particular Passage, we may have a full View of the Chronology of the Event foretold. Now, this is remarkably the Case at present. It appeareth that it was wonderfully appointed, that this should be the thirtyfifth Chapter; because if we add 35 to 1722, the Amount of the Numerals in the Verse quoted, the whole will make 1757, to which Year therefore we are carried on, then to look for, and to expect that Mountseir will be made desolate.

But, perhaps, it may be objected, that there appeareth little Probability, that the Destruction whis formidable Enemy, in Vain laboured for, duing many Years, and in many a well-fought Field, by the indefatigable King William, and the fortunate Duke of Marlborough, should be effected at present, even though we boast of so much Wisdom in our Ministers, and so much Skill in our Admirals, within the narrow Period of two Years. Alas I the Objector forgetteth that, however unlikely, however seemingly inadequate second Causes may be, the Event will be brought.

about as wonderfully as it was foretold. I mention this, to obviate all invidious Comparisons, and discontented Remarks upon the present Occasion; to inspire our Rulers with a Confidence of Success, which Excess of Modesty, not Want of Abilities, hath hitherto robbed them of, and to expose the Folly of censuring their Plan of Operations, since, whatever Appearance Things may have, Mountseir will be made desolate in 1757.

However, if any one should still object, that I bring this grand Event too near; I shall obferve that we may be warranted, by this very Passage of Scripter, to retard it two Years longer. For, as this is the fecond Verse of the Chapter, and as, no Doubt, there is as much Mystery in the Division into Verses, as in the Division into Chapters, we may be allowed to add the Number of the Verse to the former Total, which, therefore, will lead us still farther on, to look upon 1759, as the Year pointed out by the Prophet for the Desolation of Mountseir. I shall not take upon myself to pronounce absolutely, in which of these Years this Prophecy is to have it's full Completion; but shall only beg Leave to take Notice of a Circumstance, which, perhaps, may decide the Difpute in Favour of 1759. My astronomical Studies, when I had an Office which I loft, by aiming at Free thinking in Philosophy, led me to an Acquaintance with the Theory of Comets. And I remember, that in Doctor Halley's Tables we are taught to expect that the Comet which alarmed the World in 1682, will again appear in 1758. Now, as it is an Opinion handed down from the most venerable Antiquity, that Comets K

ar

in

E

it,

m

to

T

re

th

du

fo

are the Forerunners of the Downfall of States and Kingdoms, I cannot but think that there is Reason for post-poining the Downfall of France till 1759, and for looking upon the Comet which is to appear in 1758, as the Forerunner of this important Event.

on

lif-

to

els,

es,

the

eir

hat

b-

ery

er.

er,

the

ap-

re,

59, the

bon

But as I write in an unbelieving Age, that all Pretence of Cavilling may be removed, and the Chronology of this Prediction, as I have explained it, may be corroborated, I must once more present my Reader with some Hebrew Letters, as they are to be found in the 10th Verse of this Chapter. There we read, Because thou hast said, these two Nations shall be mine. Now, if we can, from the Hebrew, which is thus translated, find out a Date remarkably applicable to the present Time, I shall then have removed the Scruples of the most Incredulous, and have fully established the Truth of my former Chronology.

THE Hebrew Letters, ranged as I did the Quotation of the second Verse, are as followeth.

• stands	for	10
y		70
3		50
*:		- 1
a		40
7 .		200
3 .		20
8		1
n.		400
v		300
۲		50
•		10

fi	stands for	5
3	dagesched reckons	5
-7		6
,		10
D	4	40
7		30
•		10
ñ		5
'n		400
7		10
,		10
3		50
ī	-1	5

THESE Figures, which exactly answer to the Hebrew Numerals placed opposite to them, being added up, make out 1739. Now, if to this Number we farther add, ten, which every One will admit to be reasonable who remembreth that this is the 10th Verse, we shall be presented with 1749, a Year most signally applicable to the present Times, and most remarkably expressing the Date of the French Schemes against England.

The Treaty of Aix la Chapelle was figned towards the End of the Year 1748. Every One knoweth also, that soon after, so early as 1749, the French began to say, as it is in this Text, that these two Nations should be theirs. Ever since that Year they have been augmenting their Navy, according to a Plan then agreed upon, and drawn up by Order of their King and Council; which Piece of Information was very lately communicated to our Ministry, in an august Assembly.

The French Encroachments in the East-Indies under Dupleix, on the Obio in North America, and in the Neutral Islands, all which Events began with 1749, ferve wonderfully to demonstrate the great Significancy of the Hebrew Numerals in this Passage of Scripture, and to shew, if former Proofs were unfatisfactory, that the whole of this Chapter relateth to the War now impending with France; a War which certainly will break out, if we may depend upon infallible Interpretations of Scripture. But let not the breaking out of this War alarm us, fince I have proved that it is to have fo speedy and fo fortunate a Termination. I flatter myfelf, therefore, that the Publication of these welcome Truths will be highly beneficial at this Crisis; that it will be a Means of inducing the Nation to submit chearfully to the Taxes imposed upon it, as the Destruction of our Enemy, within fo short a Time, will render the long Continuance of them unnecessary; that it will be a great Security to public Credit, and keep up the Price of Stocks; in a Word, that it will enable the Government to borrow upon more advantageous Terms, than they have borrowed their last Million, the many additional Millions which the formidable Armaments of this Summer will make it necessary to raise for the Service of the ensuing Year.

ing

ım-

will

this

49,

the

to-

One

hat

ac-

up

ece

ca-

oly.

The

THE Importance of this Note will atone for it's Length; and I shall only add, that the Discoveries which I have made in it, will certainly put a Stop to all Sneers on *Hutchinsonianism*, and enable every impartial Enquirer to judge whether or no the Court Clergy have had any Reason to ridicule our Interpretations of Scripture, as wild Fancies of Enthusiasm.

W. R.

G

AN

And now having compleated my Commentary and Notes on this amazing Prediction, far from making r Apology to my Readers for detaining then to any upon it, I rather hope, nay am confident, that I shall receive their Thanks, fince I have been the Instrument of opening to public View the glorious Prospects which the Oracles of Truth, as interpreted by my Friends, teach us to look for, from the impending War.

But amidst the general Satisfaction which the Discovery of this national Prophecy cannot but occasion, let not my Countrymen be ungrateful to the Discoverers. Let them, from this Instance, see and confess the Utility of such Interpretations of Scripture; and observe how useful such Interpreters might be made to the Public, if the Public bestowed upon them proper Encouragement.

HISTORY informeth us that the Romans upon any Emergency, and at the Eve of a War, ordered their Augurs to inspect the Entrails of Victims and observe the Flight of Birds, and their Priests to consult the Sybilline Books preserved in the Capitol, in order to form a Judgment of the Events, and to elevate the Spirits of the People, by discovering certain Marks of the Favour of the Gods, and indubitable Promises of Victory. We are happier than they were, if we knew our own Happiness! We are blessed with a Book which might foretell, better and fuller than their Sybilline Leaves, every Event, the Foreknowledge of which will be a public Benefit. I say might foretell, if it were but put into the Hands of proper Interpreters.

n

ic

of

to

16

ut

to

of

ers:

e-

on ed

hd

to

nd

ng

n-

an Ve ter

nt,

ehe

I

I HOPE, therefore, that I shall not be looked upon as a whimfical Projector, if I offer the following Proposal to public Consideration; that there be fet apart a sufficient Number of Persons skilled in the Art of decyphering Hebrew Ænigmas, and thoroughly versed in the noble Science of interpreting Scripture, so as to be able to extract bidden Meanings, allegorical Allusions, and typical Predictions, frem any Text how plain foever it may These Gentlemen I would propose to have incorporated by Charter from the Crown, and erected into a College, under the Name of the President and Fellows of the College of State Interpreters, with ample Salleries annexed. And I propose that they should be ready, upon every Emergency of State, to peruse the facred Writers with Industry and Skill, and to publish to the World the amazing Discoveries which they certainly will make, concerning the Affairs of their own Country; that a Merlin, a Nostradamus, a Rice Evans, a Nixon, a Shipton, may no longer have the Glory of being the only Prophets who foretell Events relating to old England, while such a Treasure of national Prophecies may be found in Amos or Exekiel, and in short in every Book of the old Testament, when interpreted according to the Rules which I have recommended, that is, by giving full Scope to a fertile Imagination.

DISINTERESTED in my Views, I here folemnly declare, that I do not aim, when I make this Proposal, at obtaining a Place among these State Interpreters, for myself. I own myself unequal to the important Task. But at the same Time, I readily acknowledge that I mean to serve some learned

G 2

and

and eminent Friends, who, though they have given the World most curious Specimens of their Abilities in explaining Scripture, to the Reproach of the Age, and not much to the Honour of the Governors of the Church, remain not only unpreferred, but even censured and persecuted. § We have seen by their Labours on the 35th Chapter of Ezekiel, what important Discoveries they have made already; and from such a Specimen, what may we not expect if they are encouraged to proceed? I flatter myself, therefore, that my Lords the Regents will, without Loss of Time, give this public Encouragement to a Body of Men, whom my Lords the Bishops seem determined to depress; and that, upon the Erection of the College, the Plan of which, as given by me above, cannot but meet with Approbation, they will entrust the Management of it to those Gentlemen whom I now recommend. Certain it is, that, if it be proper to pay any Regard to the Qualifications of the Candidates, my Friends cannot fail to be preferred to the important Trust. And as I would leave the Choice of the President to the Gentlemen themselves, there cannot be any

A hard word! yet, that I am warranted to make Use of it, any One may satisfy himself by enquiring into a Transaction now depending between one of my Friends, who hath given a Specimen of his Abilities in the foregoing Commentary on Exekiel, and a Prelate of a Character hitherto irreproachable, but who is so wastly unreasonable at present, as to expect that, at a Time when the Apostacy of the established Clergy from the Doctrines of the Reformation is become so general, a holy and Gospel Preacher should abstain from exercising his Talent, unless exercised agreeably to those Canons which he hath subscribed. As if the Propagation of the Gospel, refined by us, did not supersede all Obligations to observe Canons, or obey Bishops; and as if it were highly criminal to erect the Standard of Hutchinsonian Verity, in the Parish of St. Martins in the Fields, while it is displayed so successfully in the adjoining Parish of St. George's Hanover-Square, the happy Spot, where Gospel Preaching, banished from most other Churches, hath fixed it's desirable Abode.

Doubt, that the Voice of the whole Society will be unanimous in conferring that Dignity on the Author of the Commentary on the 107th Pialm, and of the Sermon on the Self-Existence.

THIS Proposal for the Erection of a College of State Interpreters, may, perhaps at first View, be objected to, as if the Purposes which I intend that it should answer, were already provided for by the Encouragement now given to Persons skilled in the Art of Decyphering. But I must beg Leave to observe that the Decypherers now upon the Establishment, in our Secretary of State's Office, are a Set of Gentlemen, who never can pretend to any Competition with my Friends. I have been told, indeed, that they have fometimes done fignal Service to the State, and discovered from intercepted Letters, by the infallible Rules of their Art, Conspiracies and Plots so secret, that their Existence could no otherwise have been put beyond Doubt. But the Employment, which I have thought of for my Friends, is of a kind totally different. Let the Decypherers therefore continue to be employed in finding out Treason; while the sole Employment of the State Interpreters will be to find out Truth. Nor have I ever heard, that the most eminent of the Conjurers of the Secretary's Office pretend to any Skill in decyphering the Scriptures.

r

n

)-

0:

nt

ny ng liaeed

ly els if

111

re

he

lÿ oy. But however great the Abilities of my learned Friends are, it cannot be expected that the Administration will confer upon them the Employment which I now folicit, if I do not place their political Conduct and Principles, in such a Light as may prove that they are as good Subjects as they are skilful

skilful Divines, and that their Loyalty is equal to their Abilities. Suffer me, therefore, before I take my Leave of my Reader, to take Notice of a very extraordinary Interpretation of a Place in Scripture, which hath been lately made by one of our Society, and in which we all concur: an Interpretation which, in the Opinion of every impartial Person, will acquit us from the heavy Charges brought against us by the Apologist for the Clergy, and be a most signal Instance of our Attachment to the present happy Establishment.

WE read in the 32d. Chapter of the Book of Genesis, that Jacob the immediate Progenitor of the Jewish Nation, had his Name changed into Israel. Now though the History in the Context, doth assign a Reason why this Change of Names was made, yet there seemeth to be more implyed in this Transaction than is expressed. What that is, which is implyed, hath been discovered by our Friends, and they have by this Discovery, exposed themselves to the persecuting Rage of High Churchmen, Non-Jurors and Jacobites.

THEY have discovered, then, that the true Reafon, why Jacob's Name was changed into Israel was, because it was foreseen, that in a future and very distant Age, the Word Jacobite would become a Term of Reproach, and the Name of a despicable Faction, who, like the old Cappadocians, or the modern Danes, preser Slavery to Freedom, and the arbitrary Will of a Tyrant to the easy Sway of the Laws. That, therefore, the People savoured above all Nations by Heaven might not have one common Denomination with this detested Party

Party, unworthy of the Name of Englishmen or Britons; for this Reason, and for this alone, Jacob assumed the Name of Israel, that his Descendents might be Israelites and not Jacobites.

to

ire,

ion

on.

ght

c a

re-

of

nto

xt,

nes

red

hat

our

fed

ch-

a-

ael nd

ne aor nd ay

ve ed

WONDERFUL Discovery! Who ever could have thought that Scripture contained fo unanswerable an Argument against Jacobites and Jacobitism? And yet, we plainly see that it doth, when interpreted by those Rules which the Gentlemen, for whom I am now an Advocate, have adopted. To them, therefore, be the Praise and Merit of this. and their other national Discoveries! May the Court Clergy cease to ridicule such Interpreters, when they cannot but admit the Certainty of their Interpretations! May true Scripture Learning prevail over all Opposition, and Converts be added daily to the Faith of Hutchinson, in Spite of the sharp Attacks of the Arch-deacon of Northumberland, and the Abuse of his Panegyrist the Apologist! In a Word; may that great Man, who hath the most undoubted Right to be esteemed the Head and Leader of the chosen Band of Gospel Preachers, go on so successfully in his Labours, and extend the Belief of his Doctrines fo wide, that Posterity surveying the flourishing State of his Descendents, may cry out,

Tantæ molis erat Romanam condere gentem!

FINIS.

