# APPENDIX.

## No. I.

### TABLES OF WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND MONEY, MENTIONED IN THE BIBLE.

Chiefly extracted from Dr. Arberthnot’s Tables of Antient Coins, Weights, and Measures.

**1. Jewish Weights reduced to English Troy weight.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The gerah, one twentieth of a shekel</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bebah, half a shekel</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The shekel</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The maneh, 60 shekels</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The talent, 50 maneh or 5000 shekels</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2. Scripture Measures of Length reduced to English measure.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Eng. Feet</th>
<th>Inch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A digit</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A palm</td>
<td>0.366</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.944</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A span</td>
<td>9.889</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>7.352</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A cubit</td>
<td>11.328</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>7.104</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A fathom</td>
<td>14.104</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144</td>
<td>11.04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>192</td>
<td>8.06</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>288</td>
<td>5.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>432</td>
<td>3.15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>576</td>
<td>2.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>720</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>960</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1320</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1450</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A sabaen or measuring line</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>11.04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**3. The long Scripture measures.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Eng. Miles</th>
<th>Paces</th>
<th>Feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A cubit</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A sabbath day's journey</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>816</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A parasang</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>960</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Image]
4. Scripture Measures of capacity for liquids, reduced to English wine measure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liquid Measure</th>
<th>Pints</th>
<th>Quarts</th>
<th>Gals</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 A caph</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 A log</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0483</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 A cah</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.3753</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 A hin</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.0625</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 A ephah</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.1875</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 A bath or ephah</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 A koh or coros, chomer or homer</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Scripture Measures of capacity for things dry, reduced to English corn measure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dry Measure</th>
<th>Poods</th>
<th>Gallons</th>
<th>Pints</th>
<th>Quarts</th>
<th>Gals</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 A gachal</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.1410</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 A caeb</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.0625</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.3753</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 A oromer or gomer</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 A seach</td>
<td>0.625</td>
<td>0.15625</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 A ephah</td>
<td>1.625</td>
<td>0.40625</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 A leteh</td>
<td>3.625</td>
<td>0.90625</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 A chomer, homer, kor, or coros</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Money Measure</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 A gerah</td>
<td>0 0 1.287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 A bekah</td>
<td>0 0 1.0875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 A shekel</td>
<td>0 0 2.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 A maneh, or mina Hebraica</td>
<td>5 14 0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 A talent</td>
<td>5 12 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 A solidus aureus, or sextula, was worth</td>
<td>0 12 3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 A selenus aureus, or gold shekel, was worth</td>
<td>0 16 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 A talent of gold was worth</td>
<td>5 12 9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the preceding table, silver is valued at 5s. and gold at 1£ per oz.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roman Money</th>
<th>£ s. d. far</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 A mite, (Aureus or Aures)</td>
<td>0 0 0 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 A farthing, (Chalevarc)</td>
<td>0 0 0 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 A penny or denarius, (Aurves)</td>
<td>0 0 7 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 A pound or mina</td>
<td>3 2 6 9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
No. II.

A TABLE

OF THE ORDER AND DATES OF THE BOOKS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, AND
OF THE PLACES WHERE THEY ARE SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN WRITTEN.

I. THE HISTORICAL BOOKS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gospels</th>
<th>Places</th>
<th>A.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Matthew (Hebrew)</td>
<td>Judaea</td>
<td>37 or 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Greek)</td>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>between 60 and 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark</td>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>63 or 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luke (Gospel)</td>
<td>Ephesus</td>
<td>97 or 98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. THE EPISTLES OF PAUL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Epistles</th>
<th>Places</th>
<th>A.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Thessalonians</td>
<td>Corinth</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Thessalonians</td>
<td>Corinth</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galatians</td>
<td>Corinth</td>
<td>At the close of 52 or early in 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Corinthians</td>
<td>Ephesus</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romans</td>
<td>Corinth</td>
<td>About the end of 57 or the beginning of 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Corinthians</td>
<td>Macedonia</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Perhaps from Philippi)</td>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ephesians</td>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>before the end of 62 or the beginning of 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippians</td>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colossians</td>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philemon</td>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>About the end of 62 or early in 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebrews</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>About the end of 62 or early in 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Timothy</td>
<td>Macedonia</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titus</td>
<td>Macedonia</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Timothy</td>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. THE CATHOLIC OR GENERAL EPISTLES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Epistles</th>
<th>Places</th>
<th>A.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>James</td>
<td>Judaea</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Peter</td>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Peter</td>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>about the beginning of 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 John</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Perhaps Ephesus)</td>
<td></td>
<td>or early in 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 and 3 John</td>
<td>Ephesus</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jude</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Revelation of St. John</td>
<td>Ephesus</td>
<td>96 or 97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
No. III.

A TABLE

OF THE PSALMS, CLASSED ACCORDING TO THEIR SEVERAL SUBJECTS,
AND ADAPTED TO THE PURPOSES OF PRIVATE DEVOTION.

I. Prayers.


2. Prayers, composed when the Psalmist was deprived of an opportunity of the public exercise of religion, Psal. xiii. xliii. lviii. lxxxiv.

3. Prayers, in which the Psalmist seems extremely dejected, though not totally deprived of consolation, under his afflictions, Psal. viii. xxii. lxix. lxxvii. lxxxviii. cxlii.


5. Prayers, expressing the firmest trust and confidence in God under afflictions, Psal. iii. xvi. xxvii. xxxi. liv. lii. lvii. lvi. lxvi. lxxvi.

6. Prayers, composed when the people of God were under affliction or persecution, Psal. xlv. lv. lxxv. lxxxix. lxxxviii. lxxxiv. cxiv. cxxiii. cxxxvii.

7. The following are likewise prayers in time of trouble and affliction, Psal. iv. xi. xxviii. xlii. lv. lxiv. lxxv. cxvi. cxxi. cxxxii. cxlix.


II. Psalms of Thanksgiving.


III. Psalms of Praise and Adoration, displaying the Attributes of God.

1. General acknowledgments of God’s goodness and mercy, and particularly his care and protection of good men, Psal. xxiii. xxxiv. xxxvi. xci. c. ciii. cvii. cxvi. cxv. cxvi.

APPENDIX.

IV. Instructive Psalms.

1. The different characters of good and bad men, — the happiness of the one, and the misery of the other, — are represented in the following psalms: I. vii. ix. xi. xii. xiv. xv. vii. xxiv. xxv. xxvi. xxvii. xxix. xxxi. xxxii. I. lii. liii. lviii. lxviii. lxxv. lxxxiv. xcii. xcii. xcv.

2. The excellence of God's laws, Psal. xiv. cvix.
3. The vanity of human life, Psal. xxxiv. xlix. xc.
4. Advice to magistrates, Psal. lxvii. ci.
5. The virtue of humility, Psal. cxviii.

V. Psalms more eminently and directly Prophetical.

Psal. ii. vii. viii. xi. xlv. lxviii. lxxii. lxvii. cx. cxviii.

VI. Historical Psalms.

Psal. lxviii. cv. cvi.

No. IV.

A TABLE,

or list, of select chapters of the Holy Scriptures.

Forming an epitome of the Bible, and adapted to family, or private reading.

* The following arrangement of Chapters from the Sacred Scriptures is not offered with a view to supersede a regular and orderly perusal of the Word of God. Having devoted a considerable portion of his life to the preparation of his larger "Introduction to the Study and Knowledge of the" entire "Holy Scriptures," the author trusts that he shall be acquitted of such an intention. The present selection of chapters is offered, in consequence of a wish which he has often heard expressed, that some list were extant, which should in a short compass present the most important portions of the sacred volume to the attention of individuals possessing but little leisure to make a selection for themselves, and who were desirous of becoming acquainted with the leading facts, doctrines, and precepts of the Bible. The author will rejoice if his attempt shall lead any one to a more frequent and attentive study of that holy volume. To any of his readers, who may be desirous of perusing the entire Scriptures in chronological order (and who may be able to purchase them), he can with confidence recommend the Rev. George Townsend's four volumes on the Harmony of the Old and New Testaments, which are noticed in p. 480. infra.
PART I.—A Selection of Chapters, forming a Series of the Sacred History of the Old Testament.

GENESIS.

Section
1. An Account of the Origin of the World and of the six days’ Creation. (ch. i. 1—6.)
2. A more particular Account of the Creation of Man. The Garden of Eden described. — The Formation of Woman and Institution of Marriage. (ch. ii. 7—25.)
3. The Fall of Man. The first promise of the Redeemer. Expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise. (ch. ii. 25. 3.)
4. The Birth of Cain and Abel. Murder of Abel. History of other descendants of Adam to Lamech. (ch. iv.)
5. Genealogy of the Patriarchs from Adam to Noah. (ch. v.)
6. The Increase of Wickedness in the World. The Deluge threatened. Noah commanded to prepare the Ark. (ch. vi.)
7. Noah and his Family enter the Ark. Account of the Destruction of the former World by the Deluge. (ch. vii.)
9. The Covenant of God with Noah. His intoxication. (ch. ix.)
10. The erection of the Tower of Babel attempted. The confusion of Tongues, and the dispersion of Mankind. (ch. x.)
11. The call of Abraham. He goes into Egypt. (ch. xi.)
12. Abraham and Lot return from Egypt and separate. (ch. xii.)
13. Abraham blessed by Melchizedek, King of Salem. (ch. xiv.)
14. God renews his promises to Abraham. (ch. xvii.)
15. Three Angels visit Abraham. His intercession for Sodom and Gomorrah. (ch. xviii.)
16. The Destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah. (ch. xix. 1—26.)
17. Abram commanded to sacrifice his only Son, Isaac. He prepares to obey, and receives the divine benediction. (ch. xxii. 1—19.)
18. Isaac marries Rebekah. (ch. xxiv.)
19. The Birth of Esau and Jacob. Esau despises his birthright. (ch. xxvi. 20—34.)
20. The Promise of God to Isaac. (ch. xxvi. 1—6.)
21. Jacob surreptitiously obtains Isaac’s Blessing. (ch. xxvii. 1—40.)
22. Esau menaces Jacob. The marriage of Esau. Jacob’s vision at Bethel, and his vow. (ch. xxvii. 41—46. xxviii.)
23. Jacob entertained by Laban. His marriage. (ch. xxix.)
24. Joseph sold into Egypt. (ch. xxxvii.)
25. The Imprisonment of Joseph by Potiphar. (ch. xxxix.)
26. Joseph, in prison, interprets the dreams of Pharaoh’s chief Baker and chief Butler. (ch. xl.)
27. The deliverance of Joseph.—His advancement in the court of Pharaoh. (ch. xli.)
28. The first Journey of Joseph’s Brethren into Egypt, to buy corn. (ch. xlii.)
29. Jacob persuaded to send Benjamin into Egypt. Joseph entertains his Brethren. (ch. xliii.)

x 5
Section
30. Joseph makes himself known to his Brethren. (ch. xlv, xlv.)
31. Jacob settles in Egypt with his family. (ch. xlvii.)
32. Joseph presents certain of his Brethren unto Pharaoh. — His administration in Egypt. (ch. xlvii. 1—26.)
33. Jacob's last days. — He is visited by Joseph, whose children he blesses. (ch. xlvii. 27—31. xlviii.)
34. Jacob's Prophetic Benediction of his Children. (ch. xlix.)
35. The Burial of Jacob. Death and Burial of Joseph. (ch. i.)

36. The Oppression of the Children of Israel by Rameses Miamoun, the King who knew neither Joseph nor his services. (ch. i.)
37. The Birth and Preservation of Moses. His flight into Midian. (ch. ii.)
38. God appears unto Moses, and calls him to be the deliverer of the Israelites. (ch. iii. iv.)
39. Moses and Aaron apply to Pharaoh, in the name of God, and on behalf of the Israelites. (ch. v.)
40. God renews his promise of deliverance to the Israelites. (ch. vi. 1—12.)
41. The interview of Moses with Pharaoh. — The first plague. (ch. vii.)
42. Pharaoh hardens his heart. The second, third, and fourth plagues. (ch. viii.)
43. The fifth, sixth, and seventh plagues. (ch. ix.)
44. The eighth and ninth plagues. (ch. x.)
45. The Death of the First Born threatened. (ch. xi.)
46. The Institution of the Passover. The Departure of Israel from Egypt. (ch. xii.)
47. The Israelites' miraculous passage of the Red Sea. Pharaoh and his army drowned. (ch. xiv.)
48. The Song of Moses, for the deliverance of the Israelites. The bitter waters of Marah sweetened. (ch. xv.)
49. The Israelites miraculously fed in the Desert. (ch. xvi.)
50. Their murmurs at Rephidim. — Water miraculously given them from the rock at Horeb. (ch. xvii.)
51. The Arrival of Moses' wife and children with Jethro. The counsel given by the latter to Moses. (ch. xviii.)
52. The preparation of the Israelites for renewing their covenant with God. (ch. xix.)
53. The Promulgation of the Moral Law. (ch. xx.)
54. Moses called to ascend Mount Sinai. The Covenant ratified. (ch. xxiv.)
55. The people request Aaron to make the Golden Calf. — The Punishment of the Idolaters. (ch. xxxii.)
56. Moses removes his tent from the camp. The people mourn. (ch. xxxviii.)
57. The Tables of the Law renewed. Various instructions given to Moses. (ch. xxxiv.)

NUMBERS.

58. Moses despatches Spies into the land of Canaan. (ch. xiii.)
Section
59. The murmurs of the people. Joshua's attempt to pacify them. (ch. xiv.)
60. The Rebellion and Punishment of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram, and their associates. (ch. xvi.)

DEUTERONOMY.

61. Discourse of Moses to the Israelites, relating the events that took place in the wilderness from their leaving Mount Horeb, until their arrival at Kadesh. (ch. i.)
62. Renewal of the Covenant with the People of Israel. (ch. xxix.)
63. Promises of Pardon to the Penitent. Good and Evil set before them. (ch. xxx.)
64. Joshua appointed to be the successor of Moses. A solemn charge given to him. (ch. xxxi. 1—27.)
65. The people convened to hear the prophetical and historical Ode of Moses. (ch. xxxi. 28—30, xxxii.)
66. Moses' Prophetic Blessing of the twelve Tribes. Their peculiar felicity and privilege in having the Lord for their God and Protector. (ch. xxxiii.)
67. The Death and Burial of Moses. (ch. xxxiv.)

68. The Call and Appointment of Joshua to be Captain-General of the people of God. (ch. i.)
69. The Miraculous Passage of the Israelites over Jordan, and the setting up of twelve memorial stones. (ch. iii, iv.)
70. Joshua, stricken in years, gives his first charge to the people of Israel. (ch. xxxiii.)
71. Joshua's second charge to the Israelites. (ch. xxxiv.)

72. The people chastised for their sins. Judges raised up. Their administration. (ch. ii.)

I SAMUEL.

73. The Birth of Samuel. (ch. i.)
74. The Hymn of Hannah. Depraved conduct of Eli's Sons. (ch. ii.)
75. The call of Samuel, and his establishment in the Prophetic Office. (ch. iii.)
76. The Israelites demand a king. (ch. viii.)
77. Saul anointed king. (ch. ix, x.)
78. Saul rejected by God. (ch. xiii.)
79. The anointing of David to be king over Israel. (ch. xvi.)
80. David's Combat and Victory over Goliath. (ch. xvii. 1—54.)
81. Saul's Life in David's Power, in the cave at Engedi, who magnanimously spares it. (ch. xxiv.)
82. David spares the Life of Saul a second time. (ch. xxvii.)
83. The suicide of Saul, after his total discomfiture by the Philistines. (ch. xxxi.)
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2 SAMUEL.

Section
84. David anointed king over Israel. His victories. (ch. v.)
85. The Bringing up of the Ark to Jerusalem, and the Divine Promises made to him. (ch. vi, vii.)
86. The Sin and Repentance of David. (ch. xi, xii.)
87. David’s Psalm of Praise, on a general review of the mercies of his life, and of the many deliverances he had experienced. (ch. xxii.)

1 KINGS.

88. The death of David, and Accession of Solomon. (ch. xli.)
89. The commencement of Solomon’s Reign. (ch. iii.)
90. The Dedication of the Temple, and the Sublime Prayer of Solomon on that occasion. (ch. viii.)
91. Divine vision to Solomon. His Opulence and Commerce. (ch. ix.)
92. The death of Solomon, and Accession of Rehoboam. (ch. x.)
93. The Revolt of the Ten Tribes under Jeroboam, who forms the Kingdom of Israel. (ch. xii.)
94. The Reigns of Rehoboam king of Judah, and of Jeroboam king of Israel. (ch. xiv.)
95. The Reign of Ahab, against whom Elijah prophesied. Miracles wrought by the Prophet. (ch. xvii.)
96. The Prophets of Baal slain. (ch. xviii.)
97. Elijah’s Flight to Horeb. Transactions there. (ch. xix.)

2 KINGS.

98. The translation of Elijah. (ch. xli.)
99. Miracles wrought by his successor, Elisha. (ch. iv.)
100. The Healing of Naaman, and punishment of Gehazi. (ch. v.)
101. Miracle wrought by Elisha. The Syrian army smitten with blindness. (ch. vi.)
102. Josiah, the last king of Israel, dethroned by Shalmaneser, and the Israelites carried captive into Assyria. (ch. xvi.)
103. The reign of Hezekiah. His danger from Sennacherib’s besieging Jerusalem. (ch. xvii.)
104. The deliverance of Hezekiah. (ch. xix.)
105. The pious reign of Josiah. (ch. xxii, xxiii. 1—30.)
106. The reigns of Jehoahaz, Jehoiakim, Jehoachin, and Zedekiah, the last kings of Judah. (ch. xxiii. 31—37. xxiv.)
107. Rebellion of Zedekiah against Nebuchadnezzar. Jerusalem taken; the temple burnt; and the Jews carried into captivity to Babylon. (ch. xxv.)
108. Edict of Cyrus, permitting the Jews to return into Judæa and rebuild the temple. (ch. i.)
109. The building of the second temple commenced, but hindered by the Samaritans. (ch. iii, iv.)
110. Edict of Darius in favour of the Jews. The temple finished and dedicated. (ch. v, vi.)
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111. Haman, prime minister of Ahasuerus, from motives of hatred towards Mordecai, forms a plan to massacre the Jews throughout Persia. (ch. iii.)
112. Esther, the niece of Mordecai, apprises the king of Haman’s sanguinary design. (ch. vii.)
113. The Advancement of Mordecai. The deliverance of the Jews. (ch. vii., 18, x.)

EZRA.

114. Ezra the priest returns to Jerusalem with a commission from Artaxerxes Longimanus, king of Persia, in favour of the Jews. (ch. vii.)

NEHEMIAH.

115. Departure of Nehemiah for Jerusalem, with a royal commission in favour of the Jews. (ch. ii.)
116. Jerusalem and the Temple being rebuilt, Ezra and Nehemiah convene the people, to hear the law read. (ch. viii.)

PART II. — A Selection of Chapters, forming a Series of the Gospel History.

Section
1. The Birth of John the Baptist and of Jesus Christ announced. (Luke i. 1—56.)
2. John the Baptist born. The prophetic hymn of Zechariah. (Luke i. 57—80.)
3. The Nativity and Infancy of Jesus Christ. (Luke ii.)
4. The Arrival of the Wise Men from the East to adore Jesus Christ. (Matt. ii.)
5. The Ministry of John the Baptist. The Baptism of Christ. (Luke iii.)
6. The Temptation of Jesus Christ. He beginneth to preach. (Matt. iv. 1—17.)
7. Testimony of John the Baptist to Jesus Christ. (John 1.)
8. Christ’s Miracle at Cana in Galilee. (John ii.)
9. His Conversation with Nicodemus. (John iii.)
10. His Discourse with the Woman of Samaria. (John iv.)
11. Peter, James, John, and Matthew become Christ’s stated disciples. (Luke v.)
12. Jesus Christ heals a Paralytic at the Pool of Bethesda. (John v.)
14. Christ’s Sermon on the Mount. (Matt. v.—vii.)
   § 1. Who only are truly happy. The duty of Christians to be exemplary. (Matt. v. 1—16.)
   § 2. The design of Christ’s coming; viz. to ratify the divine law (v. 17—20.) which had been much impaired by the traditions of the Pharisees. 1. IN RESPECT OF ITS EXTENT: — this
Section

is exemplified in what concerns Murder (21—26.); Adultery (27—30.); Divorce (31, 32.); Oaths (33—37.); Retaliation (38—42.); the Love of our Neighbour. (43—48.)—2. IN RESPECT OF MOTIVE:—where the end is applause, the virtue is destroyed. This is exemplified in Almsgiving (vi. 1—4.); Prayer (5—15.); and Fasting (16—18.)

§ 3. Heavenly Mindedness enforced by various considerations. (vi. 19—34.)

§ 4. Cautions against rash judgments of others (vii. 1—5.); various admonitions (6—14.); warnings against false teachers, who are commonly known by their actions (15—20.); the wisdom of adding practice to knowledge, and the insignificancy of the latter without the former. (21—29.)

15. Jesus Christ heals the Centurion’s Servant, and restores to life the Widow’s Son at Nain. (Luke vii. 1—17.)

16. Christ’s Reply to the inquiry of John the Baptist’s Disciples, and his discourse to the people concerning John. (Luke vii. 18—95.)

17. Christ pardons a woman who had been a sinner. (Luke vii. 36—50.)

18. The parable of the Sower.—Who are Christ’s Disciples. (Luke viii. 1—21.)

19. Christ stills a tempest by his command, and heals a demoniac at Galilee. (Luke viii. 22—39.)

20. Christ cures an issue of blood, and raises the daughter of Jairus to life. (Luke viii. 40—56.)

21. Christ heals a paralytic and two blind men. (Matt. ix.)


23. Christ feedeth five thousand men. Peter’s confession. (John vi.)

24. Christ performs various miracles. (Matt. xvi.)

25. Christ foretells his death and resurrection. (Matt. xvi.)

26. The transfiguration of Jesus Christ, and the miracle which followed it. (Matt. xvii.)

27. The Mission of the Seventy Disciples. (Luke x. 1—24.)


29. Jesus goes to Jerusalem to the Feast of Tabernacles. (John vii.)

30. Jesus Christ teaches in the Temple. (John viii.)

31. Christ heals a man who had been born blind. (John ix.)

32. Instructions concerning Prayer. The Scribes and Pharisees reproved. (Luke xi.)

33. Cautions against hypocrisy. The Care of Divine Providence. (Luke xii. 1—34.)

34. Admonition to be prepared for Death. (Luke xii. 35—48.)

35. Christ reproacheth the people for not knowing the time of Messiah’s coming. Common reason sufficient to teach men repentance. (Luke xii. 49—59.)


37. Christ’s Journey to Jerusalem to keep the Feast of Dedication. His lamentation over the judicial blindness of Jerusalem. (Luke xiii. 22—35.)
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40. Christ illustrates the joy of the angels in heaven over repenting Sinners, by the Parables, 1. Of the lost sheep (Luke xv. 1—7); 2. Of the lost piece of money (8—10.); and 3. of the Prodigal Son. (11—32.)

41. Parable of the Unjust Steward. The Pharisees reproved for their hypocrisy and covetousness. (Luke xvi. 1—18.)

42. The Parable of the rich man and Lazarus. (Luke xvi. 19—31.)

43. The duty of not giving offence. Ten lepers healed. (Luke xvii. 1—19.)

44. Christ discourses concerning his second coming. (Luke xvii. 20—37.)

45. Encouragement to perseverance in prayer, illustrated by the parable of the Importunate Widow.—Parable of the Pharisee and Publican, or Tax-gatherer. (Luke xviii. 1—14.)

46. Christ encourages young children to be brought to him; again foretells his death; and cures a blind man near Jericho. (Luke xviii. 15—12.)

47. Parable of the Labourers in the vineyard.—Humility inculcated. — Two blind men receive their sight. (Matt. xx.)

48. The resurrection of Lazarus. (John xi. 1—44.)

49. Account of the different effects produced by this miracle on the Jews. (John xi. 45—57. xii. 1—11.)

50. The Conversion of Zaccheus. (Luke xix. 1—10.)

51. Parable of the nobleman going into a distant country to receive a kingdom. (Luke xix. 11—28.)

52. Christ's lowly yet triumphal entry into Jerusalem. He weeps over her impending calamities, and expels the traders out of the temple, where he teaches the people. (Luke xix. 29—48.)

53. Christ confutes the chief priests, scribes, and elders, 1. By a question concerning the baptism of John (Luke xii. 1—10.); 2. By the Parable of the Labourers in the vineyard (9—19.); and, 3. By showing the lawfulness of paying tribute unto Caesar. (20—26.)

54. The Sadducees and Scribes severally confuted. The Charity of a poor widow commended. (Luke xxi. 27—47. xxi. 1—4.)

55. Christ discourses on the destruction of the temple; and enforces the duty of watchfulness. (Luke xxii. 5—38.)

56. Christ's Prophetic Discourse concerning the destruction of Jerusalem, and the end of the World. (Matt. xxiv.)

57. Parables of the Ten Virgins and of the Talents. The last Judgment described. (Matt. xxv.)

58. Christ washes his apostles' feet; predicts the treachery of Judas, and Peter's denial. (John xiv.)

59. Christ celebrates the Passover; institutes the Lord's Supper; and again warns Peter that he would deny him. (Luke xxii. 1—38.)

60. Christ's last discourse with his disciples. (John xiv—xvi.)
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61. Christ's last prayer for his disciples, and for all who in future ages should believe in him. (John xvii.)
Judas betrays Jesus; who retires to the garden of Gethsemane.
Peter's denial of Christ, who is arraigned before Pilate. (John xviii.)
63. Christ condemned and crucified. (Luke xix.)
64. The Resurrection of Jesus Christ. (Matt. xxviii. 1—15.)
65. Christ appears to two disciples on their way to Emmaus (Luke xxiv. 13—35.); and also to the assembled disciples. (36—48.)
The Ascension of Christ. (49—53.)

THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES.

66. The transactions before and after Christ's ascension into heaven.
— Matthias elected an apostle. (ch. i.)
67. The Descent of the Holy Spirit upon the Apostles on the day of Pentecost, and Peter's discourse to the people in consequence of it. (ch. ii.)
68. Peter and John heal a lame man.— Peter's discourse to the people. (ch. iii.)
69. A great multitude converted by the preaching of Peter.— The Apostles are put in prison, and released. (ch. iv. 1—32.)
70. Unanimity of the first Christians;— their charity. — Hypocrisy and punishment of Ananias and Sapphira. (ch. iv. 33—37. v. 1—11.)
    The Apostles being imprisoned, are released by an angel. — Gamaliel's counsel concerning them. (ch. v. 12—42.)
    Seven persons chosen to superintend the distribution of alms. (ch. vi. 1—8.)
    Stephen falsely accused.— His discourse. — He is condemned and stoned. (ch. vi. 9—15. to vii. 1. first clause of the verse.)
    Persecution of the Christians at Jerusalem. — A church planted at Samaria. (ch. viii. 1, and at that time, &c. 2—25.)
75 Conversion of the Ethiopian Eunuch. (ch. xii. 26—40.)
76 Conversion, baptism, and first preaching of Saint Paul. (ch. ix. 1—31.)
77 Peter heals L. Eneas, and raises Dorcas to life. (ch. ix. 32—43.)
78 Peter instructed by a vision concerning the calling of the Gentiles. — The conversion of Cornelius and his family. (ch. x. xi. 1—18.)
79 The first Gentile Church founded at Antioch. (ch. xi. 19—30.)
80 The apostle James put to death by Herod Agrippa. — His miserable death. (ch. xii.)
81 The planting of several churches in the isle of Cyprus, at Perga in Pamphilia, and Antioch in Pisidia. (ch. xiii.)
82 The gospel preached at Iconium, Lystra, and Derbe. — Paul returns to Antioch. (ch. xiv.)
83 Discussion of the question by the apostles at Jerusalem, concerning the necessity of circumcision and observing the law. — Their letter to the churches on this subject. (ch. xv. 1—35.)
84 Paul's second departure from Antioch. — He preaches the gospel in various countries, particularly at Philippi in Macedonia. — The conversion of the Philippian Gaoler. (ch. xv. 36—41. xvi.)
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85. The journeys and apostolical labours of Paul and his associates at Thessalonica, Beroa, and Athens. — His masterly apology before the court of the Areopagites. (ch. xvii.)
86. Paul's journey to Corinth, and thence to Antioch. (ch. xviii. 1—22.)
87. Paul's third departure from Antioch. — Consequences of his preaching at Ephesus. (ch. xviii. 23—28. xix.)
88. The labours of Paul in Greece and Asia Minor. — His journey towards Jerusalem. (ch. xx.)
89. On his arrival at Jerusalem Paul relates the fruits of his ministry. (ch. xvi.)
90. The Jews demand the death of Paul, who pleads his privilege as a Roman Citizen. (ch. xvi.)
91. Paul pleads his cause before the council. — A conspiracy is formed against his life — He is sent to Cæsarea. (ch. xviii.)
92. Paul accused before Felix, pleads his own cause. — Effects of his preaching upon the conversion of Felix. (ch. xix.)
93. Paul pleads his cause before Festus, the successor of Felix. — His innocence admitted by the Roman Governor. (ch. xx.)
94. Paul's defence before king Agrippa. (ch. xxiv.)
95. Narrative of Paul's Voyage from Cæsarea. — He is shipwrecked on the isle of Malta. (ch. xxiv.)
96. His voyage from Malta to Rome, where he preaches the Gospel to the Jews, and resides for two years. (ch. xxviii.)

PART III — Select Chapters taken from the Apostolic Epistles.

Section
1. The blessed consequences of our Justification by Jesus Christ. (Rom. v.)
2. Eulogium and Description of Charity. (1 Cor. xiii.)
3. The Resurrection of Jesus Christ. — Victory over death and sin. (1 Cor. xv.)
4. A Future Life. — The love of Christ. (2 Cor. v.)
5. Spiritual blessings in Christ Jesus. (Eph. i.)
7. Exhortations to Christian Holiness. (Phil. iv.)
8. The excellence of Godliness. (1 Tim. vi.)
9. The supreme Deity and Dignity of Jesus Christ, his superiority to angels, and our duty in consequence. (Heb. i, ii. 1—4)
10. Exhortations to perseverance. (Heb. xii.)
11. Exhortations and Cautions. (James v.)
12. Exhortation to steadfastness in the faith of Christ, from a consideration of the peculiar blessings and privileges conferred by Christ. (1 Pet. i, ii. 1—10.)
13. Exhortation to various civil and relative duties. (1 Pet. ii. 11—25. iii. 1—13.)
14. The hope and conduct of a Christian. (2 Pet. i.)
15. The second advent of Christ. (2 Pet. iii.)
16. The love of God opposed to that of the world. (1 John iii.)
17. Exhortation to Brotherly Love. (1 John iv.)
APPENDIX.

No. V.

A SELECT LIST OF THE MOST USEFUL AND EASILY PROCURABLE BOOKS
FOR FACILITATING THE STUDY OF THE BIBLE.

*** This List is selected from the copious catalogue, with Bibliographical
Notices, contained in the author's larger Introduction, but with the
addition of some valuable Treatises on Sacred Literature, which
have been published since the sixth edition of that work appeared.
Genuine Editions alone are specified, with the current prices for
which they are sold in bounds, or sheets, or stitched. Second-hand
copies, bound, may frequently be obtained in good condition, for the
price of new books.

SECTION I. — Editions of the Holy Scriptures and Versions thereof.

§ 1. — Hebrew Bibles.

Biblia Hebraica. Accesserunt Novum Testamentum Graecum
et Libri Graeci scripti, qui Apocryphi vocantur: cum Inter-
lineari Versione Latina, cura et studio Benedicti Arian Montani.
Antwerpiae, 1572 or 1584. folio. Price about 4l. 4s.

Biblia Hebraica, or the Hebrew Scriptures of the Old Testa-
ment, without points, after the text of Kennicott, with the chief
various readings, selected from his collation of Hebrew manus-
scripts, from that of De Rossi, and from the antient versions;
accompanied with English notes, critical, philological, and expla-
natory, selected from the most approved antient and modern
English and foreign biblical critics. By B. Boothroyd, D.D.
Pontefract and London, 1816. 2 vols. 4to. Price 2l. 2s.

Large paper, 3l. 3s. This is, perhaps, the cheapest Hebrew Bible,
with critical apparatus, that is extant; it was published originally in
parts, the first of which appeared in 1810. It is peculiarly interesting
to the Hebrew scholar and critic, as it contains, in a condensed form,
the substance of the most valuable and expensive works. An eminent
critic has observed, "Mr. Boothroyd has evidently spared neither
expense nor labour to furnish the student with interesting extracts,
which are calculated to assist him as well in interpreting as in obtain-
ing a critical acquaintance with the original text. A good philological
note is frequently of more importance towards the elucidation of a
difficult passage than a long theological comment, which is often little
better than a detail of contrary opinions. There is evidently some
hazard of adopting fanciful and conjectural corrections in so extensive
an undertaking as this, which is principally compiled from preceding
authors of almost every description. Against this danger the sobriety
of the editor's judgment has been a powerful protection; and as his
avowed object was the solid instruction of the purchasers of his book,
he has, in a commendable manner, accomplished his purpose." (Ec-
lectic Review, vol. vii. p. 34. New Series.) The type is very clear; and the poetical parts of the Hebrew Scriptures are printed in hemistichs, according to the arrangement proposed by Bishop Lowth, and adopted by Archbishop Newcome.

Biblia Hebraica, secundum Editionem Everardi Vander Hooght, denuo recognita et emendata a Juda D'Allimand. Londini, 1822. 8vo. Price 1l. 3s.; on large paper, 1l. 11s. 6d.


Bythner's Lyra Prophetica has long been held in high estimation as the most valuable help to the critical and grammatical study of the Book of Psalms. The Glasgow reprint is very beautiful. The price of any of the Editions of Bythner is from 1s. to 1l. 4s.

Jacobi Robertsoni Clavis Pentateuchi: sive Analysis Omnium Vocabulorum Hebraicorum suâ ordine in Pentateuchus Moscæ occurrentium, una cum versione Latina et Anglicæ; Notis criticis et Philologiciis adjectis; edidit Josephus Kinghorn, qui notus suas et ultimas Auctoribus doctissimi Anima versiones adjectit.—Norvici et Londini, 1824. 8vo. Price 1l. 8s.

The first edition of this valuable aid in studying the Hebrew Pentateuch appeared at Edinburgh, in 1770. The reprint at Norwich is very neatly executed. only five hundred copies of it were struck off.


For this very commodious and beautiful edition of the Greek Testament, junior Biblical Students (for whose use it is especially designed) are indebted to the late Right Rev. Charles Lloyd, D. D., Bishop of Oxford. The plan of it is as follows: — The text, which is that of Dr. Mill, is printed in paragraphs, with the division into sections, and the punctuation of John Albert Bengel: the numbers of the chapters and verses are placed in the margin on the left of each page, in which are inserted the κεφαλαι or chapters found in ancient manuscripts. These are printed from Kuster's edition of the Greek Testament, for the convenience of those who may wish to consult manuscripts for particular passages of the New Testament. In the other margin there are printed select but highly valuable Parallel References to Scripture, according to the edition of Courcelles (or Curcellæus).
The Epistle to Carpinus and the Canons of Eusebius, or Tables exhibiting the agreement of the evangelical narratives, are prefixed, for the purpose of enabling any one who may be so disposed, to compile for himself a harmony of the four gospels.


The former edition of this Greek Testament appeared in 1816, in 3 vols. 8vo, with Latin notes; and the plan on which it was executed received the highest commendations from those who were competent to appreciate its value. In the new edition, with English Notes, (which first appeared in 1826), the work is greatly improved. The text is that of the editio princeps, at the foot of which are exhibited the principal various readings; and below these are placed copious critical, philological, and explanatory notes, in English, selected with great care from Raphelins, Kypke, Palairot, Schleusner, Rosenmüller, and other distinguished foreign critics. Ample use has been made of the late much-respected Bishop Middleton's admirable Treatise on the Doctrine of the Greek Article. Verbal criticism is also introduced, together with observations on the Greek Idiom from Vigorius, on the Ellipses from Boe, and on the Particles from Hoogevann. As the notes on the Gospel of Saint Matthew are full and copious, there was less necessity in many instances, especially in the parallel passages, for the same extended mode of illustration; but a frequent reference is made from one to the other; and thus the student is induced to consult and to compare the whole body of annotations, and is further enabled to fix more durably his mind the result and fruit of his industry and research. Two well-executed Maps of Judæa adapted to the Gospel History and of the Travels of the Apostles (both copied by permission from the Maps illustrating the author's larger Introduction), with Greek and English Indexes, contribute to enhance the utility of this edition.


The text of Bishop Lloyd's editions, printed at Oxford in 1828 and 1830, is adopted in this most beautifully printed edition of the Greek Testament. The more remarkable various readings are pointed out in the notes, which (though short and comparatively few in number) are partly critical and partly explanatory.


Of this Edition the Text is a new Recension, formed most carefully on the basis of that of Stephens, from which there is no deviation but on the fullest evidence; such alterations only having been introduced, as rest on the united authority of MSS. Versions, Fathers, and early printed editions; and which have been adopted in one or
more of the critical editions of Wetstein, Griesbach, Mattei, and Scholz. Nothing has been omitted which is found in the Stephanic text; such words only as are, by the almost universal consent of editors and critics, regarded as interpolations being placed within distinctly marked brackets, more or less inclusive according to the degree of suspicion attached to the words. Nothing has been inserted but on the same weighty authority; and even those are indicated as insertions by being printed in smaller characters. All altered readings (which are comparatively few, and generally found in the invaluable Editio Princeps) have asterisks prefixed, the common readings being indicated in the Notes. And such readings, as though left untouched, are generally thought to need alteration, have an obelisk prefixed. In all cases the reasons for any deviation from the Stephanic, or common text, are given. Thus, the reader possesses the advantage of having both texts placed before him, the common text, and the corrected text, constituting, the true Greek Vulgate. The punctuation has been most carefully corrected and adjusted, after a comparison of all the best editions. To each verse is subjoined, in the outer margin, a select body of parallel references, the inner margin being appropriated to the numbers of chapters and verses. The citations from the Old Testament, and the words of any speaker, are clearly indicated by a peculiar mode of printing. Under the text are copious notes (mostly original, but partly derived, with acknowledgment, from the best Commentators antient and modern) comprising whatever respects the interpretation, or tends to establish the grammatical sense. In these the editor has endeavoured to unite comprehensiveness with brevity, so as to form one consistent body, in epitome, of exegetical and philological annotation, of which the matter (very carefully digested) is, in its general character, elementary, and introductory to the larger Commentaries, especially Dr. Bloomfield's Recensio Synoptica Novi Testamenti; and further, systematically indicates the true interpretation of controverted passages; being especially adapted to the use of academic students, and candidates for the sacred office, though intended also as a manual edition for theological readers in general.

Of the three preceding editions of the New Testament, the following just and comparative characters have been given in an ably-conducted journal. "Dr. Bloomfield's edition of the Greek Testament is the most valuable that has yet been issued from the press in this country. We say this without disparaging the merit and usefulness of the labours of his predecessors. Dr. Burton's edition not only strongly recommends itself by the singular beauty of the typography, but the weight of his critical authority, in respect to the varied lections which he has noted, impart to it a substantial and independent value; although, in other respects, we must confess the notes have greatly disappointed us. Mr. Valpy's edition, in point of general utility, may compete with Dr. Bloomfield's." *** "It is rather an invidious task to adjudicate the comparative claims of competitors; but we may perhaps recommend Mr. Valpy's and Dr. Burton's editions as the more suitable for those who have as yet little acquaintance with critical commentators, for the upper classes of schools, and
persons wishing to familiarize themselves with the sacred oracles in their genuine form, without embarrassing their minds with the details of criticism. Dr. Bloomfield's edition, though less suitable for the novice, will be invaluable to all whose profession requires, or whose leisure admits of a more critical study of the inspired writings." — *Eclectic Review*, December, 1832.

§ 3. — Polyglott Bibles.


The comparative cheapness of this neatly and accurately printed work renders it a valuable substitute for the large and expensive Polyglotts: viz. 1. Of Cardinal Ximenes (commonly termed the Complutensian Polyglott), printed in the years 1514, 1515, 1517, in six vols. folio; — 2. Of the Polyglott printed at Antwerp in 1569-72, in 8 vols. folio; — 3. Of M. Le Jay's Polyglott, printed at Paris in 1628-45, in 10 vols. folio; — and, 4. Of the magnificent Polyglott, edited by Bishop Walton and others, in 1657, in 6 vols folio. Copies of these are found in most Public Libraries. Dr. Adam Clarke, who in his Bibliographical Dictionary states that he has read over the whole of the Hebrew and Chaldee Text of Reineccius's Polyglott, with the exception of part of the Pentateuch, pronounces it to be one of the most correct extant. Price, about 6l. 6s.

Biblia Sacra Polyglotta, Textus Archetypos Versionesque precipuas ab ecclésia antiquitus receptas nee non Versiones recentiores Anglicanam, Germaniam, Italianam, Gallicam, et Hispanicam, complacentia. Accedunt Prolegomena in textuum archetyporum, versionumque antiquarum crinis literalem, auctore Samuele Lee, S.T.B. Loudini, 1831. In one splendid folio volume, price 8l. 8s.

§ 4. — Versions, Antient and Modern.

'Ἡ Παλαιὰ Διαθήκη κατὰ τοὺς Εξθομηκοῦτα. Vetus Testamentum ex Versione Septuaginta Interpretum secundum Exemplar Vaticanum Romæ editum, accuratissimè denuo recognitum: cum scholiis ejusdem editionis, variis Manuscriptorum Codicum.
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Veterumque Exemplarium Lectionibus, nec non fragmentis versionum Aquilæ, Symmachi, et Theodotionis. Summa cura edidit Lambertus Bos. Franqueare. 1709. 4to. 1l. 16s. to 2l. 25s., or more, according to its condition.

An elegant and accurate edition, which is deservedly esteemed. The preface of the editor, Professor Bos, contains a critical disquisition on the Septuagint Version, and its utility in sacred criticism, together with an account of the preceding principal editions. Bos’s text was reprinted at Amsterdam in two 8vo. vols. under the editorial care of David Mill. It contains various readings from some MSS. at Leyden, which, however, are of no great critical value.

'Ἡ Παλαια Ἑλληνικη κατὰ τῶν Ἐκδοτικῶν. Vetus Testamentum ex Versione Septuaginta Interpretum, obiis ad idem Codicis MS. Alexandrini summo studio et incredibili diligentia expressum, emendatur et supplementum a Joanne Ernesti Gratio, S.T.P. Nunc vero exemplaris Vaticani aliormque MSS. Codd. Leccionibus Var. nec non Critici Dissertationibus illustratum insigniterque locupletatum, summa cura edidit Joannes Jacobus Brittingl. Tiguri Helvetiorum. 1750-1-2. 4 tomis, 4to. Price 4l. 14s. 6d. to 6l. 6s.

This is a correct reprint of Dr. Grabe’s edition, executed in London between the years 1707 and 1720, in four volumes, folio, after the text of the Alexandrian Manuscript preserved in the British Museum. The various readings of the Roman or Vatican edition, printed in 1586, are added at the foot of the page. The beauty of the typogr. by and paper, and its critical value, concur to render this edition highly esteemed. Michaelis pronounces it to be the best edition of the Septuagint ever printed.


This elegantly executed volume is very correctly printed, and (which cannot but recommend it to students in preference to the incorrect Cambridge and Amsterdam reprints of the Vatican text) its price is so reasonable, as to place it within the reach of almost every one.—Price 1l. 8s.


A beautiful and correct edition. Various other editions of the Latin Vulgate may be met with, the price of which varies from 12s. to three or four guineas, according to their rarity and condition.

Biblia Sacra Latine versa: Vetus Testamentum ab Immanuele Tremellio et Francisco Junio; Novum Testamentum a Theo-
doro Beza. Various editions in folio and 12mo. Price 10s. 6d. to 1l. 1s.

This Translation is justly esteemed by all the Protestant churches for its general fidelity, simplicity, and perspicuity.

The Holy Bible, containing the Old and New Testaments: translated out of the original Tongues: and with the former Translations diligently compared and revised. Oxford, at the Clarendon Press, 1821. 8vo Price 10s. 6d. in sheets.

Any edition of the authorised version, with marginal references, will suffice: but the Oxford minion 8vo. is here specified as being one of most commodious and correct editions that has ever been printed. The medium 8vo. Bible which issued from the press of His Majesty’s Printers, in 1814, is a most beautiful book: it sells for 11s. in sheets. Of the smaller Pocket Bible, the Oxford “Ruby Bible,” is published in 1828, as it is one of the most beautiful, so is it one of the most distinctly printed. It sells for 6s. in sheets.

SECTION II. — Harmonies of the Old and New Testament.

The Old Testament, arranged in historical and chronological order (on the basis of Lightfoot’s Chronicle), in such manner, that the books, chapters, psalms, prophecies, &c. may be read as one connected history, in the very words of the authorised translation. By the Rev. George Townsend, M.A. London, 1821. Second Edition, 1826. In two very large volumes, 8vo. Price 2l.

In 1833, a commodious edition of Mr. Townsend’s Harmonies of the Old and New Testaments, with Select Notes, was published in one volume, royal 8vo.


The Harmonies of the four Gospels, by Dr. Doddridge and Dr. Macknight, are noticed in a subsequent page among the Commentators on the Scriptures.

The Apostolical History, containing the Acts, Labours, Travels, Sermons, Discourses, Miracles, Successes, and Sufferings of the Holy Apostles from Christ’s Ascension to the Destruction of Jerusalem. Also a narration of the particular times and occ-
APPENDIX.

Editions upon which the Apostolical Epistles were written, together with a brief analytical Paraphrase of them. By Samuel Cradock, B.D. London, 1672. folio.

This author, an eminent non-conformist divine, also wrote "A plain and brief Exposition of the Revelation," now superseded by later and better works; "The Old Testament history methodized," in folio, and the "Harmony of the four Evangelists," both also superseded by later works. "Cradock's three volumes are very valuable: the two last on the New Testament are much better than the first on the Old. His extracts in the margin from Hammond, Lightfoot, and Grotius, are very judicious; and I think, on the whole, I never read any one author, that assisted me more in what relates to the New Testament." (Dr. Doddridge.) The book is by no means dear, which to students is a great advantage. Price, about 7s.

The Life of the Apostle Paul, as related in Scripture; but in which his Epistles are inserted in that part of the History to which they are supposed respectively to belong; with select Notes, critical and explanatory, and relating to persons and places, and a Map of the countries in which the Apostle travelled. By Joseph Gurney Bevan. London, 1807. 8vo. Price 8s.

The narrative of Saint Paul's life is studiously related in the very words of Scripture, having only such additional matter as is necessary to introduce or connect the several parts. Attention, however, has been paid to the task of selecting, from different parts of the New Testament, such passages as belong to the regular chain of the history. The notes are principally selected from the best critics and commentators, and those which are geographical are the most conspicuous, and stamp a real value on the work; which, though designed for young persons of his own religious communion (the Society of Friends), may be studied with advantage by those of every other class of Christians, especially those who have not many commentators within their reach, "without danger of finding any thing introduced which can give the smallest bias towards any principle that is not really and truly Christian." (British Critic, O. S., vol. xxxii. p. 477.)

SECTION III. — Sacred Philology; or, the Criticism and Interpretation of the Scriptures.

§ 1. — Introductions to the Study of the Holy Scriptures.


More than one hundred and seventy years have elapsed since the publi-
cation of Bishop Walton's special Prolegomena to his Polyglott Bible; the variety, accuracy, and extent of the information contained in which have concurred to give it a high place among standard critical works on the sacred text. In the long interval that has elapsed since the first appearance of that work, many topics have been controverted, and much additional light has been thrown on all the subjects discussed in Bishop Walton's Prolegomena by the researches of various learned men. As Professor Dathe's octavo edition, published at Leipsic in 1777, had become extremely scarce and dear, Mr. Archdeacon Wrangham has conferred no small obligation on biblical students, by presenting to them a new and cheap edition of the Prolegomena. It is executed on the following plan: — The text of Walton has been accurately and beautifully printed, and the punctuation amended and improved, and errors in numbers have been carefully corrected. The observations which Dathe had collected in the preface to his edition, not in the best possible order, are here inserted in the notes, under the topics to which they referred; and with them Mr. Wrangham has inserted very numerous observations of his own, explaining, confirming, or correcting the text of Walton, which are derived from the best critical sources, both antient and modern, besides references to the best writers who have treated on sacred criticism. Many critical comments of Welstein, Houbigant, and other editors of the Holy Scriptures, (the rarity and high price of whose works place them beyond the reach of ordinary students,) are here inserted; and where particular subjects required a more copious discussion, Mr. Wrangham has treated them at length at the end of each chapter; in excuse, after the plan adopted by Heyne in his admirable edition of Virgil. Fac-similes of eight of the MSS. of chief note are prefixed; and in the course of the work there are inserted alphabets of the principal modern oriental and other languages.


The present little manual is a concise Analysis of this work, which contains nearly three thousand closely-printed pages, and which has cost the author the labour of more than thirty years, besides an expense of at least two thousand pounds, for the books which he has procured and consulted for it.

The first of the four volumes, into which this "Introduction" is divided, comprises a copious examination of the evidences for the Genuineness, Authenticity, Credibility, and Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures; including specific replies to the various objections of antient and modern sceptics: which objections the author was called upon, from the press, to examine and refute. The second volume treats on the Literary History, Criticism, and Interpretation of the Bible, in all their various details. The third volume contains a copious Digest of Biblical Geography and Antiquities, drawn from the best sources, antient and modern: and in the fourth volume is given a Series of Historical, Biographical, and Critical Prefaces to the several books of the Old and New Testament; in which their Genuineness, Authenticity, Date, Contents, and Style are minutely investigated.
This volume terminates with a Dictionary of the Symbolical Language of Scripture, a Bibliographical Index, a General Index of Matters, and an Index of the Principal Texts illustrated. Throughout the work references have been made to such approved writers as have best illustrated particular subjects, and critical notices of their works have been subjoined. The repeated and unprincipled attempts made to pirate this "Introduction" will perhaps justify the author, in the estimation of candid readers, for thus describing his own work; which, he has the satisfaction of knowing, has been adopted as a Text Book in our British Universities, and other Seminaries of Theological Learning, as also in various Colleges and Academical Institutions in North America.


Introductio in Libros Canonicos Veteris Foederis, usibus academiciis accommodata a Fouerio Ackermann. Vienne, 1825, 8vo.

This is a new edition of Jahn's learned "Introductio in Libros Sacros Veteris Foederis in Compendium redacta," which appeared at Vienna in 1804, in 8vo., and in 1806 was put into the list of books prohibited by the Pope to be read by Romanists. Professor Ackermann states that he has changed the text of Jahn in very many chapters, but has retained his order and his words whatever he could. The editor introduces this work to the notice of his readers by a profession of his profound submission to the Romish Church. The advanced student will find it a valuable book of reference. Price, about 10s. 6d.; and of Jahn's Introduction, 11s. to 16s.


A Course of Lectures, containing a Description and Systematic Arrangement of the several Branches of Divinity, accompanied with an Account both of the principal Authors, and of the Progress which has been made at different Periods, in Theological Learning. By Herbert Marsh, D.D. [Bishop of Peterborough.] Parts I.—VII. London, 1810—1825. 8vo. A new Edition of Parts I. to IV., with the additional Lectures, was published in 1828, in one large Volume, 8vo. Price 14s.


This work, which is still in progress, promises to be of singular utility to Biblical Students. Vols. I and IV. comprise a translation of Ernesti's Institutio Interpretis Novi Testamenti, with Notes by the Rev. Charles H. Terrot, A.M. Vol. II. contains four valuable philological Tracts: — 1. On the language of Palestine in the Age of Christ and the Apostles. 2. On the Greek Diction of the New Testa-

§ 2. — Treatises on the Literary History, Criticism, and Translations of the Bible.


The first edition of this judicious manual of Biblical Criticism was privately printed in 1797 for the author's friends. It has since been repeatedly printed in royal 8vo. with an additional volume, treating on the books accounted sacred by the Mohammedans, Hindoos, Parsees, Chinese, and Scandinavians. In 1810 M. Boulard published a French translation of this work, from the edition printed at Oxford 1799.


The first edition of this valuable work, to which all succeeding writers on the English versions of the Scriptures are indebted, was prefixed to Mr. Lewis's folio edition of the venerable John Wickliffe's English version of the New Testament. It was reprinted in 1818, at London, with some unimportant additions, in one volume 8vo. Price 8s.

A List of Editions of the Bible, and Parts thereof in English, from the year MDV. to MDCCCXX. With an Appendix, containing Specimens of Translations and Bibliographical Descriptions. By the Rev. Henry Cotton, D. C. L. Oxford, at the Clarendon Press, 1821. 8vo. Price 7s. 6d.

Though the author of this unassuming but very interesting "List" modestly terms it "an Appendix" to the latter part of Lewis's work, it will be found a very useful publication to those who may not be possessed of Lewis's History. It is evidently the result of deep research, and is drawn up with great care. The notes, which are not numerous, are strictly bibliographical, and contain much valuable information to the collectors of rare books; while considerable additional interest is imparted to the work by the specimens of early translations which will be found in the appendix.

A Vindication of our authorised Translation and translators of the Bible, and of preceding English Versions authoritatively

Jo. Gottlob Carpzovii Critica Sacra Veteris Testamenti. Lipsiae, 1738. 4to.

"A very useful work, replete with information on the subject of Hebrew Criticism." (Bp. Marsh.)


An "inestimable and immortal work, than which none can be more useful for the interpretation of Scripture, as it throws an uncommon degree of light upon the language and phraseology of the inspired writers." (Mosheim's Eccl. Hist. vol. v. p. 294.)


The first edition of Bishop Lowth's Lectures appeared in 1751: that of 1821 may be considered as the best; as it includes, besides the additions of Michaelis, the further observations of Rosenmüller (whose edition appeared at Leipsic in 1815), Richter, and Weiss.


Wetstenii (Johannis Jacobi) Prolegomena ad Testamenti Graeci editionem accuratissimam, e vetustissimis codicibus denique procurandam: in quibus agitur de codicibus manuscriptis Novi Testamenti, Scriptoribus qui Novo Testamento usi sunt, versionibus veteribus, editionibus prioribus, et claris interpretibus; et proponuntur animadversiones et cautiones, ad examen vari-

In this very elaborate work, the authenticity of Matt. i. and ii. and Luke i. and ii. are most satisfactorily vindicated from the objections of the Editors of the modern Socinian Version of the New Testament; whose disingenuous alterations in successive editions of that work are exposed in the Appendix.

§ 3. — Lexicons and Grammars to the original Languages of Scripture.

i. Hebrew and Chaldee Grammars and Lexicons.

(1) With Points.

A Series of Lectures on the Hebrew Language: so arranged as to form a complete and easy System of Hebrew Grammar, and adapted to the use of Learners as well as of others who have made some Progress in the Language. By the Rev. Samuel Lee, A. M. [now B. D.] and Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge. London, 1827. Second Edition, corrected and improved, 1832. 8vo. Price 16s.

The following are the principal circumstances in which this grammar is stated to differ from every preceding work of the same kind; viz. 1. In the manner in which the system of vowel points is developed; — and, 2. In the mode in which the nouns and verbs are exhibited, so as to avoid that perplexity which is presented to learners in many Hebrew grammars. In the syntax, the character of the language is investigated according to the analogy discoverable within itself; and the conclusions, to which the author arrives, are confirmed by appeals to the Arabian grammarians. The enallages of gender and number, which have caused so much perplexity to students in the grammars that have been formed after the system of the celebrated Buxtorf, are here set aside; and principles are laid down, by which it is shown that, according to the genius of the Semitic dialects, those rules are groundless, which make it necessary to call in these anomalies to our aid. To the syntax is appended a short essay on the use of the Hebrew accents, showing in what way they are to be understood as a commentary on the bearing of the context. The whole is divided into twenty lectures. Professor Lee is now printing an original Hebrew and English Lexicon.

A Grammar of the Hebrew Language. By Moses Stuart,
APPENDIX.


A Hebrew Grammar, with the principal Rules compiled from some of the most considerable Hebrew Grammars, by Thomas Yeats. London, 1812, 1823, and various subsequent editions. 8vo. Price 4s.


"The directions for the formation of verbs, through all their voices, modes, and tenses, are minutely given; and this part of the Grammar manifests the author's critical acquaintance with the language which he professes to teach. — Though we would not recommend this as superseding the use of other Grammars, especially to the classical scholar, but would rather advise it to be compared with the best of those which are written in Latin, yet we must remark that Mr. Frey's mode of teaching the Hebrew is very masterly; that it is singularly calculated to facilitate the student's intimate knowledge of that language; and that it makes us acquainted with the process adopted by the Rabbis in their education of Jewish youth. "The Hebrew Psalter, or Book of Psalms, is subjoined to this Grammar, which considerably augments its value." Monthly Review (N. S.), vol. ivii. p. 55. The edition superintended by Mr. Downes contains a glossary of the first six psalms, a compendium of Chaldee Grammar, and other important additions.


Cocceius's Hebrew and Chaldee Dictionary was very highly esteemed in the former part of the last century. M. Schulz, in preparing his edition for the press, omitted all the superfluous Dutch and German words; and, in determining the signification of each Hebrew word, previously consulted the equivalent term in the Arabic and other Oriental languages. He also restored to their true place several scattered roots, together with their derivatives. The work is neatly and correctly printed; and may frequently be obtained at a reasonable price.


A Hebrew Lexicon to the Books of the Old Testament: including the Geographical Names and Chaldaic Words in Daniel, Ezra, &c. By D. Wilhelm Gisenius, Doctor and Professor of Theology at the University of Halle. Translated from the German by Christopher Lfo, Teacher of Hebrew and German in the University of Cambridge, and late Professor of German at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Cambridge, at the University Press. 1825-28. In 2 parts or volumes royal 4to. Price 2l. 14s.

This is, strictly speaking, a new Hebrew and English Lexicon. Its basis is the German abridgment or smaller Hebrew Lexicon of Professor Gesenius, which was published at Leipsic in 1815, in 8vo.; but Mr. Gibbs has throughout consulted the Thesaurus or larger Lexicon (of which Mr. Lev’s work is a translation), and he has also made some corrections from Gesenius’s later philological works, especially his (German) Commentary on the Prophecy of Isaiah, which was published in 1820-21. Still further to improve his Lexicon, Mr. Gibbs has not only corrected many errors and oversights which had crept into the original works of Gesenius, but has also commodiously broken the articles into paragraphs: making each signification of a word to commence a new paragraph. The first London reprint was edited, with great care, by the Rev. Lancelot Sharpe, M. A.; and, in order to ensure the greater correctness, the Hebrew words are printed from the second edition of Gesenius’s “Neues Hebraisches Handwörterbuch,” which appeared at Leipsic, in 1825. The second London edition was superintended by the Rev. Dr. Henderson. Both these reprints are very neatly executed.


Elements of the Chaldee Language; intended as a Supplement to the Hebrew Grammar, and as a General Introduction to the Aramaean Dialects. By the Rev. W. Harris, LL.D. London, 1822. 8vo.

(2.) Without Points.

Elements of Hebrew Grammar; to which is prefixed a Dissertation on the two modes of reading, with or without points. By Charles Wilson, Professor of Hebrew at the University of Saint Andrew’s. London, 1782. Fourth edition, 1810. 8vo. Price 10s. 6d.

An Hebrew and English Lexicon without Points; in which the Hebrew and Chaldee Words of the Old Testament are explained in their leading and derived Senses; the Derivative Words are ranged under their respective Primitives; and the meanings assigned to each authorised by passages of Scripture, and frequently illustrated and confirmed by citations from various authors. By John Parkhurst, M. A. London, 1823. Royal 8vo. Price 18s.

To this learned and excellent work is prefixed a Methodical Hebrew Grammar without points, as also a short Chaldee Grammar.

(3.) With and without Points.

Rudiments of the Hebrew Language, with and without points. By James Noble, A. M. Glasgow, 1832. 8vo. Price 5s.
ii. Grammars and Lexicons to the Greek Testament, and to the Septuagint Version.

A Greek Grammar of the New Testament translated from the German of George Benedict Winer, Professor of Theology at Erlangen. By Moses Stuart, Professor of Sacred Literature in the Theol. Seminary, Andover, and Edward Robinson, Assistant Instructor in the same department. Andover (North America), 1825. Large 8vo. Price, about 10s. 6d. or 11s.

This is a translation of Winer's "Grammatik des Neutestamentlichen Sprachbuchs," which was published at Leipzig in 1822. "It is as yet the only treatise of the kind; and, like most of the author's other works, bears marks of haste both in the conception and execution. It contains many observations of great value. The general plan, and the internal arrangement and classification, are good; and the principles are, for the most part, correctly stated, and happily illustrated. On some points he has carried his views too far, and on some few he is probably erroneous. We look upon the work as one which will impart new and important views to the students of this country, and serve to stimulate them to more extensive inquiry." (North American Review, July 1826, vol. xxii. p. 107.) The Anglo-American translators have greatly increased the value of this Grammar of the Greek Testament, by the addition of numerous learned notes.


A Greek and English Lexicon to the New Testament: in which the Words and Phrases occurring in those sacred books are distinctly explained; and the meanings assigned to each, authorised by references to passages of Scripture, and frequently illustrated and confirmed by Citations from the Old Testament and from the Greek writers. To this work is prefixed a plain and easy Greek Grammar, adapted to the use of learners, and those who understand no other language than English. By John Parkhurst, M.A. A new Edition, comprising the more valuable parts of the Works of some later writers. By Hugh James Rose, B. D. London, 1829. Royal 8vo. Price 17. 11s. 6d.
The first edition of this well-known and admirable Lexicon to the Greek Testament appeared in 1769, the second in 1794, both in quarto; the third in royal octavo, with the learned author’s last corrections, and with large additions, in 1798. These have been retained in the numerous impressions which have subsequently appeared. In the course of the thirty years which have elapsed since the publication of Mr. Parkhurst’s third and last edition, sacred philology has received great accessions: and, a new edition being required, the proprietors of this work confided it to the Rev. Hugh James Rose, B. D., who has conferred a high obligation on biblical students in the manner in which he has revised and edited the work. The following is the plan adopted by him:

1. As Mr. Parkhurst was, at least, a great admirer of the peculiar cosmological opinions of Mr. Hutchinson, and had introduced many etymologies which were in the highest degree fanciful and uncertain,—these etymologies, and the philosophical opinions of the Hutchinsonian school, have been omitted.

2. Valuable as Mr. Parkhurst’s work confessedly was, it was defective in accurate discrimination between the various senses of the same word. Great inconvenience had also arisen from the paucity of instances given under each head, and the looseness of the references to profane authors. These defects had altogether banished Mr. P.’s Lexicon from the shelves of the critical reader, who had supplied its place by the labours of recent German Lexicographers, especially those of Schleusner, Bretschneider, and Wahl.* Mr. Rose has supplied both these defects, partly from his own researches, but principally from the valuable works of the scholars just named.

3. Various important additions have been made to Mr. Parkhurst’s comprehensive Greek Grammar to the New Testament, from the general Greek Grammars of the Professors Buttmam and Matthiae.

4. For the convenience of those students who are attending to the style of the New Testament, he has distinguished, by a convenient mark, those words which do not occur in the Septuagint version of the Old; and he has added in such cases examples from the apocryphal writings where such instances are found.

Mr. Rose’s additions to the present edition are enclosed within square brackets [ ]; and, by enlarging the pages (which exceed the number in the former editions by more than two hundred), by omitting altogether the most fanciful etymologies of Parkhurst, as well as by throwing much less important matter into notes, and entirely rewriting many articles, Mr. Rose has added at least one third of new matter to this work: which, in its present greatly improved state, is indispensably necessary to every one who is desirous of acquiring a critical and correct knowledge of the New Testament.

Novus Thesaurus Philologico-Criticus: sive Lexicon in LXX. Reliquos Interpretis Graecos, ac Scriptores Apocryphos Veteris Testamenti. Post Bacliium et alios Viros Doctos Congressit et edidit J. Fried. SCHLEUSNER. Lipsiae, 1820, 1821. 5 parts or

* See an account of their several Lexicons, in the Appendix to Vol. II. of the Author’s larger Introduction.
vols. 8vo. Glacier et Londini, 1822, in three very thick vols. 8vo. Price 3l. 12s. bound.

In the Glasgow edition, many typographical errors, particularly in the Greek and Hebrew quotations, have been corrected; and the references to the chapters and verses, which in the foreign edition are very inaccurate, have been carefully amended. Professor Schleusner’s German explanations of particular words uniformly have English translations attached to them; and to the third volume there is appended an Index of all the Hebrew words occurring in the work; together with a collation of verses and chapters, as set out respectively in the editions of the Greek Septuagint superintended by Wechel and Bos. This Appendix, which nearly fills three hundred pages, is not to be found in the Leipsic edition.

A useful substitute for this Work of Schleusner’s (the price of which may place it above the reach of some students) will be found in the Rev. Greville Ewing’s Greek Grammar, and Greek and English Lexicon. Glasgow and London, 1827. 8vo. Price 1l. 4s.


1. Treatises on the Interpretation of Scripture.


Ernesti (Jo. Aug.) Institutio Interpretis Novi Testamenti. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1761, 1809. 8vo. Price from 7s. to 9s.

The edition of 1809 is generally considered as the best of Ernesti’s admirable little manual; but the prefatory remarks and some of the notes of Dr. Ammon must be read with great caution, as they are too frequently destitute of those primary and indispensable characteristics of a good interpreter, sobriety and discretion. Two volumes of Supplementary Remarks, by Professor Morus, entitled “Exercit. super Hermeneutica Nova Testamenti,” were published at Leipzig between 1795 and 1797, in 8vo.: they relate only to part of Ernesti’s volume, and they contain much valuable matter respecting the criticism and interpretation of the New Testament.


A translation of the preceding article. The work of Ernesti, in passing through the hands of its translator, has undergone some alter-
ations. Some things have been omitted; notes have been added where the subject appeared to require further elucidation; and copious extracts are translated from Morus's Acroses, as well as from Beck's Monogrammata Hermeneutices Novi Testamenti, and Keil's Elementa Hermeneutices Novi Testamenti. The London reprint was edited by the Rev. Dr. Henderson, who has increased the utility of this little manual by adding some valuable observations, the result of his own reading.

Turretini (Joan. Alphonsi) De Sacre Scripturae Interpretandae methodo, Tractatus bipartitus. Traiecti Thuriorum, 1728. Small 8vo. Francofuri ad Viadrum, 1776. 8vo. Price from 4s. 6d. to 8s.

The edition of 1776 is considered to be the best: it professes to be "restitutus et auctus," by William Abraham Teller, some of whose remarks are certainly valuable; but others convey doctrinal interpretations which Turretini (or Turretin, as he is most usually termed,) held in utter abhorrence. The edition of 1728 is, therefore, to be preferred.


The Bampton Lectures for the year 1824. Being an Attempt to trace the History and to ascertain the Limits of the Secondary and Spiritual Interpretation of Scripture. By J. J. Conybeare, M.A. Oxford, 1824. 8vo. Price 10s. 6d.


ii. Commentators on the Scriptures.

Matthaei Poli Synopsis Criticorum, aliorumque S. S. Interpretum et Commentatorum, summo studio et fide adornata. Ultrajecti, 1684, best edition. 5 tomis, folio. Price 6l. 16s. 6d. to 7l. 17s. 6d.

On this elaborate work the learned author spent ten years. It consolidates, with great skill and conciseness; all the labours of the commentators and critics, which are collected in the great work edited by Bishop Pearson and others, in 1660, in 9 vols. folio, and commonly termed the "Critici Sacri." Besides condensing their observations into one continued comment, the author has inserted many valuable additions from various other eminent biblical writers, together with numerous
important remarks and corrections of his own. This synopsis first appeared at London, between the years 1669 and 1674, in 5 vols. folio, which may be met with for a less sum than the edition just noticed. The Frankfort edition of 1712, in 5 vols. folio, is said to be very incorrect; and the quarto edition of 1691, also in 5 vols., though somewhat better, is also very inaccurate.

Jo. Aug. DATHII Libri Veteris Testamenti ex Recensione Textus Hebraei et Versionum Antiquarum, Latine versi, notis philologicis et criticis illustrati. Halae, 1773-1789. 6 vols. 8vo. Price from 2l. 10s. to 3l.

This work is in high repute on the Continent, where it was published at different times, in six volumes or parts, most of which have been several times reprinted with improvements. It forms an honourable exception to the great mass of recent German commentators on the Scriptures, who have written in Latin, and many of whom have endeavoured to fritter away the meaning and application of the Prophetic Psalms; the reality and application of which Dathé has most ably vindicated. He was professor of oriental literature at Leipzig, and “never published any part until he had repeatedly explained it in his public lectures, and convinced himself that no difficulties remained, but such as could not be removed. In this manner was produced his translation, which may be considered as a perpetual commentary: the difficult and obscure passages being explained and illustrated by notes placed at the bottom of the page.” (Aikin’s Biographical Dictionary, vol. x. Supplement, p. 306.)

The Holy Bible, according to the Authorised Version, with Notes explanatory and practical; taken principally from the most eminent Writers of the United Church of England and Ireland; together with appropriate Introductions, Tables, Indexes, Maps, and Plans, prepared and arranged by the Rev. G. D’OYLY, B.D. [now D.D.], and the Rev. Richard MANT, D.D. [now Bishop of Down and Connor]. Oxford and London, 1817; Cambridge, 1822; Oxford, 1826. 3 vols. 4to. Price 3l. 13s. 6d. in boards, or 5l. 5s. bound.

The many thousand copies of this very valuable commentary, which have been circulated, sufficiently attest the estimation in which it is deservedly held. Although the editors profess to communicate only the results of the critical inquiries of learned men, without giving a detailed exposition of the inquiries themselves, yet, from constant reference to their commentary, the writer of these pages is enabled to state that these results are selected with great industry and judgment; so that the reader, who may consult this work on difficult passages, will rarely, if ever, be disappointed. Of the labour attending this publication some idea may be formed, when it is stated that the works of upwards of one hundred and sixty authors have been consulted for it, amounting to several hundred volumes. On the fundamental articles of Christian verity, the Deity and atonement of Jesus Christ, the personality and offices of the Holy Spirit, &c., this work may be pronounced to be a library of divinity. The maps and engravings, though only outlines, are executed with much spirit.
An Exposition of the Old and New Testament, by the Rev. Matthew Henry. 5 vols. folio. 6 vols. 4to.; also, in 3 vols. imperial 8vo.; various editions and prices, from 4l. 4s. to 6l. or 7l., according to condition and binding.

The value of this commentary is too well known to require any testimonies to its merit; it is perhaps the only one "so large, that deserves to be entirely and attentively read through. The remarkable passages should be marked: there is much to be learned in this work in a speculative, and still more in a practical way." (Dr. Doddridge.) The best quarto edition was superintended by the Rev. Messrs. Burder and Hughes, and is very correctly and handomely printed; there are some copies on royal paper.

The Holy Bible, containing the Old and New Testaments; with original notes, practical observations, and copious marginal references. By Thomas Scott, Rector of Aston Sandford, London, 1822. 6 vols. 4to. The fifth and best edition, with the author's last corrections. Price 8l. 8s.; also, in 3 vols. imperial 8vo, somewhat condensed, edited by the Rev. Josiah Pratt, B.D. Price 4l. 4s.

The first edition of this work appeared about thirty years since in three volumes, and it has been very materially improved in succeeding editions. Though it professes to be a practical commentary principally, the author has, without any parade of learning, introduced many very valuable critical elucidations of the sacred text. The marginal references are very copious, and, what is of more importance, very appropriate. The marginal renderings (which appear in the larger editions of the authorised version) have all been collated with the original Hebrew: in one instance (on Numb. vi. 2.) an erratum has been corrected, that has been perpetuated in every other edition, from the first, which was published under the authority of King James I. in 1611, to the present time. This little circumstance, which to the mere English reader is of little moment, is here noticed, to show with what minute attention Mr. Scott prepared the last edition of his commentary. The writer of these pages (who does not view all topics precisely in the same point of view) deems it an act of bare justice to state, that he has never consulted it in vain, on difficult passages of the Scriptures. While occupied in considering the various objections of modern infidels, to which he has replied in detail in the first volume of his larger Introduction, he thought out every answer (if he may be allowed the expression) for himself; referring only to commentaries in questions of more than ordinary difficulty. And in every instance, especially on the Pentateuch, he found in Mr. Scott's commentary brief but solid refutations of alleged contradictions, which he could find in no other similar work in the English language.

The Holy Bible, containing the Old and New Testaments: the text carefully printed from the most correct copies of the present authorised translation, including the marginal readings and parallel texts; with a Commentary, and Critical Notes, designed as a help to a better understanding of the Sacred Writ-
The commentary on the New Testament fills three volumes of this elaborate work; the remainder is devoted to the elucidation of the Old Testament. In this commentary, Dr. Clarke states, that the whole of the text has been collated with the Hebrew and Greek originals, and all the antient versions; "the most difficult words are analysed and explained; the most important readings in the collections of Kennicott and De Rossi on the Old Testament, and in those of Mill, Wetstein, and Griesbach, on the New, are noticed; the date of every transaction, as far as it has been ascertained by the best chronologers, is marked; the peculiar customs of the Jews, and neighbouring nations, so frequently alluded to by the prophets, evangelists, and apostles, are explained from the best Asiatic authorities; the great doctrines of the Law and Gospel of God are defined, illustrated, and defended; and the whole is applied to the important purposes of practical Christianity." The work concludes with a copious index, and a selection of important various Readings of the New Testament, from ten antient MSS. The literary world in general, and biblical students in particular, are greatly indebted to Dr. Clarke for the light he has thrown on many difficult passages. While this sheet was passing through the press, a new edition was announced, in octavo, with the [late] learned author's last corrections and additions.


The Rev. Dr. Boothroyd has long been advantageously known as the editor of the critical edition of the Hebrew Bible with philological notes, of which we have given an account in p. 474 of the present volume. His improved English Version of the Bible will be found a valuable help to the critical understanding of the Sacred Scriptures. Where any reading, in the original, is supported by the authority of antient MSS. and Versions, Dr. B. has availed himself of it, and has inserted it in the text; always apprising his readers of such changes, which are not unfrequently real improvements. The Historical Books are printed in continuous paragraphs, the Poetical Books being printed in single lines. The two first volumes contain the Old Testament; the third, the New Testament. The numbers of the different verses are judiciously thrown into the margin; and the notes, which are placed at the foot of each page, possess the rare merit of condensing much important critical and explanatory matter, in comparatively a small compass. To the whole, Dr. B. has prefixed a well-executed abridgement of Michaelis's Commentaries on the Law of Moses.

The Cottage Bible and Family Expositor; containing the authorised Translation of the Old and New Testaments, with Practical Reflections and short Explanatory Notes, calculated to elucidate difficult and obscure Passages. By Thomas Williams, London, 1825-27. 3 vols. 8vo.

This unassuming but useful commentary on the Holy Scriptures,
though professedly designed for persons and families in the humbler walks of life, is not unworthy the attention of students of a higher class, who may not be able to purchase more bulky or more expensive commentaries; and on this account it is here noticed. The work is dedicated by permission to the learned and venerable Bishop of Salisbury. The first volume contains the whole of the Historical Books, and also the Book of Job: the second volume comprises the rest of the Old Testament. The New Testament forms the third volume. The following is the plan of publication. The authorised Version is neatly and clearly printed. Long chapters are broken into paragraphs of a suitable length, regulated by the subject-matter of them; and the genealogies, enumeration of the tribes, and certain ceremonial laws of the Jews, which are not suitable for reading in families or schools, are printed in a smaller type, and are so distinguished that they may be omitted in reading, without difficulty or confusion. To each chapter is given a concise practical exposition, together with brief critical notes (in which are interwoven the principal marginal renderings and references) on difficult and obscure passages, especially such as have been alleged to be contradictory. The editor has carefully indicated the sources whence he has drawn his annotations;—a practice which, if it were to be wished, had been followed by the anonymous compilers of some commentaries, who have contrived to comprehend the most valuable remarks of others without any acknowledgment of the authors to whose labours they are indebted. Mr. Williams has also paid a laudable attention to those passages against which objections have been taken by modern sceptics; for which portion of his work he is well qualified by his former very useful publications in reply to the cavils and objections of Paine and other infidels of the last century. A concise Introduction is prefixed, vindicating the divine authority of the Holy Scriptures, and the learning and fidelity of the venerable translators of our authorised English version.

Should more extended commentaries be required than those here specified, the reader is referred to the works of Calmet, and others, which are enumerated in the Appendix to Vol. II. of the author's larger Introduction.


Divines of every denomination concur in pronouncing Dr. Whitby's commentary to be, upon the whole, the best upon the New Testament that is extant in the English language. It is inserted in almost every list of books that we have seen recommended to students, and it is here noticed on account of the very valuable dissertations on various subjects which it contains, and which are referred to by most modern commentators. This commentary first appeared in 1703, and has since been frequently printed with Bp. Patrick's Paraphrase and Commentary on the Historical and Poetical Books, and Mr. Lowth's Paraphrase, &c. on the Prophetic Books of the Old Testament. The two last-mentioned works would have been inserted in the present list, but that the most valuable of their annotations are included in Dr. D'Oyly's and Bp. Mant's Commentary already noticed.
APPENDIX.

Expository Notes, with Practical Observations, on the New Testament of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ; wherein the Sacred Text is at large recited, the Sense explained, &c. &c. by William Burkitth, M.A. late Vicar and Lecturer of Dedham in Essex. London, 1814. 4to.; also 1832. 2 vols. royal 8vo. Price, about 1l. 1s.

The first edition of this deservedly popular work was printed early in the last century; and its practical utility has caused it to be several times reprinted in folio, besides the above-noticed editions in 4to, and 8vo. It does not profess to discuss critical questions, but is very useful for the Inferences it deduces from the sacred text. The Rev. Dr. Gloss published an edition of this work, a few years since, in two volumes, 4to.; which was soon afterwards followed by an abridgment in one thick volume, 8vo. for the use of the poor.

The Family Expositor; or, a Paraphrase and Version of the New Testament, with Critical Notes, and a Practical Improvement of each Section. By Philip Doddridge, D.D. London; 6 vols. 8vo. Various editions, price 5l. 5s. 4 vols. 8vo. price 2l. 8s.; also, in one volume, royal 8vo., price 18s.

There are also editions in six and in four volumes quarto, which sell for 4l. 1s. 6d. or 3l. 5s. according to their condition. "The Family Expositor cannot fall too early into the hands of those intended for holy orders." (Bp. Barrington's Sermons and Tracts, p. 150.) This admirable commentary is in the list of books recommended by Bishops Watson and Tomline, and almost every other theological tutor.


The object of this laborious and comprehensive work is, to compress into as condensed a form as is consistent with perspicuity, the opinions, illustrations, and expositions of the principal theologians and biblical critics. The several arguments are digested and arranged in such a manner that the merits of any question may be seen at one view, without reference to the authors themselves; the bulk and high price of many of whose works place them beyond the reach of junior biblical students, for whose use Mr. Trollope's publication is especially designed. Those writers, who have taken different sides in certain questions, are distinctly marked; and the student is directed to that interpretation of the several disputed texts which seems to be best supported, and most generally approved. It is a primary and very important feature of this work, that it gives the whole of the arguments on any contested topic in a perspicuous and connected form; whereas in some of those collections of notes which are much in use among junior students, the heads of such arguments only are given, leaving the inexperienced reader in a maze of conflicting opinions, and unable to form his own judgment without consulting the writers themselves; whose works in many cases he may not have the opportunity or the means of procuring.
The Harmony of the Four Gospels; in which the natural order of each is preserved, with a paraphrase and notes. By J. Macknight, D.D. 4to. 2 vols. 1756; 2d edit. 1763; 2 vols. 8vo. Various editions. Price of the 4to. copies, 2l. 2s., and of the 8vo. 1l. 1s.

A new Literal Translation, from the original Greek, of all the apostolical Epistles; with a Commentary, and Notes philosophical, critical, explanatory, and practical. To which is added, a History of the Life of the Apostle Paul. By James Macknight, D.D. 4 vols. 4to. 1795. Price 10l. 10s.—8vo. With the Greek Text, 6 vols. 2d edition, with the Life of the Author, price 3l. 5s. Without the Greek Text, in 3 vols. 4to. price 3l. 5s.; and 4 vols. 8vo. 2l. 8s.

Recensio Synoptica Annotationis Sacrae; being a Critical Digest and Synoptical Arrangement of the most important Annotations on the New Testament, Exegetical, Philological, and Doctrinal: carefully collected and condensed, from the best Commentators, both Antient and Modern, and so digested as to form one consistent Body of Annotation, in which each Portion is systematically attributed to its respective Author, and the foreign Matter translated into English; the whole accompanied with a copious Body of original Annotations. By the Rev. S. T. Bloomfield, M.A. [now D.D.] London, 1826-27. 8 vols. 8vo. Price 6l. 2s.

Copious as is the title-page of this elaborate work, it barely expresses the nature of its various contents. Purposely avoiding to treat on those subjects which are discussed in the Commentaries of Bp. Mant and Dr. D'Oyly, of Dr. A. Clarke, and of Mr. Hewlett, the annotations of Messrs. Elsley and Slade, the treatises of Bps. Toulmin and Marsh, Michaelis's Introduction, and also in the author's larger Introduction to the Study of the Scriptures, Dr. Bloomfield has derived his exegetical and doctrinal annotations from the Scholiasts and Glossographers, as well as from Theophylact, Theodoret, Euthymius, and other antient fathers of the church, especially the eloquent and erudite Chrysostom; while Elsner, Raphaelius, Kypke, Wetstein, Koppe, Rosenmüller, Tittmann, Kunoël, Whitby, Macknight, Doddridge, and numerous other Critics and Commentators, both British and foreign, have largely contributed to his philological illustrations. Nor has he omitted to avail himself of the valuable aids for the elucidation of the Scriptures, which are contained in the works of Cartwright, Buxtorf, Lightfoot, Pococke, Surenhusius, Schoettgenius, Meurschen, and others. Those only who have been engaged in similar studies can appreciate the labour of Mr. Bloomfield's undertaking, to which he has devoted many years of patient research, amid the conflicting opinions of critics and theologians. There is scarcely a single difficult passage which is not elucidated; while the genuineness of some important passages, which had been impugned, is ably vindicated and established. Avoiding minor topics, on which real Christians may agree to differ in opinion, Dr. B. has laudably applied his learning to the defence of these cardinal doctrines of the New Testament, the Deity and vicarious Atonement of Jesus Christ, and the
Deity and Personality of the Holy Spirit. To those who have not
the means of procuring the costly and voluminous publications of
foreign commentators, these volumes will be most acceptable; while
such as may possess them will here find a convenient manual of re-
ference for their opinions on various topics. The value of Dr.
Bloomfield’s work is enhanced by the numerous glossarial notes which
he has introduced on difficult words of rare or infrequent occurrence.
The first part, which consists of three volumes, is appropriated to the
eclucidation of the four Gospels; the second, which is in five volumes,
treats on the Acts and Epistles. Altogether, this is one of the most
important works in sacred literature which has been offered to the
attention of more advanced Bible students for many years.

The Christian Expositor, or Practical Guide to the Study of
By the Rev. George Holden, M. A. London, 1830. 12mo.
Price 10s. 6d.

"Although many expositions of the Bible, of great and deserved
celebrity, are happily extant in our language, a commentary sufficiently
short to be read by those who have not leisure to consult learned and
extensive works, yet sufficiently comprehensive to serve as a guide to
the study of the Holy Scriptures, for general readers, is a desideratum.
... To supply this deficiency is the object of the present beautifully
printed, cheap, and truly valuable work; which, though intended for
the use of general readers, comprises so much and such various in-
f ormation in a condensed form, expressed in neat and perspicuous
language, that not only general readers, but also critical students may
gladly and profitably avail themselves of Mr. Holden’s labours. . . In
the prosecution of his undertaking the author has given an explanation
of every verse, and even of every phrase in the New Testament, which
appeared likely to be misunderstood; first, by a critical examination
of the sacred text itself, and then by consulting the most eminent com-
mentators and biblical critics, both British and Foreign. Without any
parade of sacred philology, he has concisely given the results of his
investigation; and the reader, who has recourse to his pages for the in-
terpretation of really difficult passages, will rarely, if ever, be dis-
appointed." (Christian Remembrancer, 1830. p. 480.)

The Four Gospels translated from the Greek; with preliminary
Dissertations and Notes. By George Campbell, D. D. F. R. S.
Edinburgh; Principal of Marischal College, Aberdeen, 4to. 2 vols.
London, 1790; 8vo. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1807. 5d. edit. London,
in 3 vols. 8vo. Price from 1l 16s. to 2l. 2s.

A paraphrastic Translation of the Apostolical Epistles, with
8vo. 12s.

Of the numerous translations and paraphrases of the apostolic
epistles already extant (of the principal of which an account is given
in the Appendix to Vol. II. of the Author’s larger Introduction),
most are arranged in a form which renders them more fit for occasional
reference than for continuous perusal: whilst some, intended chiefly
for the assistance of the minutely critical scholar, however admirably
adapted for that purpose, are ill calculated to meet the wants of inexperienced biblical students and of general readers. To this last mentioned and important part of the Christian Community, Dr. Shuttleworth offers his admirably executed paraphrastic version of the epistolary writings of the Apostles. He states his design to be,—"to give breadth and prominence to those minute but necessary links of reasoning, which are often so cursorily glanced at by the writers, as to escape the observation of persons not in the habit of pursuing an elaborate argument through its finest details; to fill up those lacunae of inference, the implied purport of which, though necessarily suggested by the context to the experienced dialectician, does not always present itself to others less exercised in this species of elliptical composition;—and to supply that fluency of context, by which even the languid and desultory reader, when indisposed to the labour of intense thought, may be enabled to take a comprehensive view of the whole chain of the argument and of the object of the writer." (Pref. pp. xvii. xviii.) The divisions of chapters and verses are very properly thrown into the margin; and numerous notes are inserted, illustrating the scope and bearing of the apostles' reasoning; which exhibit, in a comparatively small compass, the substance of much learned and laborious research.

A Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans, with a Translation, and various Excursus. By Moses Stuart, Professor of Sacred Literature in the Theological Seminary at Andover. Andover, 1832. London, 1833. 8vo.


Both these masterly works originated in the arduous duties incident to the office which Professor Stuart has for some years filled with equal credit to himself and benefit to the Theological Seminary at Andover, in the State of Massachusetts: and they furnish the best philological aids to the critical understanding of two of the most important and difficult of the apostolic epistles which are extant in the English language. Where difficulties required an extended and special investigation, Professor Stuart has fully discussed them in separate excursus or dissertations. The London reprints have been executed with equal neatness and accuracy.


The Apocalypse, or Revelation of St. John, translated, with Notes critical and explanatory. To which is prefixed a Dissertation on the divine Origin of the Book, in answer to the Objections of the late Professor Michaelis; with a biographical chart of writers in the early Christian Church, who appear to have afforded evidence in favour of the Apocalypse. By John Chappel Woodhouse, D.D. London, 1806. Royal 8vo.—Price 18s.

"This," said the late Bishop Hurd, "is the best book of the kind I have seen. It owes its superiority to two things,—the author's
understanding, for the most part, the apocalyptic symbols in a spiritual, not a literal sense. Secondly, to the care he has taken to fix the precise import of those symbols, from the use made of them by the old prophetical and other writers of the Old and New Testament, still many difficulties remain, and will remain to the time of the end."

(Manuscript note of the late Bishop Hurd, on a blank leaf of a presentation copy of this work, in the library at Harlebury. See Gentleman's Magazine, vol. lxviii. part ii. p. 702.) After such commendation, any further observation is unnecessary. The text of the Apocalypse is handsomely printed in three columns, containing the text of Griesbach's second edition of the New Testament, Dr. W.'s own translation from it, and the authorised version, from which he never departs but when the sense requires it. The reader who is desirous of seeing analyses of this most excellent work may consult the British Critic, (O. S.) vol. xvi. pp. 190—200; and the Eclectic Review, (O. S.) vol. ii. part ii. pp. 914—922.


Annotations on the Apocalypse, intended as a sequel to those of Mr. Elsley on the Gospels, and Mr. Slade on the Epistles. For the use of Students in Prophetical Scripture. By John Chappel Woodhouse, D.D., Dean of Lichfield. London, 1828. 8vo. Price 12s.

The commendations bestowed by the late Bishop Hurd upon Dr. Woodhouse's larger publication (just noticed) are equally applicable to his present work. The notes are partly abridged from his former translation of the Apocalypse, and are partly new: the Greek Text of the original, and the improved version of Dr. W., are here omitted: and the text of St. John, according to the authorised English Version, is divided into parts and sections, with a view to a more complete arrangement and illustration of this prophetic book, the genuineness and divine inspiration of which are more satisfactorily vindicated from the objections of the late learned Professor, Sir J. D. Michaelis, in a preliminary disquisition. Although Dr. Woodhouse offers his volume "as a sequel" to the compilations of Messrs. Elsley and Slade, it may be most advantageously consulted and studied as a distinct work; being sufficiently critical for the use of the scholar, at the same time that its perspicuity renders it highly valuable to ordinary readers.


The Scripture Testimonies to the Divinity of our Lord and
APPENDIX.

Saviour Jesus Christ, collected and illustrated by the Rev. George Holden, M.A. London, 1820. 8vo. Price 10s. 6d.


Each of these three truly valuable works was published in defence of that cardinal doctrine of the Christian Revelation,—the supreme Deity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ: but they claim a distinct notice in this place, on account of the very numerous philological and critical explanations of important passages of Scripture which they contain. From frequently consulting them, the writer of these pages can, with confidence, state that they are works of which the student will never regret the purchase: each contains most valuable matter peculiar to itself; and, together, they form the most elaborate defence and proof of the deity of Jesus Christ extant in our language. The value of Archbishop Magee's and Dr. Smith's works is enhanced by their learned vindications of many important passages of the Sacred Scriptures from the erroneous interpretations of the modern Socinians, as well as the recent neologian commentators of Germany.

Numerous translations of Detached Books of Scripture have at various times been published by Archbishop Newcome, Bishop Lowth, the Rev. Dr. Blayney, Dr. J. M. Good, and other eminent critics and philologists, for accounts of which the author is necessarily obliged to refer to his larger Introduction.

§ 5. — Concordances, Dictionaries, and Common-place Books of the Bible.


Abrahami Tossini Concordantiae Graecae Versionis vulgo dictae i.xx. Interpretum. Amstelodami et Trajecti ad Rhenum. 1718. 2 vols. folio. Price 2l. 12s. 6d. to 5l. 13s. 6d.


A Complete Concordance to the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament; or, a Dictionary and Alphabetical Index to the Bible. In two Parts. By Alexander Cruden, M.A. London, 1825. 4to. 14. 1s. besides various other editions in 4to. and royal 8vo.

A new Concordance to the Holy Scriptures of the Old and
APPENDIX.

New Testament; or, a Dictionary and Alphabetical Index to the Bible, together with the various Significations of the principal Words, by which the true Meaning of many Passages is shown. By the Rev. John Butterworth. London, 1767; 1785; 1816. 8vo. Price, 12s. to 15s.


This work has also been commodiously abridged in one volume, royal 8vo. Price 1l. 1s.


These volumes, which are neither scientific nor elementary, are designed for well-informed but not learned readers: each article, in alphabetical order, contains a narrative of facts drawn from the Bible, an explanation of difficulties, a sketch of the character, and, finally, a short summary of the principal texts of Scripture, in which the person is mentioned, besides those which immediately relate to his history. The work is, upon the whole, executed with ability; the objections of infidels are fairly met, and satisfactorily answered, and many judicious reflections are interspersed.

A System of Revealed Religion, digested under proper heads, and composed in the express words of Scripture; containing all that the Sacred Records reveal with respect to Doctrine and Duty. By John Warden, M.A. London, 1769. 4to. 1819. 2 vols. 8vo. Price 1l. 1s.

Christian Institutes, or the Sincere Word of God collected out of the Old and New Testaments, digested under proper heads, and delivered in the very words of Scripture. By Francis Gastrell, D.D. Bishop of Chester. 12mo. various editions. Price 3s. 6d.
§ 6. — Connexions of Sacred and Profane History; Treatises on Biblical Antiquities, and on other Historical Circumstances of the Bible.

The Sacred and Profane History of the World, connected from the Creation of the World to the Dissolution of the Assyrian Empire. By S. Shuckford, M.A. 8vo. 4 vols. London, 1743, best edition. This well-known and valuable work has been several times reprinted. Price 1l. 7s. to 1l. 10s.


The Connection of Sacred and Profane History, from the Death of Joshua until the Decline of the Kingdoms of Israel and Judah. Intended to complete the works of Shuckford and Prideaux. By the Rev. M. Russel, L.L.D. London, 1827. in 2 vols. 8vo.

The History of the Hebrew Commonwealth, from the earliest times to the destruction of Jerusalem, A.D. 72. translated from the German of John Jahn, D.D. With a continuation to the time of Adrian. London, 1829. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s.

Though not so stated in the title-page, this is a reprint of the original work of the learned Professor Jahn, translated by M. Calvin E. Stowe, of Andover [Massachusetts,] and published at New York in 1829, in one large volume, containing 692 pages. In a note, however, at the end of Professor Stuart’s Preface, it is stated that the whole has been thoroughly revised; and such alterations made as seemed requisite to render the author’s meaning clear and intelligible. This work of the late learned Professor Jahn contains the most succinct and critically arranged history of the Jews which is extant: it exhibits throughout manifest impressions of the same care, diligence, deep research, and sound judgment, which characterise his other treatises. The continuation is neatly translated from Basmage’s History of the Jews, in French, and fills up a chasm in the history of that people, which it is desirable to have supplied. Professor Stuart, of Andover, recommends every theological student to make himself familiar with this work throughout. “It is impossible that he should not reap the benefit of such an acquisition.” (Vol. i. Pref. p. ix.)

A History of the Holy Bible, from the beginning of the World to the Establishment of Christianity; with Answers to Infidel Objections, Dissertations on the most remarkable Passages and most important Doctrines, and a Connection of the Profane with the Sacred Writings. By the Rev. Thomas Stackhouse, A.M. The whole corrected and improved by the Right Rev. George Gleig, L.L.D., one of the Bishops of the Scotch Episcopal Church. London, 1817. 5 vols. 4to.

The best edition of a well-known and valuable work: it was published at 4l. 14s. 6d. but may frequently be met with for about 3l. 3s. or even a less sum.
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The title of this work very inadequately describes its multifarious contents. Besides treating on Sacred Chronology, it contains a treasure of most valuable elucidations of the Holy Scriptures.

Dissertations on the Prophecies which have been remarkably fulfilled, and at this Time are fulfilling in the World. By Thomas NEWTON, D.D. Bishop of Bristol. London, 1759 or 1766, 5 vols. 8vo. Price 1/. 4s.; or, 1817, 2 vols. 8vo. 18s.


A Key to the Prophecies; or, a Concise View of the Predictions contained in the Old and New Testaments. By the Rev. David SIMPSON, M.A. London, 1816. 8vo. Price 9s.


Scripture Natural History: or, a Descriptive Account of the Zoology, Botany, and Geology of the Bible, illustrated by Engravings. By William CARPENTER. London, 1828. 8vo. Price 14s.

Moses and Aaron: or, the Civil and Ecclesiastical Rites used by the antient Hebrews. By Thomas GODWIN. London, 1641. 4to. Price 4s.


This is an useful abridgment of Harmer's Observations, with many valuable additions from the later voyagers and travellers, arranged in the order of the Books, Chapters and Verses of the Bible.

Oriental Literature, applied to the Illustration of the Sacred Scriptures; especially with reference to Antiquities, Traditions, and Manners, collected from the most celebrated Writers and Travellers, both antient and modern, designed as a Sequel to Oriental Customs. By the Rev. Samuel Burder, A.M. London, 1822. 2 vols. 8vo. Price 1l. 4s.


The preceding Catalogue has been framed on a principle of selection, which should comprise one or more works on the most important topics of Sacred Literature, both Critical and Practical, as well as Geographical and Historical, and of various prices; whence students may (with the advice of experienced tutors) choose such as are best adapted to their immediate wants. As every one may not have the means of procuring the whole of the books above enumerated, the author subjoins the following

LIST,

Comprising the most necessary works upon the Holy Scriptures, which he trusts will be found sufficient for all ordinary purposes of study.

D'Alleman's Edition of the Hebrew Bible, 8vo.
Vetus Testamentum Graecum (Valpy's Edition), 8vo.
Holy Bible, with marginal renderings and references, 8vo.


Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. By the Author of this volume. 1 vols. 8vo.

The Biblical Cabinet, Vols. I. to IV. Small 8vo. 5s. per volume.

[To be continued.]

Professor Lee's Lectures on the Hebrew Language. 8vo. Professor Stuart's Hebrew Grammar, or, Mr. Yeates's Hebrew Grammar. 8vo.

Gibbs's Hebrew and English Lexicon, 8vo. [without points, Parkhurst's Hebrew and English Lexicon, 8vo.]


Rev. Dr. D'Oyly's and Bp. Mant's Commentary on the Bible, 5 vols. 4to.

Rev. Matthew Henry's Commentary on the Bible, in 6 vols. 4to., or in 3 vols. imperial 8vo.; or, the Rev. Tho. Scott's Commentary, in 6 vols. 4to. or 3 vols., imperial 8vo., and the Rev. W. Burkitt's Expository Notes, &c. on the New Testament, in one vol. folio, or quarto, or in 2 vols. imperial 8vo., will be found particularly useful for practical and expository study.


Rev. Dr. Shuttleworth's Paraphrastic Translation of the Apostolical Epistles, 8vo.

Rev. Prof. Stuart's Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans, in one volume 8vo., and on the Epistle to the Hebrews, in 2 vols. 8vo.

Rev. Dr. Woodhouse's Annotations on the Apocalypse, 8vo.

Rev. Dr. Doddridge's Family Expositor, in 6 or 4 vol. 8vo.

Rev. Dr. Bloomfield's Recensio Synoptica Annotationis Sacrarum, 8 vols. 8vo.

Dr. John's History of the Hebrew Commonwealth, 2 vols. 8vo.

Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible, abridged in one volume royal 8vo.

Dr. Harris's Natural History of the Bible, 8vo.; or Mr. Carpenter's Scripture Natural History, 8vo.

Archbishop Magee on the Atonement, 3 vols. 8vo.


Rev. Dr. J. P. Smith's Scripture Testimony to the Messiah 3 vols. 8vo. second edition.

Rev. J. Butterworth's Concordance, 8vo.

Mr. Warden's System of Revealed Religion, 2 vols. 8vo.


Mr. Keith's Evidence of the Truth of the Christian Religion from Prophecy, 12mo. or 8vo.
APPENDIX.

No. VI.

A CONCISE CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE
OF THE PRINCIPAL EPOCHS MENTIONED IN THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS.


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<tr>
<th>Year before Christ</th>
<th>Dr. Hales</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year before A.D.</th>
<th>Year before</th>
<th>Dr. Hales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The Creation of the World.</td>
<td>4004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1056</td>
<td>Noah born.</td>
<td>2948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1770</td>
<td>Division of the earth into families and languages.</td>
<td>2234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Abraham born.</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2083</td>
<td>Call of Abraham.</td>
<td>1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2094</td>
<td>Ishmael, son of Abraham and Hagar, born.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2107</td>
<td>Destruction of Sodom, Gomorrah, and the cities of the plain.</td>
<td>1897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2107</td>
<td>Covenant with Abraham renewed.</td>
<td>1896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2108</td>
<td>Birth of Isaac.</td>
<td>1858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2148</td>
<td>Isaac marries Rebekah.</td>
<td>1759</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2245</td>
<td>Jacob marries Leah and Rachel.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2276</td>
<td>Joseph sold into Egypt.</td>
<td>1706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2298</td>
<td>Jacob and his family go into Egypt.</td>
<td>1571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2453</td>
<td>A Revolution in Egypt. — The Israelites persecuted. Birth of Moses.</td>
<td>1491</td>
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<tr>
<td>2513</td>
<td>The Exodus from Egypt.</td>
<td>1490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2514</td>
<td>The delivery of the Law.</td>
<td>1451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2553</td>
<td>The death of Moses; the entrance of the Israelites into the promised land, under Joshua.</td>
<td>1443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2561</td>
<td>The Administration of the Elders and Judges, after the death of Joshua.</td>
<td>1259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2715</td>
<td>Saul appointed and consecrated king.</td>
<td>1219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2785</td>
<td>The accession of David to the throne.</td>
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<td>2825</td>
<td>The reign of Solomon alone.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3001</td>
<td>The dedication of the temple.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>Year before Year before</th>
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<td>1491</td>
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<td>971</td>
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### Kings of Israel for 234 years.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Dr.H.</th>
<th>a.m.</th>
<th></th>
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<th>Dr.H.</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>4422</td>
<td>3030</td>
<td>Jeroboam I.</td>
<td></td>
<td>970</td>
<td>990</td>
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<tr>
<td>4443</td>
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<td>Nadab.</td>
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<td>950</td>
<td>968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4445</td>
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<td>Baasha.</td>
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<td>948</td>
<td>966</td>
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<tr>
<td>4468</td>
<td>3074</td>
<td>Elah.</td>
<td></td>
<td>936</td>
<td>943</td>
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<td>4469</td>
<td>3075</td>
<td>Zimri conspires against Elah, and reigns seven days at Tiza.</td>
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<td>942</td>
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<td>4486</td>
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<td>887</td>
<td>900</td>
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<td>4507</td>
<td>3108</td>
<td>Jehoram or Joram.</td>
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<td>890</td>
<td>909</td>
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<td>Jehu.</td>
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<td>4561</td>
<td>3165</td>
<td>Joash.</td>
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<td>4577</td>
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<td>Jeroboam II.</td>
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<td>843</td>
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<td>4610</td>
<td>3232</td>
<td>Zachariah son of Jeroboam reigned six months. Shallum reigned one month.</td>
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<td>779</td>
<td>792</td>
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<tr>
<td>4641</td>
<td>3233</td>
<td>And slain by Menahem.</td>
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<td>778</td>
<td>791</td>
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<td>Pekahiah.</td>
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<td>767</td>
<td>760</td>
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<td>3246</td>
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<td>Hoshea.</td>
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<td>4728</td>
<td>3284</td>
<td>End of the kingdom of Israel, after it had subsisted two hundred and fifty-four years.</td>
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<td>721</td>
<td>719</td>
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### Kings of Judah for 388 years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dr.H.</th>
<th>a.m.</th>
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<th>Dr.H.</th>
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<tr>
<td>4421</td>
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<td>Rehoboam.</td>
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<td>991</td>
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<tr>
<td>4438</td>
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<td>Abijah.</td>
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<td>Asa.</td>
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<td>970</td>
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<td>4482</td>
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<td>Jehoshaphat.</td>
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<td>929</td>
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<tr>
<td>4517</td>
<td>3115</td>
<td>Jehoram.</td>
<td></td>
<td>885</td>
<td>904</td>
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<tr>
<td>4515</td>
<td>3117</td>
<td>Ahaziah.</td>
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<td>885</td>
<td>904</td>
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<td>3118</td>
<td>Athaliah.</td>
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<td>Uzziah or Azariah.</td>
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<td>Hezekiah.</td>
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<td>722</td>
<td>725</td>
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Z 3
### APPENDIX.

<table>
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<th>Dr.H.</th>
<th>a. m.</th>
<th>Kings of Judah alone.</th>
<th>B.C.</th>
<th>Dr.H.</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Manasseh.</td>
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<td>4770</td>
<td>3361</td>
<td>Amon.</td>
<td>639</td>
<td>641</td>
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<tr>
<td>4772</td>
<td>3363</td>
<td>Josiah.</td>
<td>637</td>
<td>639</td>
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<tr>
<td>4803</td>
<td>3394</td>
<td>Jehoahaz, son of Josiah.</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>608</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jehoiakim.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4816</td>
<td>3405</td>
<td>Jehoiachin, Coniah, or Jehoiakim, son of Jehoiakim.</td>
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<td>595</td>
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<tr>
<td>4823</td>
<td>3412</td>
<td>Zedekiah revolts against the Chaldeans.</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>590</td>
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<tr>
<td>4826</td>
<td>3415</td>
<td>The siege of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar. — Zedekiah's flight. — He is deprived of sight. — Jerusalem taken, and the temple burnt.</td>
<td>588</td>
<td>586</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Beginning of the seventy years' captivity.**

— The destruction of the kingdom of Judah, after it had subsisted four hundred and sixty-eight years from the commencement of David's reign; and three hundred and eighty-eight years from the separation between Judah and the ten tribes.

---

**From the Babylonish Captivity to Nehemiah's Reform.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dr.H.</th>
<th>a. m.</th>
<th>Kings of Judah alone.</th>
<th>B.C.</th>
<th>Dr.H.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4827</td>
<td>3416</td>
<td>The beginning of the seventy years' captivity foretold by Jeremiah. Gedaliah made governor of the remains of the people. — He is slain.</td>
<td>587</td>
<td>586</td>
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<tr>
<td>4858</td>
<td>3447</td>
<td>Darius the Mede.</td>
<td>533</td>
<td>553</td>
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<tr>
<td>4860</td>
<td>3449</td>
<td>Cyrus the Persian.</td>
<td>551</td>
<td>551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4875</td>
<td>3464</td>
<td>Babylon taken by Cyrus, who restores the Jews to liberty, and permits them to return into Judaea under Zorobabel.</td>
<td>536</td>
<td>536</td>
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<tr>
<td>4876</td>
<td>3465</td>
<td>The second temple begun.</td>
<td>535</td>
<td>535</td>
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<tr>
<td>4882</td>
<td>3471</td>
<td>Death of Cyrus. — Cambyses reigns.</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>529</td>
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<tr>
<td>4890</td>
<td>3479</td>
<td>Darius Hystaspes reigns.</td>
<td>521</td>
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<tr>
<td>4895</td>
<td>3484</td>
<td>The temple finished.</td>
<td>516</td>
<td>516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4926</td>
<td>3515</td>
<td>Death of Darius. — Xerxes succeeds to the throne.</td>
<td>485</td>
<td>485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4928</td>
<td>3517</td>
<td>Jehoiakim high priest.</td>
<td>483</td>
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<td>4947</td>
<td>3536</td>
<td>Artaxerxes succeeds Darius.</td>
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<td>464</td>
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<tr>
<td>4948</td>
<td>3537</td>
<td>He causes the rebuilding of Jerusalem to cease.</td>
<td>463</td>
<td>463</td>
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<tr>
<td>4951</td>
<td>3540</td>
<td>Artaxerxes marries Esther</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>460</td>
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<tr>
<td>4954</td>
<td>3543</td>
<td>He sends Ezra to Jerusalem with several priests and levites.</td>
<td>457</td>
<td>457</td>
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</table>
## II. NEW TESTAMENT HISTORY.

*From the Birth of Jesus Christ to the Completion of the Canon of the New Testament.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4000</td>
<td>John the Baptist was born six months before the birth of Christ; which took place A. M. 4000 according to the vulgar era; but its true date, according to Calmet, is A. M. 4004, or A. M. 5411, according to Dr. Hales. The circumcision, purification, and presentation of Christ in the temple. Archelaus, ethnarch of Judaea.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 401 | Christ visits the temple. | 12 |
| 4032 | Ministry of John the Baptist. | 32 |
| 4033 | The baptism and temptation of Christ. | 33 |
| 4034 | *First Passover.*—Christ purges the temple, and preaches in Judaea. — Imprisonment of John the Baptist. | 34 |
| 4035 | *Second Passover.*—The twelve apostles sent forth. — John the Baptist beheaded. | 35 |
| 4036 | *Third Passover.*—The seventy disciples sent forth. — The transfiguration of Christ. | 36 |
| 4037 | *Fourth Passover.*—The crucifixion, death, resurrection, and ascension of Christ. Feast of Pentecost.—Descent of the Holy Spirit. | 37 |
| 4039 | Seven deacons chosen. | 39 |
| 4040 | Stephen martyred.—Saul persecutes the church. | 40 |
| 4061 | Conversion of Saul. | 61 |
| 4066 | Paul a prisoner at Rome. | 66 |
| 4068 | Paul set at liberty. | 68 |
| 4069 | Paul's second imprisonment at Rome. | 69 |
| 4070 | Paul and Peter put to death there. | 70 |
| 4073 | The Emperor Vespasian enters Judaea. | 73 |
| 4077 | Jerusalem taken by Titus, and the temple burnt. | 77 |
| 4100 | John banished to Patmos. | 98 |
| 511 | John, being liberated, writes his Gospel and Revelation. | 100 |
APPENDIX.

No. VII.

A TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL PROPHECIES RELATIVE TO THE
MESSIAH,
WITH THEIR ACCOMPLISHMENT, AS RELATED IN THE NEW TESTAMENT.

1. That a Messiah should come.

Prophecy. — Gen. iii. 15. He (the seed of the woman) shall bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise his heel. Compare Gen. xxii. 18. xii. 3. xxvi. 4. xviii. 4. and Psal. lxxii. 17. — Isa xl. 5. The glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together. — Hagg. ii. 7. The desire of all nations shall come.

Fulfilment. — Gal. iv. 4. When the fulness of time was come, God sent forth his Son, made of a woman (four thousand years after the first prophecy was delivered). — Rom. xvi. 20. The God of peace shall bruise Satan under your feet shortly. — 1 John iii. 8. The Son of God was manifested that he might destroy the works of the Devil, (that old serpent, Rev. xii. 9.) See also Heb. ii. 14. — Luke ii. 10. I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people.

2. The Time when he should come.

Prophecy. — Gen. lxi. 10. The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until Shiloh come. — The Messiah was to come at a time of universal peace, and when there was a general expectation of him; and while the second temple was standing, seventy weeks (of years, i.e. 490 years) after the rebuilding of Jerusalem. See Hagg. ii. 6—9.; Dan. ix. 23—25.; Mal. iii. 1.

Fulfilment. — When the Messiah came, the sceptre had departed from Judah; for the Jews, though governed by their own rulers and magistrates, yet were subject to the paramount authority of the Roman emperors; as was evinced by their being subject to the enrolment of Augustus, paying tribute to Caesar, and not having the power of life and death. Compare Luke ii. 1. 3—5.; Matt. xxii. 20, 21.; and the parallel passages; and John xx. 10. 15. — When Jesus Christ came into the world, the Roman wars were terminated, the temple of Janus was shut, and universal peace reigned throughout the Roman empire; and all nations, both Jews and Gentiles, were expecting the coming of some extraordinary person. See Matt. ii. 1—10.; Mark xv. 43.; Luke ii. 25, 38.; and John i. 19—45. for the expectation of the Jews. The two Roman historians, Suetonius and Tacitus, confirm the fulfilment of the prediction, as to the expectation of the Gentiles.

3. The Dignity of his Character,—that the Messiah should be God and Man together.

Prophecy. — Psal. ii. 7. Thou art my Son, this day have I begotten thee. — Psal. cx. 1. The Lord said unto my Lord. — Isa.
ix. 6. The mighty God, the everlasting Father.—Mic. v. 2. Whose goings forth have been from of old, from everlasting.

**Fulfilment.** — Heb. i. 8. Unto the Son, he saith, 'Thy throne, O God, is for ever and ever.' Compare Matt. xxii. 42—55; Acts ii. 34, 35; 1 Cor. xv. 24; Heb. i. 13. — Matt. i. 23. They shall call his name Emmanuel, that is, God with us.—John i. 1, 14. The Word was with God, and the Word was God. The Word was made flesh and dwelt among us.—Rom. ix. 5. Of whom (the fathers) as concerning the flesh Christ came, who is God over all, blessed for ever. See also Col. ii. 9; 1 John v. 20.

4. From whom he was to be descended.

**Prophecy.** — From the first woman. Gen. iii. 15. From *Abraham* and his descendants (Gen. xii. 3, xviii. 18); *Abram* (Gen. xxvi. 4); Jacob, (Gen. xxviii. 11); Judah, (Gen. xlv. 10); Jesse, (Isa. xi. 1); David, (Psalm. cxxxii. 11, cxxxix. 1, 27; Isa. vi. 13, 14, ix. 7; Jer. xxiii. 5, and cxxxvii. 20, 21.)

**Fulfilment.** — Gal. iv. 4. When the fulness of time was come, God sent forth his son, made of a woman.

Acts iii. 25. The covenant which God made with our fathers, saying unto *Abraham*, 'And in thy seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed.' (See Matt. i. 1.) — Heb. vii. 14. It is evident that our Lord sprang out of Judah. — Rom. xv. 12. Isaiah saith there shall be a root of Jesse. — John vii. 42. Hath not the Scripture said, that Christ cometh of the seed of *David*? See also Acts ii. 30. xiii. 25; Luke i. 32.

1. That the Messiah should be born of a Virgin.

**Prophecy.** — Isa. vii. 14. Behold a *Virgin* shall conceive and bring forth a *Son*.

Jer. xxxi. 22. The Lord hath created a new thing on the earth; a woman shall compass a man. (N. B. *The ancient Jews applied this prophecy to the Messiah, whence it follows, that the later interpretations to the contrary are only to avoid the truth which we profess; viz. That Jesus was born of a virgin, and therefore is the Christ or Messiah.* — Bp. Pearson on the Creed, Art. III. p. 171. edit. 1715. folio.)

**Fulfilment.** — Matt. i. 24, 25. Joseph took his wife and knew her not, till she had brought forth her first-born son. Compare Luke i. 26—35. — Matt. i. 22, 23. All this was done, that it might be fulfilled, which was spoken of the Lord by the prophet, saying, 'Behold a *virgin* shall be with child, and shall bring forth a son.'

6. The Place where the Messiah was to be born.

**Prophecy.** — Mic. v. 2. Thou *Bethlehem* Ephratah, though thou be little among the thousands of Judah; yet out of thee shall he come forth unto me that is to be ruler in Israel.

**Fulfilment.** — Luke ii. 4—6. All went to be taxed (or enrolled), every one into his own city. And Joseph also went up from Galilee, with Mary his espoused wife, unto *Bethlehem*; and, while they were

7. That a Prophet in the spirit and power of Elias, or Elijah, should be the Messiah's forerunner and prepare his way.

Prophesy. — Malachi iii. 1. and iv. 5. ; Isa. xl. 3. ; Luke i. 17. Behold I will send my messenger, and he shall prepare my way before me.

Fulfilment. — Matt. iii. 1. In those days came John the Baptist preaching in the wilderness of Judæa, saying, ' Repent ye, the kingdom of heaven is at hand.' — Matt. xi. 14. ; Luke vii. 27, 28. This is Elias which was for to come.

8. That he should begin to publish the Gospel in Galilee.

Prophesy. — Isa. ix. 1, 2. In Galilee of the nations, the people that walked in darkness have seen a great light.

Fulfilment. — Matt. iv. 12, 17. Now when Jesus heard that John was cast into prison, he departed into Galilee. From that time Jesus began to preach and to say, ' Repent, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand.'

9. That the Messiah was to be a Prophet and legislator like unto Moses, but superior to him, who should change the law of Moses into a new and more perfect law, common both to Jews and Gentiles, and which should last for ever.

The law of Moses was promulgated to the Jewish people exclusively, and was full of burthensome ceremony: the sacrifices enjoined by it were to be performed only at Jerusalem, and it was delivered by a man to men. But,

Prophesy. — (1.) The Messiah is foretold to be a prophet like unto Moses. Deut. 18. 15. " The Lord thy God will raise up unto thee a prophet from the midst of thee, of thy brethren, like unto me. Unto him shall ye hearken." For Moses differs from all the other Old Testament prophets in this, that he was truly a legislator, the friend of God. Exod. xxxii. 11.), and was distinguished by the multitude of his miracles. (Deut. xxxiv. 11.)

(2.) The Messiah was to enact a new law, Isa. ii. 3. Out of Zion shall go forth the law, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem.

(3.) This law was to be common to all nations: see Isa. ii. 2, 3. and li. 4, 5.

(4.) The new law or covenant of the Messiah was to endure for ever; see Isa. lxv. 21 ; Jer. xxxi. 34. ; Ezek. xxxvi. 27. xxxvii. 26. ; Isa. lv. 1. lxv. 8. ; Jer. xxxii. 40. ; Ezek. xxxiv. 25. ; Dan. vii. 13, 14. ; Isa. lxxxiii. 6. lxii. 2.

Fulfilment. — Christ is a prophet infinitely superior to Moses.

(1.) As to his person. — Heb. iii. 5, 6. Moses, verily, was faithful in all his house, as a servant, for a testimony of those things which were to be spoken after; but Christ as a Son over his own house, whose house are we.

(2.) As to his law. — Heb. vii. 18, 19. There is a disannulling of the commandment going before, for the weakness and unprofitableness thereof; for the law made nothing perfect, but the bringing
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in of a better hope (i.e. of a new law), did, by the which we draw
nigh to God.

The law of Moses belonged to one nation only, but the Gospel,
which is the law of Christ, is designed for all nations. Compare
Nos. (3.) and (4.) of the preceding predictions with Matt. xviii. 19, 20;
Mark xvi. 20; and Col. i. 23.
(3.) As to the benefits he has conferred. — Moses delivered the
Isaiahites from their cruel bondage in Egypt; he was the mediator of
the covenant between God and his people; he conducted them through
the desert into Canaan, and interceded with God for them; but all
these were only temporal benefits. On the other hand, Christ says
him, that truly believe in him and unfeignedly repent, from the guilt,
the power, and the punishment of their sins. (Matt. i. 24.) He hath
obtained a more excellent ministry by how much also he is the medi-
ator of a better covenant, which was established upon better promises.
(Heb. viii. 6.) See also Heb. vii. 22, ix. 15, xii. 24; 2 Cor. viii. 6.
Christ has reconciled the world unto God; 2 Cor. v. 19, 1 John ii.
(4.) As to the circumstances of his death. — Moses died, in one
sense, for the iniquities of his people. Their rebellion, which was the
occasion of it, drew down the divine displeasure upon them and upon
him. See Deut. v. 27. Moses therefore went up in one sight of the
people to the top of Mount Nebo, and there he died, when he was in
perfect vigour. Christ suffered for the sins of mankind, and was laid up
in the presence of the people to Calvary, where he died in the flower
of his age.

Let us search all the records of universal history, and see if we
can find a man who was so like to Moses as Christ was. If we
cannot find such a one, then we have found HIM, of whom Moses in
the law and the prophets did write, to be Jesus of Nazareth, the Son
of God.

10. That the Messiah should confirm his doctrine by great Miracles.

Prophecy. — Isa. xxxv. 5, 6. Then the eyes of the blind shall be
opened, and the ears of the deaf shall be unstopped: then shall the lame
man leap as an hart, and the tongue of the dumb sing.

Fulfilment. — Matt. xi. 5. Jesus . . . said, 'Go and show
John these things which ye do hear and see: the blind receive their
sight, and the lame walk; the lepers are cleansed, and the deaf hear.'

11. In what manner the Messiah was to make his public entry into
Jerusalem.

Prophecy. — Zeek. ix. 9. Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Jeru-
salem, behold thy King cometh unto thee; he is just and having
salvation, lowly and riding upon an ass, even upon a colt the foal
of an ass.

Fulfilment. — Matt. xvi. 7—10. The disciples brought the
ass and the colt, and put on them their clothes, and set him (Jesus)
thereon (that is, upon the clothes). And great multitudes spread their garments, &c. &c. — Matt. xxxi. 4, 5. All this was done, that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophet, saying, Tell ye the daughter of Zion, Behold thy King cometh, &c. &c.  

12. The Circumstances of his Sufferings and Death.

(1.) That the Messiah should be poor and despised, and be betrayed by one of his own disciples for thirty pieces of silver (at that time the ordinary price of the vilest slave); with which the potter’s field should be purchased.

Prophecy. — Isa. liii. 3. There is no beauty that we should desire him. He is despised and rejected of men, a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief; and we hid as it were our faces from him; he was despised and we esteemed him not. — Ps. xlii. 9, and Ps. lii. 11. Yea, mine own familiar friend in whom I trusted, who did eat of my bread, hath lifted up his heel against me. — Zech. xi. 12. So they weighed for my price thirty pieces of silver. — Zech. xi. 13. And the Lord said unto me, Cast it unto the potter: a goodly price that I was prised at of them! And I took the thirty pieces of silver, and cast them to the potter in the house of the Lord.

Fulfilment. — Luke ix. 58. The Son of Man hath not where to lay his head. — 2 Cor. viii. 9. For your sakes he became poor. — John xi. 35. Jesus wept. — Luke xxii. 3, 4. Then Satan entered into Judas, being one of the twelve, and he went his way, and communed with the chief priests how he might betray him unto them. — Matt. xxvi. 11. And Judas went unto the chief priests, and said unto them, What will ye give me, and I will deliver him unto you; and they covenanted with him for thirty pieces of silver. — Matt. xxvii. 3–8. Then Judas, who had betrayed him, brought again the thirty pieces of silver, saying, I have sinned in that I have betrayed innocent blood; and he cast down the pieces of silver in the temple, and departed, and went and hanged himself. And the chief priests took the silver, and they said, It is not lawful to put it into the treasury, because it is the price of blood. And they took counsel, and bought with them the potter’s field, to bury strangers in.

(2.) That the Messiah should suffer pain and death for the sins of the World.

Prophecy. — Psal. xxii. 16, 17. For dogs (that is, the Heathens, whom the Jews called dogs,) have compassed me; the assembly of the wicked have inclosed me; they have pierced my hands and my feet. I may tell all my bones; they look and stare upon me. — Isa. l. 6. I gave my back to the smiters, and my cheeks to them that plucked off the hair. I hid not my face from shame and spitting. — Isa. liii. 5, 8. He was wounded for our transgressions: he was bruised for our iniquities: by his stripes we are healed. He was cut off out of the land of the living: for the transgression of my people was he stricken. — Isa. liii. 12. And he bare the sin of many, and made intercession for the transgressors.

Fulfilment. — John xix. 1, 2. Then Pilate took Jesus, and scourged him. And the soldiers platted a crown of thorns — and they smote him with the palms of their hands. — Matt. xxvii. 30.; Mark xv. 19. And they did spit upon him, — and smote him on the head. — Mark xv. 25. And they crucified him. 1 Pet. ii. 23, 24. Who, when he
was reviled, reviled not again; when he suffered, he threatened not. Who bare our sins in his own body on the tree (the cross). — Luke xxiii. 34. Then said Jesus, *Father, forgive them, for they know not what they are doing."

(3.) That the Messiah should be cruelly mocked and mocked.

**Prophecy.** — Psal. xii. 12, 13, 7, 8. Many bulls have compassed me; strong bulls of Bashan — (that is, the wicked and furious Jews, who, like the beasts fattened on the fertile plains of Bashan, waxed fat, and kicked, — became proud and rebellious) — have beset me round. They gaped upon me with their mouth; as a ravening and roaring lion. All they that see me, laugh me to scorn; they shoot out the lip, saying, He trusted in God that he would deliver him. let him deliver him, seeing he delighted in him.

**Fulfillment.** — Matt. xxvii. 30, 41, 42.; Mark xv. 31, 32; Luke xviii. 35, 36. And they that passed by, reviled him, wagging their heads. Likewise also the chief priests, and the rulers also with them, derided, and mocking, said among themselves, with the scribes and elders, 'He saved others, himself he cannot save; if he be the Christ, the chosen of God, let him now come down from the cross, and save himself, that we may see, and we will believe him. He trusted in God, let him deliver him now, if he will have him.' And the soldiers also mocked him, saying, 'If thou be the King of the Jews, save thyself.'

(4.) That vinegar and gall should be offered to the Messiah upon the cross; and that his garments should be divided, and lots cast for his vesture.

**Prophecy.** — Psal. lix. 21. They gave me also gall for my meat, and in my thirst they gave me vinegar to drink. — Psal. xii. 18 They parted my garments among them, and cast lots upon my vesture.

**Fulfillment.** — John xix. 29.; Matt. xxvii. 48.; Mark xv. 36. And they filled a sponge with vinegar, and put it upon hyssop, and put it to his mouth — John xiv. 23, 24. And the soldiers, when they had crucified Jesus, took his garments and made four parts, to every soldier a part; and also his coat: now the coat was without seam. They said, therefore, Let us not rend it, but cast lots, whose it shall be.

(5.) That not a bone of the Messiah should be broken.

**Prophecy.** — Psal.xxxiv. 20. He keepeth all his bones: not one of them is broken. — Zech. xii. 10. And they shall look upon me whom they have pierced.

**Fulfillment.** — John xix. 32—34. Then came the soldiers, and broke the legs of the first; and of the other which was crucified with him, but when they came to Jesus, and saw that he was dead already, they brake not his legs. But one of the soldiers with a spear pierced his side, and forthwith there came out blood and water.

(6.) That the Messiah should die with malefactors, but be buried honourably.

**Prophecy.** — Isa. liii. 9. And he made his grave with the wicked, and with the rich in his death.

**Fulfillment.** — Matt. xxvii. 38. 57—60. Then were there two thieves crucified with him. There came a rich man of Arimathaea, named Joseph, and begged the body of Jesus; and he wrapped it in a clean linen cloth, and laid it in his own new tomb.
13. *That the Messiah should rise from the dead and ascend into heaven.*

**Prophecy.** — Psal. xvi. 9, 10. My flesh also shall rest in hope. For thou wilt not leave my soul in hell (the separate state of departed spirits), neither wilt thou suffer thine holy one to see corruption. — Isa. lxi. 10. When thou shalt make his soul an offering for sin, — he shall prolong his days. Jesus Christ also foretold his own resurrection; see Mark viii. 31. x. 34.; Luke ix. 22.; John ii. 19, 21. x. 17.; Psal. lixviii. 18. Thou hast ascended up on high; thou hast led captivity captive; thou hast received gifts for men, that the Lord God might dwell among them.

**Fulfillment.** — Acts ii. 31. David spake before of the resurrection of Christ, that his soul was not left in hell (Hades, or the separate state); neither did his flesh see corruption. See also Acts xiii. 35. — Matt. xxviii. 5, 6. The angels said unto the women, ‘He is not here, for he is risen, as he said.’ See Luke xxiv. 5, 6. — 1 Cor. xv. 4. He rose again the third day, according to the Scriptures. — Acts i. 3. He shewed himself alive after his passion by many infallible proofs. Mark xvi. 19.; Luke xxiv. 51.; Acts i. 9. So then, after the Lord had spoken to them, while he was blessing them, and while they beheld him, he was parted from them, and carried up into heaven, and sat at the right hand of God. Compare also 1 Pet. iii. 22.; 1 Tim. iii. 16.; Heb. vi. 20.

11. *That the Messiah should send the Holy Spirit, the Comforter.*

**Prophecy.** — Joel ii. 28. I will pour out my Spirit upon all flesh; and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy. Jesus Christ promised and foretold the gift of the Holy Spirit, in John viii. 38, 39.; xiv. 16, 17., 26.; xv. 26.; xvi. 7, 13.; Acts i, 4, 5, 8.

**Fulfillment.** — See all these promises and predictions fulfilled in Acts ii. 1—4.; iv. 31.; vii. 17.; x. 41.; xi. 15.


**Prophecy.** — Jer.xxxi. 31—34. Behold the days come, saith the Lord, that I will make a new covenant with the house of Israel, and with the house of Judah; not according to the covenant that I made with their fathers, in the day that I took them by the hand to bring them out of Egypt; which my covenant they brake, though I was an husband to them, saith the Lord. But this shall be the covenant, that I will make with the house of Israel: — After those days, saith the Lord, I will put my law in their inward parts, and write it in their hearts, and will be their God, and they shall be my people. And they shall teach no more every man his neighbour, and every man his brother, saying, ‘Know the Lord,’ for they shall all know me from the least of them unto the greatest of them, saith the Lord: for I will forgive their iniquity, and I will remember their sin no more. — The

**Fulfillment** of this prediction is shown at length by St. Paul, in the eighth chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews, verses 7—13.

The old covenant is abolished, and its observance rendered impossible by the expulsion of the Jews from Judea and Jerusalem, and by the utter destruction of that temple and altar, on which the whole of the Jewish worship depended. It is therefore as impossible to doubt that the Mediator of the new covenant is come, as to question
those external facts which prove that the antient covenant subsists no longer.

16. That there is Salvation only through Christ.

Prophecy.—Zech. xiii. 1. In that day there shall be a fountain opened to the house of David, and to the inhabitants of Jerusalem, for sin and for uncleanness.—Mal. iv. 2. Unto you that fear my name, shall the Sun of Righteousness arise, with healing in his wings.—Isa. lxx. 11. By his knowledge shall my righteous Servant justify many.—Isa. lxxvi. 20. The Redeemer shall come to Sion, and unto them that turn from transgression in Jacob. See Rom. ix. 26. —Ps. cxviii. 22. The stone which the builders refused, the same is become the head-stone of the corner. Isa. xxviii. 16.; Matt. xvii. 10.

Fulfilment.—John iii. 16. God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him, should not perish, but have everlasting life. Compare also 1 Thess. x. 9.; John xvii. 3.—Luke xxiv. 47. That repentance and remission of sins should be preached in his name. See also Acts v. 33. —Acts xiii. 38, 39. Though the man is preached unto you the forgiveness of sins; and by him all that believe are justified. —Acts iv. 11, 12. This is the stone, which was set at nought of you builders, which is become the head of the corner. Neither is there salvation in any other: for there is none other name under Heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved.

17. Of the Necessity of believing in Christ, and the Danger of rejecting him.

Deut. xviii. 15. 19. The Lord—will raise up unto thee a Prophet—Unto him shall ye hearken—Whosoever will not hearken unto my words, which he shall speak in my name, I will require it of him. [In Acts iii. 23 this prediction is cited and applied to Jesus Christ.]—Numb. xx. 30, 31. The soul that doth ought presumptuously—reproacheth the Lord; and that soul shall be cut off from among his people, because he hath despised the word of the Lord. —Ps. ii. 12. Kiss the Son, lest he be angry, and ye perish from the right way.

John iii. 18. He that believeth on him is not condemned; but he that believeth not is condemned already, because he hath not believed in the name of the only Son of God.—Heb. ii. 3. How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation?—Heb. x. 26, 29. If we sin wilfully, after that we have received the knowledge of the truth, there remaineth no more sacrifice for sins, but a certain fearful looking for of judgment and fiery indignation? which shall devour the adversaries. He that despised Moses’ law died without mercy, under two or three witnesses; of how much sorer punishment shall he be thought worthy, who hath trodden under foot the Son of God, and hath counted the blood of the covenant wherewith he was sanctified an unholy thing, and hath done despite unto the Spirit of grace?—The Lord shall be revealed from Heaven with his mighty angels, in flaming fire, taking vengeance on them that know not God, and that obey not the gospel of our Lord Christ. 2 Thess. i. 7, 8.
The testimony of Jesus is the spirit of prophecy' (Rev. xix. 10.): and of that testimony, it were easy to have offered hundreds of instances, equally striking with those above given. Copious as the preceding table of prophecies is, the selection has necessarily been restricted to the principal, in order that this article might not be extended to an undue length. A more copious table is given in the appendix to the first volume of the author's Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. To conclude, it is worthy of remark, that most of the prophecies concerning the Messiah were revealed nearly, and some of them more than three thousand years ago, and yet scarcely one of them can be applied to any man that ever lived upon earth except to Him, who is Immanuel, God with us, the Lord Jesus Christ, to whom 'give all the prophets witness.' (Acts x. 43.) The more we contemplate these astonishing facts, — the more deeply we investigate the wonderful display of divine power, wisdom, and goodness, — the more we shall be disposed to exclaim, with the amazed centurion, — 'Truly this was the son of God.'