contemptible infidel; a man destitute of all genius, imagination, taste, and judgment; destitute of all religion, yea, of all sound common sense.—On the other hand, my young friends of a religious taste, let us rejoice; let us triumph in these evidences of the truth of christianity, which are at once so powerful, so various, and so sweet! Surely God has addressed us in so wise, so gracious, and so winning a manner, that nothing but an insidelity more malignant than devils can hold out against such tender and mighty persuasions.

We will conclude this head with a noble paragraph from Dr. Newton's Differtations, vol. i. p. 171. "A fruitful imagination may find out a likeness where there is none: But, as Dr. Jortin concludes, Is this similitude and correspondence, in so many things, between Moses and Christ, the effect of meer chance? 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; and so like to Christ as Moses was. If we cannot find such an one, then have we found him of whom Moses in the law, and the prophets, did write, Jesus of Nazareth, the Son of God."\*

We

<sup>\*</sup> Dr. Newton seriously adds, "There is no want of many words to prove, for it is visible to all the world, that the Jews have been, and still are, severely punished for their infidelity to this great prophet." And I will add, let us, Britons, tremble, lest infidelity to this glorious prophet prove the utter ruin of this profligate and luxurious kingdom.

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We will now proceed to consider briefly,

II. The PROPHECIES fulfilled, and now fulfilling, in the world, concerning the Jews.

Let me introduce this part of my work with the remarkable words of the Bp. of Bristol, in his Dissertations on Prophecy, vol. i. p. 199.—" Here are instances of prophecies delivered above three thousand years ago, and yet, as we see, fulfilling in the world at this very time: and what stronger proofs can we desire of the divine legation, or mission of Moses? How these instances may affect others, I know not; but, for myself, I must acknowledge, they not only convince, but amaze and assonish me beyond expression. They are truly as Moses foretold they would be, a sign and a wonder for ever." Deut. xxviii. 45, 46.

We shall not now consider the special predictions given by God to Abraham, nor the prospects of the settlement of the twelve tribes in the promised land, afforded to good old Jacob on his dying bed; for these things we refer you to the excellent and judicious commentators, Bp. Patrick, Mr. Poole, Mr. Henry, and Dr. Gill, on those chapters in Genesis, where the predictions are recorded: but we will begin with the striking and astonishing prophecies of Moses, in the xxviiith of Deuteronomy; which is a lively picture

And I do declare, in the presence of the eternal God, that whilst I have been reading these predictions, with the bishop of Bristol's admirable remarks upon them, I have felt an astonishment, a terror, an horror, and a conviction beyond all that is in the power of mortal language to express.—Let me only farther observe, that my business in this part of my work is only to give some brief hints of those particulars which Dr. Newton has more abundantly amplified and pursued. Happy shall I think myself if I may make his glorious work more familiarly known to the rising generation.

### I. Their ENEMIES coming from far.

We will consider these prophecies concerning the Jews, with a view to the order of time, rather than the order wherein they lie; and we may not improperly begin with this passage: Deut. xxviii. 49. "The Lord shall bring against thee a nation from far, from the end of the earth, as swift as the eagle slieth; a nation whose tongue thou shalt not understand." And the Chaldæans might be said to come from far; in comparison with the Moabites, Philistines, and other neighbours, who used to insest Judea. But this especially belongs to the Romans. Vespasian and Adrian, the two great destroyers of the Jews, both came from commanding in Britain, now called England, to destroy Jerusalem.

II. The

## [ 59 ]

#### II. The cruelty of their enemies.

The enemies of the Jews are farther characterized in ver. 50. "A nation of fierce countenance, which shall not regard the person of the old, nor show favour to the young." Such were the Chaldæans: they slew the young men with the sword, and had no compassion upon young man or maiden, old man, or him that stooped for age. 2 Chron. xxxvi. 17.---Such also were the Romans: for when Vespassan came upon the Gadarenes,\* he slew all, man by man; the Romans shewing mercy to no age, out of hatred to the nation.---See Josephus on the Jewish War, book iii. chap. vii. sect. i. In this view Josephus's history appears of vast importance and use.

#### III. Of the sieges of their cities.

Their enemies were also to besiege and take their cities. Ver. 52. And he shall besiege thee in all thy gates. So Shalmanezer besieged Samaria three years, and took it. 2 Kings xviii. 9, 10.—Nebuchadnezzar, and his captains, took and spoiled Jerusalem, and burnt the city and temple. 2 Kings xxv. 9, 10. So, likewise, the Romans demolished several fortisted places before they besieged and destroyed Jerusalem, as may

<sup>\*</sup> These were the people who preserved their swine before Christ, and these were first destroyed! Tremble, O! England! at the prospect of the like sate!

may be seen at large in Josephus's striking ac-

IV. Of their FAMINE in the sieges.

In these sieges they were to suffer much, and especially from famine; in the straitness wherewith their enemies should distress them. Ver. 53.---In the siege of Samaria, an ass's head was fold for fourscore pieces of silver; that is about ten guineas of our money. 2 Kings vi. 25. And when Nebuchadnezzar besieged Jerusalem, "the famine prevailed in the city, and there was no bread for the people in the land." 2 Kings xxv. 3.---And in the last siege of Jerusalem by the Romans, there was a most horrible famine in the city. Josephus has given so dreadful an account of it, that we cannot read it without shuddering with horror. He says that women fnatched the food out of the very mouths of their husbands; and, what is most miserable, mothers fnatched the food out of the mouths of their infants. Jewish War, book v. chap. x. sect. 3. So literally were the words of Moses fulfilled. Ver. 54. The man's eye shall be evil towards the wife of his bosom, and the woman's eye shall be evil towards the husband of her bosom, and to her fon and her daughter!

V. Women eating their CHILDREN.

Nay, it was expressly foretold, that women should eat their own children.---Levit. xxvi. 29.

Ye shall eat the flesh of your sons and daughters. And in Deut. xxviii. 53--57, he repeats the words with a more dreadful emphasis. The tender and delicate woman, who would not fet the foal of her foot to the ground for delicateness--she shall eat her children secretly for want of all things.---This you fee dreadfully verified fix hundred years after, at the siege of Samaria, when two women agreed to boil and eat their children. 2 Kings vi. 28, 29.---It was terribly fulfilled again nine hundred years after Moses, at the siege of Jerusalem; when the hands of the pitiful women boiled their own children. Lam. iv. 10.---And it was again most tremendously fulfilled fifteen hundred years after Moses, in the last siege of Jerusalem, by Titus Vespasian. Josephus gives a striking account of a lady who, when she had boiled and eaten up half her child, she covered up the rest and kept it for another time. Jewish War, book vi. chap. iii. sect. 4.---At so many different times, and distant periods, hath this prophecy been fulfilled; and one would have thought, that such distress and horror had almost transcended imagination, and much less should one have thought that any person could certainly have foreseen and foretold it.

#### VI. Dreadful slaughters.

Great numbers of them were to be destroyed. Ver. 62. "And ye shall be lest sew in number;

ber; whereas ye were as the stars of heaven for multitude."---We will pass by all the other staughters of the Jews, and only remark, that in the last slege of Jerusalem, by Titus, there perished by samine and the sword eleven hundred thousand, besides ninety-nine thousand made Prisoners. Jewish War, book vi. chap. iii. sect. 3. Indeed there is not a nation upon earth that hath been exposed to so many massacres and persecutions.

VH. Sold for slaves in Egypt.

They were to be carried into Egypt, and fold for flaves at a very low price. Ver. 68. "And the Lord shall bring thee into Egypt again with fhips,---and there ye shall be fold unto your enemies for bond-men and bond-women, and no man shall buy you."---They had once come out of Egypt triumphant, but now they should return thither as slaves. They had walked through the fea as dry land, at their coming out, but now they should be carried thither in ships .--- And when Jerusalem was taken by Titus, of the captives, who were above seventeen years of age, he fent many bound to the works in Egypt; those under seventeen were sold: but so little care was taken of these captives, that twelve thousand of them perished for want.

VIII. Plucked off from their LAND.

They were to be rooted out of their own land.

land. Ver. 63. "And ye shall be plucked from off the land, i. e. Judea, whither thou goest to possess it."---They were indeed plucked from off their land, when the ten tribes were carried into captivity by the king of Assyria, and other nations were planted in their stead, seven hundred years before Christ, and when the two other tribes of Judah and Benjamin were carried away captive to Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar, six hundred years before Christ. But they were in a more dreadful manner plucked off from the land by Titus Vespasian, seventy-two years after Christ. But they were plucked off their land afresh by the emperor Adrian, with a resolute and determined vengeance, one hundred and thirty-fix years after Christ; when that emperor demolished fifty strong fortresses, nine hundred and eightyfive towns, and destroyed five hundred and eighty thousand men, besides an innumerable multitude that perished by famine, fire, sickness, and despair; and a much greater number that were fold for flaves, and doomed to a most dreadful captivity. The Roman emperor likewise lost a vast number of his troops; upon which he published a vengeful edict, forbidding all Jews to set foot in Jerusalem, or even to come within sight of it, under pain of death. See the ancient part of the Universal History, vol. xv. And at this very hour, the land of Judea is for the most part inhabited

habited by Moors, Arabians, Turks, and Greeks, with other christians of all sects and nations; and some sew Jews, who follow the trade of dyers of wool, yet they inherit no part of the land, but in their own country do live as aliens and strangers. See Sandy's Travels, book iii. p. 114. 7th edit.

## IX. Dispersed into all nations.

They were also to be dispersed into all nations, after they were plucked off from their own land. Ver. 25. "Thou shalt be removed into all the kingdoms of the earth, ver. 64. and the Lord shall scatter thee among all people, from one end of the earth even unto the other." These words begun to be fulfilled at the Babylonish captivity. See Nehemiah i. 8, 9. But they have been more amply and amazingly fulfilled since the great and terrible dispersion of the Jews by the Romans under Vespasian. What people have been scattered so far and wide as they? and where is the nation which is a stranger to them, or to which they are strangers? They swarm in many parts of the East; are spread through most of the countries of Europe and Africa; there are several families of them in the West-Indies, (and I may add to Dr. Newton, that since the late publication of Mr. Adair's judicious Account of the Natives of North-America, 4to. there is great reason to conclude they

they were originally Jews.) The doctor farther observes, they circulate through all parts, where trade and money circulate; and are, as I may say, the BROKERS of the WHOLE WORLD.---See Newton's Dissertations, vol. i. p. 190.

#### X. Yet be a distinct PEOPLE.

Yet they should not be totally destroyed, but subsist as a distinct people, although they should be so dispersed all over the globe. Thus speaks God, by Moses, in that most striking and peculiar chapter, Levit. xxvi. 44. "And yet, for all that, when they be in the land of their enemies, I will not cast them away, neither will I abhor them to destroy them utterly, and to break my covenant with them."--- The Jews have-been like the bush of Moses, always burning, but never confumed. They are not destroyed utterly, tho' scattered among all people; yet subsist as a distinct people by themselves. And where is any thing comparable to this to be found in ALL the histories, and in all the nations under the fun?

# XI. Should not rest long in any PLACE.

But they should suffer much in their dispersion, and should not rest long in any place. Deut. xxviii. 65. "And among these nations shalt thou find no ease, neither shall the sole of thy foot have rest." They have been so far from finding rest,

that

that they have been banished from city to city, from country to country. In many places they have been banished and recalled, and banished again. Thus it has been in England, in France, in Spain, in Portugal; and in our own time, within these few years, they were banished from Prague by the queen of Bohemia.

XII. Oppressed always, and every where.

They should be oppressed and spoiled evermore. "And their houses and vineyards, their oxen and asses, should be taken from them, and they should be only oppressed and crushed alway." Ver. 29--31. And what frequent seizures have been made of their effects in almost all countries? How often have they been fined and sleeced by almost all governments? How often have they been forced to redeem their lives with what is almost as dear as their blood and life, their treasure? Instances are innumerable.---See Dr. Newton, diss. vii. p. 193.

XIII. Spoiled of their CHILDREN.

"Thy sons and thy daughters shall be given to another people." Ver. 32. And in Spain and Portugal their children are taken from them, by order of the government, to be educated in the popish religion. And when they were banished from Portugal, the king ordered all their children, under sourceen years of age, to be taken from them,

them, and baptized into the popish religion.---See Mariana's History, book xxvi. chap. vi.

XIV. Their MADNESS and DESPERATION.

"Thou shalt be mad, for the sight of thine eyes which thou shalt see." Ver. 34. And into what madness, fury, and desperation have they been pushed by the cruel usage, extortions, and oppressions, which they have undergone?---Dr. Newton gives two striking and terrible instances. The one from ancient history: after the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus Vespasian, some of the worst of the Jews took refuge in a castle in Judea; where, being closely besieged by the Romans, they, at the persuasion of their leader, first murdered their wives and children; then ten men were chosen to kill the rest: this being done, one of the ten was chosen in like manner to kill the other nine, which having done, he fet fire to the place, and then stabbed himself.\*---See the history of the Jewish War, by Josephus, just published by Fielding and Walker, with a great number of copper-plates elegantly engraved, 4to. book vii. chap. viii. ix.

The other horrible instance is from the English history. In the reign of Richard I. when the people were in arms to make a general massacre of the Jews, sisteen hundred of them seized on the

<sup>\*</sup> There were nine hundred and fixty who perished in this manner.

the city of York, to defend themselves; but, being besieged, they offered to capitulate, and to ransom their lives with money. The offer being resused, one of them cryed in despair, that it was better to die courageously for the law, than to fall into the hands of the Christians. Every one immediately took his knife and stabbed his wise and children. The men afterwards retired into the king's palace, which they set on fire, in which they burned themselves, with the palace and surniture.—See the samous Basnage's History of the Jews, book vii. chap. 10. sect. 20. A work that can never be too much read and recommended.

#### XV. Of their serving other Gods.

"And they shall serve other Gods, wood and stone." Ver. 36. And again, ver. 64. "They should serve other Gods, which neither they nor their fathers had known, even wood and stone." And is it not too common for the Jews, in popish countries, to comply with the idolatrous worship of the church of Rome, and to bow down to stocks and stones rather than their effects should be seized and confiscated? Here again we must cite Basnage, who hath most studied and best written their modern history. The Spanish and Portugal inquisitions (saith he) reduced them to the dilemma of being either hypocrites or burnt. The number of these disemblers is very considerable,

able, and it ought not to be concluded that there are no Jews in Spain or Portugal, because they are not known. Limborch has the following remarkable words: In vain the great Lords of Spain make alliances, change their names, and take ancient scutcheons; they are still known to be of the Jewish race, and Jews themselves. The convents of monks and nuns are full of Jews. Most of the canons, inquisitors, and bishops, proceed from this nation.—See Basnage, b. vii. ch. xxxiii. sect. 14. Limborch's conference with a Jew, p. 102.

XVI. Jews becoming a provers and by-word.

And thou shalt become an astonishment, a proverb, and a by-word among all nations." Ver. 37. And do we not hear and see this prophecy fulfilled every day: is not the avarice, usury, and hard heartedness of a Jew grown proverbial? and are not their persons generally odious among all forts of people? Mohammedans, Heathens, and Christians, generally agree in vilifying, abusing, and persecuting the Jews. In most places where they are tolerated, they live in a separate quarter by themselves, as they do now in London: their very countenances distinguish them from the rest of mankind: they are, in all respects, treated as if they were of another species. And when a great master of nature would draw the portrait of a Jew, how detestable

detestable a character hath he represented in the person of his Jew of Venice?

XVII. Of the long continuance of their PLAGUES.

"And thy plagues shall be wonderful---even great plagues, and of long continuance." Ver. 59. And have not their plagues continued now these seventeen hundred years? Their former captivities were very short in comparison: and Ezekiel and Daniel prophecyed in the land of the Chaldæans: but now they have no true prophet to foretel an end of their calamities; they have only false messiahs to delude them and aggravate their miseries. In their former captivities they had the comfort of being conveyed to the same place: they dwelt together in the land of Goshen; they were carried together to Babylon: but now they are dispersed all over the face of the earth! And what nation hath suffered so much, and yet endured so long? What nation hath subsisted, as a distinct people in their own country, so long as these have done in their dispersion into ALL countries? And what a standing miracle is this exhibited to the view and observation of the WHOLE WORLD!

### RECOLLECTION.

And now, my reader, what a prospect is here! which has been exhibited to heaven, earth, and hell

hell, every moment, for seventeen hundred years past! and is now, at this hour, sulfilling in the eyes of millions of men, devils, and angels! All rational worlds are forced to see this most astonishing spectacle! None but stupid slaves, and more stupid insidels are unconcerned about it. Hell and heaven are deeply interested in this series of grand and terrible events! the church of God on earth ought to think of it, and pray ardently concerning it: and the church would fervently pray if she was not almost fast asleep! My dear readers, let us try to awaken the eyes of slumbering christians.

Here is an object, my friends, that, the closer I attend to it, fills me with the highest amazement, terror, and adoration of the holy justice of God.

Only think with attention, and review this aftonishing series of prophecy. Their enemies were to come from far, especially the Romar legions, even from Great-Britain---their cruelties are strongly described---the cities of the Jews were to be besieged---in those sieges they were to suffer the utmost distress and famine---the women should eat their own children---the Jews were to suffer the most dreadful slaughters---they were to be carried into Egypt, and sold at a very low price; yea, to become such a drug as to bear no price!---they should be plucked from off their